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THE

Library Companion;

OR,

THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE,

AND

THE OLD MAN'S COMFORT,

IN THE

CHOICE OF A LIBRARY.

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Oc

BY THE

REV. T. F. DIBDIN, F.R.S., A.S.

BOOK OPENETH BOOK.

C. H

LONDON: PRINTED FOR
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W. NICOL, PRINTER, SUCCESSOR TO W. BULMER AND CO.

TO

MR. THOMAS PAYNE,

BOOKSELLER,

THIS WORK IS INSCRIBED

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT

OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

BY HIS FAITHFUL

AND HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

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THE

PREFACE.

It will be obvious, from the slightest glance at the ensuing pages, that it has been the object of their author to present a great quantity of useful information within a reasonable compass. A work which, like the present, aspires to be a *Guide to Youth* and a *Comfort to Old Age*, should be rendered at once commodious in form and moderate in price; and considering the extent and variety of the subjects here treated, it is presumed that both these points will be found to have been accomplished in the volume now in the hands of the Public.

But a consideration of much greater importance has influenced me on the present occasion. From the beginning to the end, I have never lost sight of what I considered to be the MOST MATERIAL OBJECT to be gained from a publication of this nature; namely, the imparting of a *moral feeling* to the gratification of a *rary taste*. Let us consider the subject dispassion-ly.—Great Britain is the most wealthy, and, poli-y speaking, perhaps the most powerful kingdom arth. Considered in a domestic point of view, thousands of large and affluent families; and education, both in Public Schools and at our two Universities, necessarily assumes an expensive form. No liberal-minded parent grudges the devotion of a considerable portion of his income to the maintenance of his family. But even wealth and personal influence cannot procure immediate admission into our Universities; where the number of applicants exceeds the means of accommodation at least in a two-fold degree.

It follows therefore, that of the rising generation, a large proportion, inheriting a considerable property, and educated in the most accomplished manner, commence their career in life with the means and oppo tunities of gratifying their tastes and passions in a thousand diverse, and at times contradictory, pursuits To SUCH, in particular, whether emerging from th cloisters of a college, or from the upper form of public school, this LIBRARY COMPANION will be foun of more consequence than may be at first imagined for I am greatly deceived if experience does not prov that much more than half of the misery which abroad in the world, in the higher classes of societ has arisen from the mischievous application of supe fluous wealth. I address myself therefore immediat directly, and honestly, to the YOUNG MAN, in wh hands such means may be deposited, to devote th to the gratification of a legitimate taste in the cu vation of Literature; and as this object cannot accomplished without the acquisition of a LIB of greater or less extent, I venture to ind humble hope that THIS GUIDE, in the choice a Library, may be found, as far as it extends,* useful and accurate. The objects, to be attained in such a

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* A list of the table of Contents, immediately following the preface, will shew what is to be found in "the Library Companion." If I had taken up *other* subjects, it is clear that, to be treated in a satisfactory manner, they would have enlarged this work to at least double its size. But it may be here right to remark, that, in TOPOGRAPHY, nothing could be added to the satisfactory and indispensable work of MR. UPCOTT upon that subject, published in three well arranged and well printed octavo volumes; but of which I learn with regret that the impression is limited, and not likely to be renewed. The lover and collector of COUNTY HISTORIES, (of which class of readers the number is very considerable) has only to avail himself of this work, and he will find all his wants supplied . . . in a *bibliographical* point of view.

For HERALDIC RESEARCHES, I was compelled to decline the kind offer of Mr. Richard Thomson (whose pursuits so decidedly qualified him for the task) to furnish me with a dozen or twenty pages upon that subject; since I considered Mr. MOULE's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, 1822, 8vo. admirably well calculated to satisfy every enquiry. For the FINE ARTS, the very curious *Catalogue of the Books on Art, and on Antiquity, in the possession of Count Cicognara*, (published in the Italian language) 1821, 8vo. 2 vols. might have furnished me with many useful hints; but the task seemed to grow upon, and to perplex, me as I considered it. Of all others, it is one of the most difficult departments to execute in a bibliographical manner. In the mean while, it is pleasing to observe that no stimulants are necessary for the encouragement of this department of Taste; and that publications of every description, in which the art is good, never fail of patronage. I might have descanted copiously and warmly upon the *Views of the South-Western Coast of England*, executed by Messrs. Cooks and others from the magical pencil of Mr. Turner; but such an eulogy were useless. The publication cannot keep pace with the eager demands of the Subscribers. The ILLUSTRIOUS PORTRAITS now in a course of publication, by the Publishers of this work, are properly noticed in pursuit, are of a most important and substantial character. Religion, patriotism, public and private happiness, pure and fixed principles of taste, intellectual refinement, of the most exalted kind, in its present and future results, are all involved in a sedulous and straight-forward cultivation of the pursuit in question. I forbear fortifying these remarks by the authorities of ancient and modern writers of acknowledged celebrity. From Cicero to Richard of Bury, the stream of such authorities is uniformly bright and

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the department of "*Biography, Memoirs, Anecdotes,*" at page 503 post. Yet, while on this department of art, let a hearty tribute of commendation be bestowed on the miniature engravings, in the line manner, of Mr. Walmsley's *Physiognomical Portraits.* They are now completed; and the works of nearly all the most distinguished Artists of the day will be found to be incorporated in it.

But that the subject may not be WHOLLY overlooked, let me recommend to those, who have the means of gratifying themselves with copy of it, the *Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, &c.* of AGINCOURT SEROUX, 1820; in six folio volumes; and containing not fewer than 325 plates of every description. A well bound copy of this work is worth 30*l.* A noble concomitant to it, is the *Storia della Scultura, &c.* of LEOPOLD CICOGNARA, 1813-1818; in 3 folio volumes, containing 181 copper plates. A handsomely bound copy is worth 15*l.* There were only 20 copies worked off on fine vellum paper, which are very scarce. Italy boasts of few living COGNOSCENTI of greater eminence than the author of this magnificent work.

As to ANTIQUITIES, the department is so copious that it will be obvious it could not be included, with other subjects, in the compass of an octavo volume. Had I entered upon that department, my attention must have been drawn in the first instance to press strongly upon the consideration of both "the YOUNG" and "THE OLD," the beautiful, and indeed captivating performance, which has just appeared strong;* and callous must be the heart, or obtuse the intellect, of that Young Man, upon whom such authorities make no impression.

The days of Youth, so devoted, lead to the comforts of Old Age. To the more advanced in life, therefore, an appeal is made with the greater confidence; inasmuch as memory will be refreshed, and

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under the title of *The Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons, comprising The Sepulchral Antiquities of Great Britain; with historical and biographical Illustrations.* The engravings, in the line manner, are from the faithful pencil, and in part from the burin, of Mr. Blore; and more brilliant, or rather *characteristic* performances, have never yet been witnessed. The proof impressions, on India paper, have a fascinating effect; but the critical antiquary will be equally well pleased with the ordinary copies. This work is also as reasonable in price as it is rich in embellishments; and the text is executed with equal neatness and care.

* The whole of the first book of Morhof's *Polyhistor Literarius* is more or less occupied with references to such authorities; which, to repeat at second hand, might subject me to the charge of affectation. But in regard to that division of the work, appropriated to Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, and about the favourable reception of which I am necessarily the most anxious, it may in several instances be urged that many works of piety and moral worth have been omitted, and that a preference has been given to those writings which are considered to savour more strongly of the *orthodoxy* of the British Church. But this is only a confined, and in truth, a partial view of the whole question: for the point at issue is, what is the *probable aggregate good* of the writings of those Divines, of whom, in the following pages, such honourable mention has been made? The wayward, the prejudiced, and the bigotted, may draw what inferences they please. I contend that, from those writings, "the learned (in the language of Lactantius*) may be directed to true

experience confirmed, by a reference to the pages of this "Library Companion." There are many, doubtless, of such experienced Readers, whose extensive reading, and whose copious Libraries, will furnish them with the means of supplying many omissions, and of illustrating many remarks: but, in a work of this nature, the difficulty has been rather to compress, than to enlarge, the several subjects which presented themselves. To the well read young Man—be he enthusiastic in the cause, or well-versed in the mysteries, of BIBLIOMANIA, or not—and to the OLD, of whatever denomination—it may be fairly stated, that the work before them is replete with curious and diversified intelligence; gleaned with unceasing industry, and embodied with no ordinary care. Indeed, with perfect confidence may it be stated, that no single volume in our language contains such a record of so many rare, precious, and instructive volumes. The

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* *Divin. Instit. Lib. I.* Edit. Du Fresnoy; 1748, vol. i. p. 3.

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wisdom, and the unlearned to true religion." And farther, that, from the SAME writings, the intrepid Christian may speak in the energetic language of the same polished author ... "Da mihi virum, (for the most successful translation would somewhat weaken the passage) qui sit iracundus, maledicus, effrænatus: paucissimis Dei verbis

——— *tam placidum, quàm ovem reddam.*

Da cupidum, avarum, tenacem; jam tibi eum liberalem dabo, et pecuniam suam plenis manibus largientem. Da timidum doloris ac mortis, jam cruces, et ignes, et taurum contemnet." &c. *Div. Inst. Lib. III* On this, and on every similar occasion, I exclaim with honest CHILLINGWORTH—"it is *Truth* I plead for; which is so strong an argument for itself, that it needs only light to discover it. Whereas i concerns falshood and error to use disguise and shadowings, and al the fetches of art and sophistry." *Works*, 1742, Fol. *Ded. to Ch. II* fault is my own, if the method of conveying that instruction be not clear and satisfactory.

There is one point of view in which the advantage of a work of this nature may be noticed, however slightly: especially as, in the present instance, it may be illustrated by an example of no mean authority. From the several departments of a volume of THIS kind, the reader may *select* what will be useful for the several objects of his pursuit: what is fitting for his town, and what for his country, residence: what should be the light troops, as it were, to attend him on a journey; and what the heavier or *household* troops to remain at head quarters. I have alluded to "an example of no mean authority," as confirmative *of the advantage of such a plan.* That example is his *late Majesty* GEORGE III.: who could not only boast of the finest private library (of his own collecting) in Europe, but who was himself no inconsiderable bibliographer. In the year 1795, when his Majesty was about to visit Weymouth—and wished to have what he called "a closet library," for a watering place—he *wrote* to his Bookseller for the following works. The list was written by him from memory; and I will fairly put it to the well read bibliographer and philologist, whether it be capable of much improvement? It is as follows—copied from the original document in the *King's own hand writing:*

The Holy Bible; 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge.
New Whole Duty of Man, 8vo.
The Annual Register, 25 vols. 8vo.
The History of England, by Rapin, 21 vols. 8vo. 1757.
Élémens de l'Histoire de France, par Millot, 3 vols. 12mo. 1770.

Siècle de Louis XIV. par Voltaire, 12mo.
——————— XV. par Voltaire, 12mo.
Commentaries on the Laws of England, by William Blackstone, 4 vols. 8vo., newest edition.
The Justice of Peace, and Parish Officer, by R. Burn, 4 vols. 8vo.
An Abridgement of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo.
Dictionnaire François & Anglois, par M. A. Boyer, 8vo.
The Works of the English Poets, by Sam. Johnson, 68 vols. 12mo.
A Collection of Poems, by Dodsley, Pearch and Mendez, 11 vols. 12mo.
A Select Collection of Poems, by J. Nichols, 8 vols. 12mo.
Shakespeare's Plays, by Steevens.
Œuvres de Destouches, 5 vols. 12mo.
The Works of Sir William Temple, 4 vols. 8vo.
The Miscellaneous Works of Addison, 4 vols. 8vo.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, 24 vols. 12mo.

Thus, to revert to the position with which this branch of our enquiries set out, *the purchasers of this Work* (who may not probably be so well versed in selecting "a closet library" as his late Majesty) may have it in their power to compress or enlarge their libraries, on any scale which may seem most convenient and advisable.

I now come to a more particular account of the nature of the work itself. Referring to the note, in a preceding page (iii.) as to the inevitable *Omissions*, be it permitted me here to say a word as to its absolute *Contents*. There are two collateral branches inevitably growing out of a work of this nature, which require more skill in the treatment than I am conscious of having exhibited. These are, *Extracts* and *Anecdotes*. A bibliographer should not only know the dates and conditions of books, but he should know some little of their internal character, and of the histories of their authors. In regard to the former, it will be seen that those passages have been extracted which are not only exclusively *professional,** but which are supposed to be replete with original and interesting matter. The volumes from which they are taken are also of unusual occurrence. But in spite of these claims to approbation, I fear that the Sermons of the Old English Divines may have been a little too freely dealt with: and that even this "mentis gratissimus error" cannot be received as an apology.

A more difficult temptation to resist, was that of *Anecdote*: — the most delightful, and at times the most instructive, department of literary research. But it has been sparingly introduced. Slight sketches are given of a few of the more prominent characters of former and modern times,† in order to enliven the unavoidable dryness of bibliographical detail; and many *living* Characters are frequently mentioned, to whom, in this place, any allusion would be premature if not indecorous.

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* The extracts from the Sermons of LATIMER, FOX, DRANT, and EDGEWORTH, extend from page 66 to 83; but they are replete with both curious and edifying matter. Previous to which the reader may examine a short but noble passage from BARNES, (page 27) and a very singular extract from a work called *Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into*, 1670, 8vo.: p. 57-8. For other extracts, the reprint (in three pages only) of that extraordinary Dialogue between Bishop GARDINER and Judge HAILES, in the time of Queen Mary, is the longest to be qualified by an apology; while, on literary and philological subjects, the extract from Hearne and from the Itinerary of Fynes Moryson (page 227 and page 433) are alone of a length to need excuse.

† Of PERSONAL ANECDOTES and CRITICISM, the chief may relate to the articles *Mezerai* (p. 291), *Bayle*, (p. 484) *Amyot* (p. 489) *Fugger* (p. 495).

To critics, of every denomination, I am anxious to address myself as not being desirous of shunning merited castigation for frequent and palpable errors But, on the other hand, if the *omission* of much that might be deemed essential for introduction, be pointed out and condemned, it must be remembered that much has been *collected* and brought together from numerous, and at times discordant, sources and that the LIBRARY COMPANION, with its *present* contents, might have been easily dilated into three respectable volumes. And here, let me be allowed anticipate an objection which may be made, from the apparent vanity of such frequent references to my own publications. The truth is, in the first place that an author has a right to make use of his own property as he may think proper: but, in the second place, having devoted so many years to the study and published so many works on the subject, of BIB-LIOGRAPHY, it were barely possible to avoid noticing rare, curious, and valuable books, which had not been described, with more or less minuteness, in the publications referred to. In *no* instance however, have I made such reference, where I was conscious of having it in my power to direct the reader to a *more* copious

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Dr. Johnson (pp. 510, 523) *Strype* (page 516) *Robert Burton* (page 599 *Addison* (page 603) *Swift, De Foe* (page 606)—and to the most eminent of living Poets.

or accurate detail. This avowal, fairly and honestly made, will, it is hoped, justify, as well as account for, the frequent references to the *Bibliomania, Bibliographical Decameron, Typographical Antiquities,* and *Bibliotheca Spenceriana.* The age of "Commendatory Prefixes" is past. The Muse of a friend is no longer invoked to throw her protecting arms round the labours of an author; * who is now doomed to stand or fall by the intrinsic merit, or the insufficiency, of the performance which he submits to the world at large.

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* The fashion of prefixing commendatory verses to publications of any note, obtained till as late as the end of the reign of George II.— if not later. During the seventeenth century these verses were in high vogue: *but among them, my reading has furnished me with none so* ly quaint and original as the following — prefixed to "*Solomonis* Ν ΑΡΕΤΟΣ: or *a Commentarie upon the Book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes,* *the Song of Songs!* By John Trapp, M. A. *Pastor of Weston upon* *on in Glocestershire,* 1650, 4to." [The Author was the Father of the ll known Translator of Virgil.]

On the Books of Solomon opened by Master Trapp.

I stood in Solomon's Porch before,
Unable to unlock the doore,
And view the glory that within
Rather than live I would have seen.

Now in his Temple walk I can,
And hear my Maker talk with man,
And clearly understand his mind;
Though mysteries, no mists, I find.

The Holy of Holies open lies,
No longer kept from common eyes.
Each Starre may now an Eagle be,
And freely up to Phœbus flee,

But in the anticipation of a favourable or unfavourable issue, from such a formidable tribunal, it is impossible for that author not to feel something lik anxiety, in spite even of the approbation which ma have attended his previous labours. The growth o knowledge is daily increasing in rapidity and strength In this wonderful country, it is barely possible fo those, who lead a quiet and uniform life far beyon the reach of the hum of our great Metropolis, to for a correct notion of the various channels by whic knowledge is so swiftly and so widely diffused; and i is not the least instructive feature in the History o Books, to be apprised of the expenses incurred, an hazards run, in the establishment of a popular an useful work. The gift of speech and the gift of know ledge should seem to be almost *simultaneous*. The are at this moment before me, the Catalogues School Books circulated by the two greatest Pu lishers in England. I mean the catalogue of Mess *Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Co.* and that of Mess *G. and W. B. Whittaker*. The most superficial vi of the contents of these Catalogues, shews the extra dinary and advantageous variety of instruction whic they contain. Science, Arts, Trade, Manners, Custo —something of every thing, and of the very best kin —will be found in each; and little does the studiou or fanciful, or classical Writer imagine that, whi

If you would know how i[illegible] gat;
I passed through [illegible] Beautifull Gate;
This *Dore* [illegible] *Trapp*, or this *Trap-dore*.
Trapp Trapp!—but God I must adore.

months and years are consumed in the composition of a Work, of which the success is doubtful, and the remuneration remote, some of the authors, whose productions are found in the catalogues just mentioned, bring a never failing golden harvest to their Proprietors. The names of LINDLEY MURRAY and PINNOCK * may, in this point of view, almost vie with that of the AUTHOR of WAVERLY

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* First, for the "*Catalogues of School Books*" published by the above-mentioned Booksellers. They are of about the same extent with each other. In that of Messrs. Longman and Co. the following are the names which appear to be of the greatest importance. *Adam, Aikin, Barbauld, Bingley, Blair, (Rev. D.) Bonnycastle, Carey, Gregory, Hornsey, Hort, Howard, Hutton, Joyce, Mavor, Molineux, Murray, (Lindley) Pinkerton, Robinson, Shepherd,* (with *Joyce* and *Lant) Smith, Taylor (Mrs.) Trimmer, Valpy, Vyse, Walker, Wanostrocht,* and *Watkins.*" I mention only those authors of a comparatively modern date; and omit the countless impressions, in every variety of form and price, of the English Classics, of a longer established reputation. The names of *Goldsmith* and *Watts* alone furnish a little library of amusing and instructive information.

But of authors of modern celebrity in this copious list, none appear to have been so fruitful, and to have produced works of which the sale has been so eminently prosperous, as Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY. His *English Grammar* (including *all* the publications connected with it) is a work of which it would be better to speak of editions of *tens of thousands of copies,* than of a few solitary thousands. His *Power of Religion on the Mind* and his *Spelling Book* are the next publications of numerical, as well as intrinsic, importance; and both abroad and at home the sale is wonderfully extensive and successful.

In the Catalogue of Messrs. Whittaker the names of *Millar, Pawley, Roberts, Stackhouse,* and *Wyld,* are distinguished as authors of ATLASES on different scales; and relating to different countries. The sale of these works is perhaps greater than can be readily conceived.

The diffusion of knowledge for *adult* readers, has of late years, or rather very recently, been equally rapid and efficient. The time is in the remembrance of every man of forty-five, when we were well content to wait for *monthly* contributions, in the shape of *Magazines*, to our stock of knowledge. That time is gone by, perhaps never to return. There is, at pre-

But let me go at once to the name of PINNOCK. The publications under the title of *Pinnock's Catechisms* comprise not fewer than SIXTY FOUR in number. They are arranged in alphabetical order; beginning with *Agriculture* and ending with *Universal History.* They comprise a great variety of subject of literature and science; and besides these, there are the *County Histories,* and the Histories of *England, Greece,* and other *Countries,* by the same hand. Of the sam Author's *Catechism of the Bible and Gospel Histories,* one impression ha reached SEVENTY THOUSAND copies; but the price of the work [illegible] necessarily low; and I believe I am not exaggerating the fact, whe I state that the exclusive copy right of the whole of these Catechism has not been secured to the Proprietors under the sum of THIRT THOUSAND POUNDS. Let the reflecting reader consider, from the dat here laid down, what is the quantity of instruction which is daily i circulation among the infantine world; or among those who have scarcely reached their sixth year? *Fifty years ago there wa hardly any *pabulum* of the kind; or that pabulum was exclusively distributed, from the repository of our old acquaintance Dan Newbury, in St. Paul's Church-yard.*

But in this record of the rapid and general diffusion of KNOWLEDGE for the appetites of all ages and sexes, let me not omit to sent, such an hunger and thirst after information, that the reading man looks towards his *weekly* Journal, or Register, or Chronicle, with the same eagerness and certainty that he used to anticipate his monthly supplies of mental food. Hence he hails his *Literary Gazette*, or *Literary Chronicle*, or *Somerset House Gazette*!—to which may be probably added one or two of the many *two-penny* publications that are also weekly distributed, and of which the aggregate total is scarcely to be credited.* Nor is it the

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*The coincidence is not a little singular,—but the name of *Thomas Newbery* is attached to one of the rarest little poetical volumes, composed for CHILDREN, of which we have any knowledge. It was printed in 1563, 4to. under this title: "*A Booke in English Metre called Dives Pragmaticus,* or *the Great Marchantman—very preatie for Children to rede.*" Lord Spencer is in possession of this unique treasure, which I purchased for his Lordship at the sale of the Roxburghe library for 30*l.*

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make commendable mention of what I should call the *pocket editions* of our best writers in poetry and prose, so assiduously, so neatly, and so reasonably, put forth by Messrs. SUTTABY, EVANCE, and FOX. No author, contained in the bulkiest dimensions, exceeds the price of 5*s.* per volume; and there is none, as far as I can discover from the list of the authors published, which a female need fear of being found [illegible]pon her toilette or boudoir table. The typographical execution [illegible] these small duodecimo volumes is delightful, and the engraved [illegible]ontispieces are very respectable. Thousands of copies are circulated abroad; especially in America. Within these last twenty years, SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND volumes of the whole, collectively, have been dispersed at home and abroad, averaging 35,000 copies per annum. Upon such a vast scale does knowledge, of every kind, travel.

* I had hoped to have been able to give a pretty correct account of these "twopenny publications," but have been unexpectedly disappointed. The fact is, however, that upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND of them are circulated per week; among which, *the Mechanic's Magazine, the Mirror, the Lancet*, and *the Chemist*, take the lead. Of the *first* of these, alone, I learn that *fifteen* thousand copies are distributed. To shew the avidity with which knowledge of all kinds, and sometimes of the *best* kind, is sought after, a friend informs me that *Pennant's London* is now to be purchased on the same cheap terms

least recommendable quality of such reasonably priced publications, that the matter contained in them is, generally, as correct as their exterior forms are attractive from good paper and printing. In the mean while, it is consoling to think that such numerous and useful works keep down the currency of the wretched blasphemy and absurdity which find refuge only in the premises of Mr. Carlile.

But that literary tastes and longings of every description, may be gratified, there has recently appeared a Review, which is published every two months, under the title of the *Universal*;* while *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, the *Westminster Review*, and the *Cambridge*

Is it chimerical to suppose that *Bacon's Abridgement* (of the Law) ar *Comyn's Digest* will be forthwith produced in the same manner?

* The *plan* of this Review is excellent. It gives, after the sober a sensible plan of the *Old and New Memoirs of Literature*, published abo a century ago, a brief analysis, with a few pertinent remarks, of ea article; so as to leave the reader, generally, to draw his own co clusions from the facts adduced. The second (and last publishe number is now before me. There are XXVI articles in it of con parative elaborate execution, followed by a great number of bri *notices* of domestic and foreign literature; which latter are essential useful: for one of the principal objects, in such periodical public tions, is, to give the reader intelligence of what is *actually going* *in the literary world*. Among the larger articles, at page 239 this number, is a review of the *Deformed Transformed of Lord Byro* The preliminary remarks are penned with great vigour and unsparin severity against the immoral and unpatriotic cast of the later effi sions of that Noble Lord:—and with justice.* In the departme

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* I have not long risen from the perusal of another Review of the same poem the *Edinburgh Magazine* and *Literary Miscellany*, for March, 1824; of which the

Quarterly Review make their appearance once in *three* months, after the manner of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews.* Mine is not the province to pass critical opinions upon the respective merits of these more recent Magazines and Reviews. It is sufficient for the purposes of this Preface, that such publications are here *recorded.** But while upon this theme,

of Poetry, in the ensuing pages, I have freely passed those sentiments upon Lord Byron's muse which seem to be dictated by the honestest view of the subject.

* Of the sales of the more *recent* Magazines and Reviews above mentioned, I am unable to say any thing. They are all starting with the vigour and buoyancy of "fresh and four-year old" literary Coursers. Of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, I should apprehend the minimum to be 9000, and the maximum to be 12,000, copies *of each new number.* *In the history of Literature,* the subscription-book of Mr. Murray (for my residence necessarily makes me unacquainted with that of the publisher of the Edinburgh Review) would cut a splendid figure: and the ease and dexterity with which each number is divided into allotments, and distributed according to the copies subscribed for (the payment being PROMPT) by the several great bookselling houses, would astonish a looker on... At sun-rise the QUARTERLY TREE reaches to the sky—

(Exiit ad cœlum ramis felicibus arbor)

At sun set, it is levelled to the earth...

(Δρυὸς πεσοῦσης πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλεύεται)

and every man hugs his *log* (alias, number) with eager and undiminished delight. What a SUB-NOTE might be here appended, as to the *sensations* which certain numbers, of *either* of these Reviews, are known to have sometimes produced? For periodical reading, these Jour-

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troductory remarks are equally distinguished for their propriety and ability of execution. In short, to think and to speak otherwise, were a species of stultification.

let me be permitted to make honourable mention of a periodical publication, of a peculiar character—under the title of the *Retrospective Review**—to which, as the ensuing pages demonstrate, my obligations have been frequent and great. Thus the reader may remark, how varied and wonderful is the periodical diffusion of knowledge, of every description, in this wealthy and energetic country.

But a review of the causes of the progress of literature in general, does not exclude the notice of the state of Bibliography†, or (if the reader so please to

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nals may be considered as the venison and turtle dishes of the literary Epicure.‡ I found them as such, at Munich and Vienna, some six years ago

[*] Will the editor of this Review forgive the suggestion, whether the articles be, occasionally, sufficiently RETROSPECTIVE? and whether they be not occasionally a little too long?

[†] In publications on BIBLIOGRAPHY, there is nothing of very recent occurrence to notice, except it be the two beautifully printed volumes of Mr. JOHNSON'S *Typographia, or the Printer's Instructor,*

[‡] Of MAGAZINES, the *Gentleman's*, the *New Monthly*, the *London*, *Blackwood's*, and the *Edinburgh*, have the greatest sale. Each of these has its admirers and sworn champions of defence:—and long may this bloodless warfare, or literary excitability, last! I cannot presume to weigh the respective merits of these Magazines in my own critical scales of justice; but I may be allowed to notice the matter-of-fact simplicity, antiquarian lore, and topographical embellishments of the first—the polish, delicacy, and occasional felicitous humour, of the second—the neatness, variety, and usefulness of the third—the spirited, cart and tierce, cut and thrust, character of the fourth—("Tros Tyriusve ... nullo discrimine agetur,") and the vigour, sense, and well-digested intelligence, of the fifth. The amount of all this, is, that throughout the Empire of GREAT BRITAIN, there is, weekly and monthly, such a mass of intelligence—in the shape of wit, humour, narrative, and reflection—imparted, that one is equally surprised at the unfailing number of readers as well as of writers. A country, in SUCH a state, has reason to be proud of its bibliomaniacal pre-eminence.

designate it) of the Bibliomania, in particular. With joy and triumph have I witnessed the close of the Book-campaign of the past season. It has turned out to be what every lover of his country's literary reputation could wish. The gloom which, at the conclusion of the last season, darkened the countenances, not only of many worthy members of the **Roxburghe Club**, but of a great number of distinguished Collec-

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with wood-cut portraits of several English Printers. This ingenious work is dedicated to the Roxburghe Club; and the wood-cut embellishments, prefixed as frontispieces, are of a most brilliant and pleasing description. One of these contains the arms of the several members of the Club very happily conceived and executed: but they have all *equal merit*. I learn, also, that Mr. Edward Poole is occupied with the History of the Elzevir Press, including a great portion of the literary history of that Augustan age of literature in Holland. It will be much more copious than the French work (occasionally referred to in the ensuing pages) upon the same subject.

But in Bibliography, let me not forget the notice and commendation of that wonderful work of the late Dr. Watt, called *Bibliotheca Britannica*. It is now complete, in two quarto volumes, each about the size of Ainsworth's Dictionary, at 6*l*. 6*s*. per volume. Such a concentration of labour was hardly ever beheld; but the authors, Father and Son, both fell victims to their zeal. The first volume contains the names of authors, alphabetically arranged; the second, the several works under their classes, or general names, thus: "Angling," "Bible," "Cookery," &c. To say that such a work, on so stupendous a scale, should be faultless, would be equally rash and ridiculous. On the contrary, it contains numerous errors, and must not be unlimitedly confided in. But its uses and advantages are manifest and indispensable: and it should never fail to be a Library Companion in all Collections of extent or importance. The history of the completion of this great labour is among the most curious on record.

tors of libraries, has vanished. The sun shine of good humour, content, bright hopes, and cheering prospects, has succeeded. The reader has already anticipated the ground or cause of these remarks. The sale of the library of the late lamented Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart., was conducted, and closed, in a manner the most unexpectedly gratifying. While, at the west end of the town, the *Books* of the same Baronet were dispersed at splendid prices beneath the auspices of Mr. Evans,* towards the east end of the town (in Wellington-street, under the hammer of Mr. Sotheby) his *prints*, of every description, brought excessive prices; and 300 guineas for an impression from a *Niello*, and 89*l*. for a couple of British Portraits, in one plate,† are achievements of unprecedented gallantry and liberality of feeling. The total or grand amount of the two sales, united, amounted to 36,000*l.* Who therefore shall say that property is misplaced in collecting together such objects? If the question arise, what was *given* for such a property? a prompt and satisfactory answer is at hand: *less* was given than the produce here recorded.

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* Specimens of the prices of a few of the rarer articles, in English Poetry, will be found in the Supplement, at p. 841 post. The manner in which the Catalogue of this splendid library is executed, is extremely creditable to the author of it, and the three great guns of the Collection may be described in the *Livy* of 1469, the *Greek Testament of Erasmus* of 1519, (each upon vellum) and the *Deed of Divorce* between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves. The *gain* upon the two *latter* articles made up for the loss on the first. The first is now with Messrs. Payne and Foss; the second is in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, (purchased by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury) and the third is in the State Paper Office. Could the two latter be better placed? It remains to observe what will be the *ultimate* destination of the *first*.

† It was the portraits of James I. and Prince Henry, each on horseback, engraved by Vaughan. The condition was most beautiful. The impression of the Niello had been obtained from W. Y. Ottley, Esq. and is engraved at p. 304 of his History and Engraving. Sir Mark gave only 150*l*. for it.

But this state of bibliographical prosperity is not confined to the Metropolis. I continue to hear and to receive the most flattering accounts from all parts of the country. A re-action is taking place. Circulating libraries are enlarged and multiplied. The surplusage of wealth, in these "piping times of peace," finds a vent in the channel of book-purchasing. Noblemen and *Gentlemen* begin to think (as the old monkish writers thought and have expressed it), that a "mansion without a library is like a castle without an armoury" —and accordingly, halt where you will, you are sure, on a little gossip with the humblest provincial book-vendor, to glean intelligence of "some famous library in the neighbourhood"—and if none of these equal that at *Eshton Hall*, or at *Yarmouth*,* they may be yet deserving of examination, and their owner may receive a passing tribute of respect. My gratification is well nigh unbounded to learn that the name of WATT, at Aston House, near Birmingham, is coupled with that of the "good old cause;" and I may yet live to witness it as great in BOOKS, as in MECHANICS. Meanwhile I have the additional gratification of learning, that the number of *Travellers* dispersed all over the country, from the great houses in Paternoster Row, is nearly doubled; and that *three* orders are now received where *one* formerly was scarcely given.

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* These selections are made without a wish to institute invidious comparisons; but the *Catalogue of the library at Eshton Hall,* the property of Miss CURRER, (see page 832 post) is at this moment before me; as I am favoured with one of the 36 copies only of it which were printed. It is carefully and unostentatiously executed by Mr. Triphook. The collection in all its branches (but especially in *British History*) does great credit to its amiable and sensible owner. With the library of my friend DAWSON TURNER, Esq. of Yarmouth I am intimately acquainted. The Fine Arts and Botany are its stronger and more prominent features. The collection is select and costly. Of

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the AUTOGRAPHIC treasures in it, more than a slight notice is taken in a subsequent page. I could easily have added to the number of these *rural* examples of the BIBLIOMANIA; and my friend Mr. Broadley, (late of Kirk Ella, near Hull) may probably scold me for the omission of his enviable book-treasures: while Mr. Archdeacon Wrangham tells me that he is constantly revelling in the midst of 15,000 tomes (at Hunmanby in Yorkshire) of endless variety and never failing amusement. Long may he enjoy this revelry. Close to London, again, I could mention friends who spare no cost in securing, nor pains in making acquaintance with, their book-treasures. The exquisite paintings of LENTULUS lose nothing of their lustre or value by the neighbourhood of a library (on the basement floor) of tasteful structure, and replete with volumes in which Piranesi, and Bartoli, and Hollar, and Bartolozzi, and Morghen, display their peculiar and unrivalled powers. Nor are philology and the sciences wanting. In the immediate neighbourhood of this Tusculum, is another cabinet, on a smaller scale, and with fewer treasures. But here are early and powerful specimens of the pencil of Turner, Wilkie, and Callcott, with no mean sprinkling of LARGE PAPER tomes of modern authors of established celebrity. These be the boast of NESTORIUS; and his quincunxes and espaliers, clipt yew hedges and velvet lawns, afford him recreation and food for thought.. as he meditates on DEATH.

In again reverting to the work before the reader, I conclude this preface with the exercise of the pleasureable task of acknowledging obligations received. My friend the Rev. Dr. Bliss, of the Bodleian Library, has enabled me to enrich these pages not only by the examination of many treasures in that wonderful repository, but by the loan of the first volume of his work (not yet published) of the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*. The pages of his *Athenæ Oxonienses** have been also at times singularly useful. For the unwearied services of Thomas Amyot, Esq. in enlarging and correcting many of these sheets by the aid of his own choice library, and numerous bibliographical memoranda, I cannot be sufficiently thankful. The library of the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville has been on this, as on every other occasion, thrown open to my researches in the readiest and most liberal manner; and to the treasures contained in it I am chiefly indebted for the account of the rarer volumes to be

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Somewhat nearer home, is another library, sweetly disposed, and judiciously furnished; of which its excellent owner thus wrote to me, on breaking up his establishment to come to town for the last winter season: "We go to town this day se'nnight for the season. I shall leave MY LIBRARY with great regret. Its cheerful character, its soft and quiet scenery from the lawn in front, its comfortable and social aspect, its manageable and not overwhelming size, its *companionable* and inexhaustible sources of amusement and delight, make me cling to it with the fondness of grateful affection and attachment." These COMFORTS are to be found at *Edmonton*. For other libraries of large extent, and remote situation, search well the index of this work.

* For a character of this work, see p. 507-8 post.

found under the head of the *History of Ireland.* The owner of that library will therefore be here pleased to accept my best thanks. My acknowledgments are also due to Frederic Barnard, Esq. for free access to the Royal Library at Buckingham House: the facility and liberality of accommodation, in that magnificent and truly regal collection, can be appreciated only by those who have experienced it. The unrivalled treasures at Althorp and at Spencer House have been submitted to my free inspection with the usual liberality and kindness of their Noble Owner: while the richly furnished libraries of my intimate friends George Hibbert, Esq. Richard Heber, Esq. Francis Freeling, Esq. Francis Douce, Esq. and Robert Lang, Esq. have supplied me with materials of which the value will be evident from a perusal of the ensuing pages. On all sides, and in the most unqualified manner, the kindest aids were offered me; and if the fruits of such friendly assistance are not seen in the work before the reader, the fault is in *him* to whom they were tendered.

In the last place, something like an acknowledgment remains due to those respectable BOOKSELLERS, by means of whose copious catalogues something like a fixed or rational *price* has been attached to the numerous works contained in these pages. The present is peculiarly the age of bibliopolistic adventure and enterprise. There is no nation in Europe which can boast of such an extensive diffusion of knowledge by means of well-executed Catalogues; and it is without any invidious distinction that I notice those of

Messrs. Payne and Foss, Longman and Co. J. and A. Arch, Rivington and Cochran, Ogle, Duncan and Ogle, Triphook, Thorpe, and Bohn.[*] But, with every attention to fix a fair and authorized price upon such works of intrinsic merit, of which the marketable value was

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[*] Since the commencement of this work, Messrs. Payne and Foss have published a catalogue of 5872 articles or books, in foreign languages exclusively. My principal references have been to the preceding catalogue of last year, in which *English* works also appear. Both catalogues are preciously furnished, and the prices are reasonable. I have smiled, in common with many friends, to observe rare and curious volumes selling for large sums at auctions, when sometimes *better* copies of them may be obtained in that incomparable repository in Pall-Mall at two-thirds of the price. Whoever wants a *classical fitting out* must betake himself to this repository. The various *catalogues or portions of them, according to the sizes of the volumes, which have issued from the house of Messrs.* Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Co. for the last three years, contain scarcely fewer than 17000 articles; while, of modern articles, the same House has, of each, from one to ten thousand copies. This latter necessarily includes the wonderful stock of Elementary works alluded to at p. xiii. ante. To the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica,* or *A Descriptive Catalogue of a rare and rich Collection of Early English Poetry,* published by the same House in 1815, under the care of the late Mr. Griffiths, the ensuing pages, in the department of "English Poetry," contain frequent and apposite references. The rarest article in this catalogue (Chester's *Loves Martyr,* or *Rosalin's Complaint,* 1601, 4to.) marked at 50*l.* and purchased by the late Sir M. M. Sykes Bart. was sold at the sale of that Baronet's library for 64*l.*

The catalogue of Messrs. J. and A. Arch is on a smaller scale; but it exhibits both valuable and rare works, and my references to it have not been unsparing. Indeed I consider the situation of these respectable booksellers, in the very heart of the Metropolis, as most fortunate on many accounts:—for the periodical circulation of their Catalogues may have a salutary effect in counteracting *manias* of a ascertainable, I fear that, in some few instances, the collector may be disappointed in his calculations. It

different description. I do not indeed quite despair of seeing groups of philologists and critics collected in the Royal Exchange, beneath the statue of Edward IV, (when Printing *and the Bibliomania* were first conjointly introduced into this country) and counteracting, by their book-speculations, the direful ravages of the *Scrip* and *Consols* manias. The catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochran, which is chiefly theological, contains not fewer than 17,328 articles. The arrangement is good: the works submitted to sale are rich in all classes, especially in theology and oriental literature, while the printing and paper are alike inviting. There is a sort of episcopalian air about this volume . . . within and without. But here it behoves me to make honourable mention of that curious catalogue (now become a rare book) of *Theology and Oriental Literature*, published by Messrs. Ogle, Duncan and Co., and containing upwards of 12000 articles of Divinity. I am not compelled to subscribe to the critical canons occasionally attached to these articles; but I can never be backward in acknowledging the obligation which the Clerical World is under (from this desirable volume) to its respectable publishers. The catalogues of Mr. Triphook are, many of them, of absolute necessity to the Collector; since the titles and colophons are printed at length with great accuracy; and I may fairly say, that, in few places of sale have I seen such copies of *Old English Philology* as in Mr. Triphook's repository. The collection of Mr. Triphook is now merged in that of his partners, whose names appear in the title page of this work; and it may be triumphantly affirmed, that the catalogue of Messrs. Harding, Triphook, and Lepard, takes precedence of ALL on the score of numbers: for not fewer than *twenty-seven thousand and fifty-seven* articles form the grand total of works, in the course of sale, at the Temple of the Muses! Apollo and the Nine were never kept in such a constant state of activity, as these spirited Bibliopolists keep them—equally to the surprise and advantage of the lettered world.

Mr. Thorpe is indeed a man of might. His achievements at *Book-*

should however be always borne in mind that the *condition* of a book will materially regulate its price.

It remains therefore, only to indulge a rational but

sales are occasionally described in the ensuing pages. It is his *Catalogues* of which I am here to treat. They are of never ceasing production: thronged with the treasuses which he has gallantly borne off, at the point of his lance, in many a hard day's fight, in the Pall-Mall and Waterloo Place arenas. But these conquests are no sooner obtained, than the public receives an account of them; and during the last year only, his Catalogues, in three parts, now before me, comprise not fewer than SEVENTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINE articles. What a scale of buying and selling does this fact alone evince! But in this present year, two Parts have already appeared, containing upwards of 12,000 articles. Nor is this all. On the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1823, there appeared the most marvellous phenomenon ever witnessed in the annals of BIBLIOPOLISM. The *Times Newspaper* had four of the five columns of its last page occupied by an ADVERTISEMENT of Mr. Thorpe, containing the IIId Part of his Catalogue for that year. On a moderate computation, this Advertisement comprised *eleven hundred and twenty lines.* The effect was extraordinary. Many wondered, and some remonstrated: but Mr. Thorpe was Master of his own mint, and he never mentions the circumstance but with perfect confidence, and even gaiety of heart, at its success!

If Mr. BOHN be the last, he is not the least, of enterprising and successful Bibliopolists. His Catalogue, in two parts, contains not fewer than 14,614 articles. These articles are chiefly books in foreign languages: and Mr. Bohn's knowledge of the German language has enabled him to translate *Fuhrmann's* work on the Greek and Latin Classics with considerable advantage. But bibliographers and critics have been liberally consulted; and in the department of *Philology and Miscellanies,* there are some volumes worth the cunning investigation of lovers of literary rarities. The whole catalogue is a proof of unwearied diligence in description, and commendable taste in collection.

an ardent hope, that the work now before the reader, and intended as a *Guide to the Young* and a *Comfort to the Old*, may be crowned with that success, which has been sought for in a most anxious and unceasing examination of materials for the last two years; and of which nearly as much has been kept back as brought forward. For a toil of this nature, I can most unfeignedly avow that no pecuniary reward is likely to be commensurate. Every thing that a liberal spirit could devise, on the part of my Publishers, has been promptly conceded; but I look for eventual and substantial remuneration only in the generous sympathies of the "YOUNG," and the well-weighed approbation of the "OLD."

THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN.

Wyndham Place,
Aug. 2, 1824.

⁂ I just learn that *the Diary* of SAMUEL PEPYS (see the Index of this Work) is nearly completed at press. It will contain about ten or a dozen well executed portraits; and the work, in two quarto volumes, will be doubtless a popular companion to *Evelyn's Memoirs*.

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Preparing for Publication, A new Edition of an

INTRODUCTION
TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF
RARE AND VALUABLE EDITIONS
OF THE
GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS,

BY THE

REV. THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN,
F.R.S. F.A.S.

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Finsbury-square,
August 7, 1824.

INTRODUCTION.

It is upwards of four years, since, on quitting the ancient city of Ratisbon, (in the way to Nuremberg) I paused upon the summit of a high hill, about a short English mile from thence, which commands a beautiful view of the course of the Danube. As the traveller quits this hill, in the same route, he takes a final leave of the same river: but if he have any sensibilities which are likely to be awakened by a view of Nature, in one of her most interesting forms, he will not fail to cast a fond and frequent look upon the view in question: which is at once fertile, varied, and picturesque.

I spent a short twenty minutes upon the summit of this hill; and requested the postillion to make me acquainted with the names of the different little villages and chateaus with which the banks of the Danube are, in this neighbourhood, so plentifully studded; while, to the right, the massive fragments of antiquity, together with the turrets and towers, of Ratisbon, rose with a grand and contrasting effect. I seemed to rejoice in the prospect before me; and wished for a farm upon this sweep of meadow, or a villa upon that undulating summit. The grapes were now ripening apace; and the joys of the coming vintage seemed to give to every object a ruddier hue, and to animate every Rustic with a livelier flow of spirits. I was revelling in the picture of abundance which my fancy readily drew, when the explanation of the postillion, conveyed through the servant who attended me, cast a melancholy tone of colouring over this scene of prospective happiness. "The River, Sir," (observed the interpreter) "frequently overflows its banks, and destroys the labours of the husbandman: the houses are sometimes swept away in the course of the inundation: the cattle perish; and the vine is rooted up by the rushing waters. Yonder scene, now so pleasing from the certain prospect of an abundant harvest, is frequently visited by desolation and affliction — while the walls and ramparts of the CITY protect the inhabitants from the wide waste of deluge by which the country is overwhelmed."

This brief but impressive dialogue had nearly escaped my recollection .. till, of late, and especially at the PRESENT MOMENT, it presented itself to me in a variety of ways. In sitting down to the composition of this Work, in which my principal object is to be of USE to my countrymen—if not to the readers of other countries, I could not but reflect how forcibly the picture of nature, as seen at Ratisbon, was emblematical of that of HUMAN EXISTENCE. For, first, we may consider the principles, passions, and prejudices of mankind as represented by the course of the Danube. When kept within bounds, that river brings fertility and abundance; when it overflows its banks, ruin and desolation too frequently ensue. The inference is obvious. Secondly, as the strong walls and ramparts of Ratisbon protect its inhabitants from the ill effects of the flooding of the river, so the sound instruction and good advice, instilled into the minds of young people—and not lost sight of by such as are "of riper years"—generally protect them from that most dreadful of all human visitations, the inundation of vicious thoughts and immoral habits. As are the walls of Ratisbon against the evil effects of the overflowing Danube, so are GOOD BOOKS against the influence of pernicious writings.

THE

Library Companion.

DIVINITY.

THE source of all moral excellence must be sought for in the truths and consolations of RELIGION. Hence I devote the first chapter of this **Library Companion** to a brief account of such works, as, among others, may be of service to the Young, and of comfort to the Old, in their choice of publications relating to the INSPIRED WRITINGS.

A word or two, however, by way of preliminary observation. I must suppose my "Young Collector" to have received a classical, or competent education; whether followed up by "University Instruction," is a matter upon which I cannot venture to speak decidedly — although, questionless, if it be so, the better for himself. Yet it may be observed that several of our famous Collectors have never heard the echo of their footsteps within the cloisters of a college. Preferable to either a classical education, or the instructions of a University, is the possession of a sound conscience and right judgment in all things; and though this latter observation may be considered as begging the question, yet it cannot be denied that we frequently witness their good effects, without stopping to enquire how they were attained, and without disbelieving that they may be easy of attainment. It is fitting, however, that I should caution such Collector, in the very outset of his book-career, not to be led away by any of those meteor-like manias which sometimes possess very intelligent men, and bring disgrace upon the good old cause of **Bibliophilism**. Especially let him beware of confining himself exclusively, or imperatively—of sacrificing all his time and attention —his rest, and as it were, comfort of mind — to one distinguishing, or *capricious*, branch of collection more than another: because the most prudent of men can scarcely refrain from committing many errors in the indulgence of such a passion. All violent impulses, of whatever kind, are necessarily short-lived. Let both the student and collector regulate his passions as soberly as possible; but such regulation by no means implies coldness or indifference. Let zeal never slacken — but let judgment always step in to modify it: and when a *very* choice, or curious, or supposed unique, article presents itself, let the courage only be screwed to its sticking place, so as not to fear even the competitorship of * * * * * in the acquisition of it! I am the more anxious respecting this branch of the subject, because, as on the one hand I do not like to see a generous young character on a sudden frozen into parsimony, bordering upon avarice; so, on the other, I am exceedingly desirous that all book-pursuits should have a *consistent* and *satisfac-*

tory result: that there should be no shifting and changing, and "bringing to market" those fruits which are only, as it were, of yesterday's gathering.

There is nothing that brings down heavier and juster censure upon a Young Collector, than this early and precipitate separation from such companions of his private hours; who appear to have been invited into his study to-day, for no other purpose than to be turned out of doors to-morrow. Consider well—and weigh the probable advantages and disadvantages of your choice, maturely — before you purchase; but, having purchased, as the result of such conviction, be kind and courteous towards those whom you have thus admitted to be your Cabinet Counsellors: for, (as old Richard de Bury says) "they will instruct you without harshness, and correct you without stripes."* I have known many instances of extreme folly on this score; and have seen shelves covered, this season, with CHRONICLES, — which, during the next, have been filled by DEKKERS, GREENES, and HARVEYS;† and, still more ruthless act! have found old

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* Concerning this favourite author, consult the *Bibliomania* and *Bibliographical Decameron*. A pleasing and instructive picture of LIBRARY COMFORTS is drawn in Mr. D' Israeli's *Literary Character*, vol. ii. ch. xxi. If I could envy any man, or men, their past lives, it were GROLIER, PEIRESC, and DE THOU.

† To which add, the works of TOM NASH. These were celebrated writers in the reign of Elizabeth; and wrote pieces of drollery, satire, and lampoon. Harvey was the bitter opponent of Nash. At the sales of Pearson, Steevens, Reed and Bindley, some of these pieces brought inordinate prices; but at that of the late Mr. Perry, these prices were considerably diminished. Respecting the authors, consult Berkenhout's *Biographica Literaria, Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors*; and, for the editions of some of their works, the *British Bibliographer,* and Watt's *Biographia Britannica.* Several very uncommon pieces of Dekker will be found

Roger Ascham's prophecy abundantly fulfilled—by the dispersion of BIBLES for the admission of ROMANCES.* These are mischievous results, and should be avoided.

Without further preface, therefore, I proceed to the recommendation of those books in which the WORD of GOD, or the Sacred Text, is contained with every possible advantage bestowed upon it from the piety, learning, and research of man. Of course, I speak of Editions of the BIBLE. And first of

POLYGLOT BIBLES.

These have been always considered as the foundation stones of a theological collection; but the ordinary Collector will do well to rest satisfied with the possession of *two*, out of the *four*, of such publications of Holy Writ: namely, with the *first* Polyglot Bible, published at *Alcala*, in 1514-22; 6 vols. folio; and with the *fourth*, published at London in 1657, in the

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in the "*Catalogue of the singular and curious Library of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun,*" sold by auction by Mr. Cochrane in 1816: see nos. 771-777. Mr. Heber possesses, I believe, the most complete collection of the works of this coarse, but clever, writer.

* Ascham's words are these:—"I know when God's Bible was banished the court, and *La Morte d'Arthure* received into the Prince's chamber." The worthy Ascham is most vehement against this Romance, which has lately been twice reprinted in a duodecimo form, with cuts. Of this reprint, all the exceptionable passages are *omitted* in one edition; in the other they are *retained*:—and, shame to say! this latter is the more saleable impression. A little before, Ascham says, "Ten Sermons at *Paule's Crosse* do not so much good for moving men to true doctrine, as one of those books do harm, with inticing men to ill living." *Schoolmaster*; by *Bennett*, 4to. p. 253-4.

same number of volumes, of which the famous Br[illegible] Walton was the principal editor.* The *Lexicon* o[illegible]

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* Of the Polyglot of Cardinal Ximenes, there are three copies printed upon vellum : one is in the Vatican, and one was formerly in the library of the Capuchins of Montefiascone : the third, formerly belonging to the Cardinal himself, and which was more recently in the collections of Pinelli and Count Macarthy, is now in the library of George Hibbert, Esq. of Portland Place. Mr. Hibbert has dispossessed it of the comparatively unappropriate binding in which it was clothed by De Rome, when in possession of the Count, and has clad it in a magnificent vestment of dark blue morocco, under the skilful hands of C. Lewis. It is barely possible to view these volumes without feeling a justifiable pride that they are the property of an Englishman. I should apprehend that the finest *paper* copy in the world, is that in the Royal Library at Paris. It had belonged to Henri II. and Diane de Poictiers.

Of the Polyglot of Walton, the large paper copies are so rare, that I have no recollection of the sale of one within the last twenty or even thirty years. But yet scarcer than these, is the large paper of the *Lexicon of Castell.* The history of the rise and progress of this matchless work is ably given by my friend the Rev. Mr. Todd, in his *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Rev. Brian Walton.* 1821. 8vo. 2 vols. It is scarcely a twelvemonth ago, since I saw, at Mr. Lawford's, in Squibb's passage, a copy of the ordinary paper of Walton's Polyglot, with two or three extra heads, containing an original, circular Letter, prefixed, exhorting the public to an encouragement of the work, (see Todd's *Mem. of Walton,* vol. i. p. 49.) and signed by Walton, and other learned men. I think five guineas were demanded for this particular, and not incurious, document; and thirty guineas for the copy of the work exclusively. Mr. Payne in his last catalogue marks a fine copy at the same price. So does Mr. Bohn. Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a copy at £21. : *Cat.* 1822, no. 5777. Messrs. Rivington and Cochran, at the moment of penning this, justly boast of possessing not fewer than eight copies of this Polyglot of Walton; a thing perhaps unparallelled in the annals of bibliopolism. Mr. Thorpe, in a recent catalogue, marks a copy, containing both the Prefaces† (the royal and

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† A copy, *more* than perfect, necessarily supposes another copy *less* than perfect.

Castell is an indispensable accompaniment of the latter work.

And let him, if this cannot be obtained in its original and entire form, content himself with Michaelis's improved edition of the *Syriac* and *Hebrew* portions of it, put forth in 1788, in 2 folio volumes, which may be procured for somewhere about £2. Yet if, from motives of economy, or a want of opportunity, or of

the republican), at £45: "a remarkably fine copy, very strong, and neatly bound in russia." But such a copy is not unique. Mr. Hibbert has a similar one, with the *Original Dedication*, and the rare addition of the "*original Advertisement;*" as copied by Mr. Todd, vol. i. p. 68. The rage for *republican* copies has a good deal, if not entirely, subsided; and I suspect that copies of this description are as common as those called *royal* copies. Even in the solitude of Worlingham, (the seat of the late Thomas Sparrow, Esq. in Suffolk) I discovered a republican copy, bound in blue morocco, and ruled with red lines; which had once belonged to "P. de Cardonnel." The DEDICATION to King Charles II. is the *really* rare thing to possess; and yet, what will be the surprise of the reader to learn, that this bibliographical *keimelion*, wanting in most of the large paper copies, is to be found in a copy, on small paper, in the library of Bamburgh Castle in Northumberland?* I am indebted to my young and ardent book-loving friend Mr. W. C. Trevelyan (of University College, Oxford) for this, and many other curious pieces of bibliographical-intelligence. I discovered, abroad, two copies with this original Dedication: one at Stuttgart, and the other in the library of the Arsenal at Paris.

Nor is it probable that the *imperfect* copy should be also the property of the Owner of the *perfect* copy—for who, in the possession of his senses, would inflict such punishment upon so valuable a work as that of the Polyglot of Walton, for the mere capricious purpose of having another copy *more* than perfect? Be this as it may, it is certain that, in the library of Salisbury Cathedral, there is a copy of this very Polyglot, with the portrait, frontispiece, preface, and prolegomena, CLEAN CUT AWAY. Such a frightful act of book-spoliation is, fortunately, rarely to be witnessed. It seems however not to have been of recent perpetration.

* This library, a most curious and valuable one, and of which there is a printed catalogue in 4to. was bequeathed to the Castle by the late Dr. John Sharp, a prebendary of Durham, Archdeacon of Northumberland, &c. &c. He died in 1792. He was a *magnificent* character in every thing he did. But of him, hereafter.

curiosity, neither of the foregoing Polyglot Bibles be attainable,* I esteem *him* neither an incurious nor an unhappy Collector who shall have possessed himself

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* Of course I pass by the Polyglot Bibles of PLANTIN, HUTTER, LE JAY, &c., as these are now considered to be purely secondary, if not almost entirely useless. But it may not be unacceptable to learn, that there did exist, and yet *does* exist, a copy of Plantin's exquisitely printed Polyglot, UPON VELLUM, in the library of the Duke of Savoy, at Turin. This copy was described by the Marquis Scipio Maffei, in his account of that library, in a letter to Apostolo Zeno. He described it as in eleven volumes; with the following inscription, in letters of gold, upon the cover of the first volume: "*Emanueli Sabaud. Duci. Biblior. exemplar purum xi. tom. in Membr. Philippus II. Hispan. Rex Cognato ac Fratri chariss. sacrum munus.* MDLXXIII." *Mem. of Literature,* vol. v. p. 393. Another vellum copy is mentioned in the *Bibliog. Decameron,* vol. ii. 154. The Polyglot of Hutter, published in 1599, in six folio volumes, demands a more particular detail. I have already (*Introd. to the Classics,* vol. i. p. 31-3) noticed the contents, and the rarity, of a perfect copy of this singular work; and Mr. Bohn, the bookseller, availing himself of the authorities I before referred to, naturally and pardonably, exults in the possession of "an uncommonly beautiful copy, elegantly bound in vellum complete in every particular"—which, in his last catalogue of 1820, no. 4397, he marks at £35. As an apparent justification, Mr. Bohn adds that "there does not appear to exist a single complete copy in any of the foreign public libraries; and in England, the one now submitted is decidedly UNIQUE." These are rather bold words to make public. No one, nor one score of men, can know what is, or is not, in all the foreign public libraries; and I make little doubt that Passau, Bamberg, Wurtzberg, and Nuremberg each contains a perfect copy of old Elias Hutter's many-tongued labours. In one of the places (I think it was at Bamberg or Wurtzberg) I was told, on quitting Nuremberg, that there was a church (of course not applied to purposes of divine worship) WHOLLY FILLED WITH BOOKS—even to within a few feet of the roof; and was not Hutter's Polyglot in all probability among them?

Nor can it with safety be said what is, or is not, in the numerous and richly stored libraries of England. When Hutter put forth his Polyglot, it was the dawn of biblical criticism in our country; and of the *four-tongued Bible*[*] of Reineccius, published at Leipsic in 1750, in 3 folio volumes. But it is due to the enterpising spirit of Mr. Bagster, the bookseller, as well as to that of his learned coadjutors, to notice the commodious and highly useful Polyglot Bible, which has been recently published by him—in a variety of forms—in the *Hebrew, Hebrew-Samaritan, Greek, Latin Vulgate, Syriac,* and *English* texts.[†]

Of Bibles published in a separate language, I shall proceed to give a list, in the order in which they appeared in print.

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many would have been eager to possess his work. We had mighty men, in every way, even at that time, engaged in the study and dissemination of the SACRED TEXT. The mid-day effulgence of such labours appeared in the Polyglot of Brian Walton. Mr. Bohn marks a copy of the *Paris Polyglot* of 1649, at £21. Let "the young" and "the old" beware how they purchase a copy at Paris, either in the Boulevards or Quai des Augustins, for one half of that sum—if it be to be imported into England!

[*] *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German*: the Hebrew has Schmid's Latin version—the Greek is from Grabe's edition of the Alexandrine MS. and the German is from the last revision of Luther's text by Luther himself in 1544-5.

[†] A great number of copies of this Bible—printed with stereotype plates,—was destroyed in a fire which consumed the whole of Mr. Bagster's premises in Paternoster-row in the year 1822. The plates, however, were preserved. A good account of the plan of this Polyglot may be seen in Mr. Todd's Biography of Walton, vol. i. 335-9. At the same time was published the *Liturgy of the Church of England,* in eight languages, to be sold and bound up with this Polyglot: in the same variety of forms.

BIBLES IN THE LATIN AND OTHER LANGUAGES.

I must begin by advising, upon this and every other department of literature, whether sacred or profane, that the Collector always procure, when practicable, the FIRST EDITION of every work of importance and popularity. But it will frequently happen that, of some works, even of the highest importance, there will be strong doubts about its first appearance in print; and when, in the absence of a *positive* date, we are compelled to judge of its priority from *collateral* circumstances. Thus, in the very department at present under consideration, we have only collateral, but most indisputable, evidence of the *earliest* edition of the SACRED TEXT—not only in the *Latin*, but in any *other*, language. That first edition is assuredly the impression printed in a large, square, gothic type, of which I have already published a fac-simile,* and which distinguishes this Bible, vulgarly called the *Mazarine Bible*,† on account of a copy of it being found by De Bure in the library of the famous Cardinal Mazarin, better known as the Bibliothèque des Quatre Nations,‡ attached to the Institute of France. The "collateral but indisputable evidence" is this. The edition is destitute of a printed date. Some, in consequence, supposed it to be as old as the year 1440; and others,

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* *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 3-6.

† The bibliographical history of this Bible may be said to be well nigh exhausted in a Disquisition published upon it in Mr. Valpy's *Classical Journal*, vol. iv. p. 471-484.

‡ See this identical copy described in the *Bibliographical Tour*, vol. ii. p. 364-5.

1450. At length two copies were found in the Royal Library of France; one upon paper, the other UPON VELLUM:[*] upon the margin of the paper copy was an inscription, in the hand writing of the time, purporting that copy to have been "*illuminated, bound, and perfected by Henry Cremer, vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. Stephen of Mentz, in the year* 1456, *on the feast of the Assumption of the glorious Virgin Mary.*"

From this evidence, it is clear that the Bible in question was printed in the year 1456; and it is probable that it was printed in the preceding year. It is possible even that it may have been printed in 1450. Indeed, from the testimony of Ulric Zel, detailed in the *Cologne Chronicle* of 1499,[†] it is most probable that this was the very Bible which they began to print "in the Jubilee year of 1450." At least, there is no other ancient Bible which so completely answers to the description therein given, as the present. It follows, therefore, that this is not only the first edition of the *Sacred Text*, in ANY language, but that it is the VERY FIRST BOOK printed with metal types. Those, who have not seen it, can form little notion of the beauty and regularity of the press work, and of the magnificent appearance of the volumes. They exhibit a masterpiece of art, and a miracle in their way; shewing that the infancy and maturity of the art of printing were almost simultaneous. I am both prompt and proud to record, that no country in the world contains more, if so many copies, of it — as our own: while that, UPON VELLUM, in the possession of Mr. George Nicol, bookseller to his late Majesty, is the admiration and envy of Collectors.*

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[*] Both these copies are noticed in the *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 253-5.

[†] This is a very uncommon book—even in Germany. An account of it, together with a translation of the passage relating to the above Bible, will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 281-4.

In purchasing this impression, the Collector is quite sure to have the *Editio Princeps* of the Sacred Text in the *Latin tongue.* The version is the VULGATE, or that of which St. Jerom is allowed to be the author. Of the most ancient, or *Italic* version, this is not the place to say any thing. A fine copy of this first impression of the Vulgate Text may be worth a hundred guineas; but it has been recently pushed to sixty guineas beyond that sum.† A yet rarer Bible than the Mazarine — and published indisputably before that with the printed date of 1462—is the one, executed in a yet larger character than the preceding, which is supposed to have been printed by PFISTER at *Bamberg* about the year 1460. I have before entered so fully into the bibliographical history of this exceedingly rare impression,‡ adding a fac-simile of the commencement of the first chapter of Genesis, that nothing further upon the subject is necessary to be here advanced: except that, we may be quite confident of the date of this Bible being 1461, at latest—from a coeval inscription, in the same numbers, in a copy of it which belonged to Lord Oxford, and which is now in the Royal Library at Paris.*

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* It may surprise foreigners, and even Mr. Ebert, of Dresden, himself, that I should call this book by no means of the *first* degree of rarity. A copy, upon paper, will be found in the Bodleian library; and in the private collections of the King, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Sir G. Shuckboro', Sir M. M. Sykes, Mr. G. Hibbert, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. John Lloyd: UPON VELLUM, it will be found in the library of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville (from the Macarthy collection) and in that of Mr. G. Nicol. But none of these copies, to the best of my recollection, contain the two leaves of a table, or rubrics, which are noticed in the Public Library at Munich: see *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 287. It is rather surprising to find no copy of this important edition in the British Museum. The fac-similes of the type of this Bible, in Masch, scarcely deserve that designation.

† The copy belonging to the late Mr. James Perry was purchased by His R. H. the Duke of Sussex for 160 guineas.

‡ *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. i. p. 7-10. With the exception of a second

I now come to the mention of the favourite early impression of the Bible, among collectors, with the first PRINTED DATE subjoined. I mean, the edition put forth by *Fust and Schoiffher at Mentz*, in the year 1462. This edition exhibits a matchless effort of the art of printing; and is, with one slight exception, the earliest specimen of those printers' largest secretary gothic type. It is usually found UPON VELLUM; and I think I may venture to say that I have seen, abroad and at home, nearer *thirty* than *twenty* copies of it. Upon paper, it is of rarer occurrence; but a fine copy upon vellum is worth at least double one upon paper. The Collector may fearlessly advance a hundred guineas for a fine and perfect membranaceous copy.† From the year 1462 to the end of the Fif-

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copy, in the Royal Library, I know of no other copy of this very rare impression in the country.

* *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 255.

† Among the finest copies of this celebrated Bible UPON VELLUM —I speak only of such as I have seen—are those in the Cracherode, Spencer, Cassano (the Spencer-duplicate), Sykes, Hibbert, Lloyd, and Watson Taylor Collections. The Cracherode copy is in the British Museum. Lord Spencer's is very large, but not so white as was the Duke di Cassano's copy—purchased by his Lordship, and sold at the memorable sale of his duplicates in 1821. Messrs. Payne and Foss were the purchasers of this copy, and I find it marked by them at the reasonable sum of £130. in their catalogue of 1822, no. 4708. Mr. John Lloyd is in possession of Mr. Edwards's copy, and

teenth Century, the editions of the Latin Bible may be considered, literally, as innumerable; and, generally speaking, only a repetition of the same text. I therefore do not recommend a useless and interminable labour in collecting editions merely because they happen to be printed before the year 1470 or 1480: but two exceptions may be made in a pursuit of this kind. First, although these earlier editions are entirely divested of critical annotations, and the text of one year seems to be only a reimpression of that of the preceding year, yet it may be as well to collect such impressions of the same text as *first* appeared in the *several countries* in Europe.* And, secondly, it is almost essential to the character of a well-chosen biblical collection to have the *first* Latin version from the *Hebrew Text*—and a first similar version from the *Greek Text;* each in contradistinction to the *Latin Vulgate.* These impressions are called "*Fontibus ex Græcis*" and "*Fontibus ex Hebræis.*" The former first appeared in 1479; the latter in 1696.

To give an account of the various critical editions of the *Latin Vulgate* in the Sixteenth and following centuries, would alone fill a large octavo volume. Passing by the editions of *Pagninus* and *Servetus* (the latter under the name of Villanovanus) I shall introduce the biblical Collector at once to those of

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Mr. Watson Taylor may well rejoice in being the owner of that which had belonged to Gaignat, and afterwards to Count Macarthy. All these BIBLICAL GEMS, as well as those in the Marlborough and Pembroke libraries, are upon vellum. The Duke of Devonshire possesses a copy, which had belonged to the late Bishop of Ely, upon paper. A similar copy is in the Bodleian Library, and another in that at Blickling in Suffolk. This latter was Marchand's.

* As thus: at Mentz, 1455; at Bamberg, 1461; at Rome, 1471; Venice, 1476; Naples, 1476; in Bohemia, 1488; in Poland, 1563;

Vatable, and the *Aldine editions* of 1590 and 1592; the admirable critical labours of *Le Clerc*, in the edition of 1735, 7 vols. folio; and the yet more curious and probably more important impression of *Sabatier*, in 1743, 3 volumes folio.* In our own country, we have

in Iceland, 1551 ; in Russia, 1581 ; in France, 1475 ; in Holland, 1477 ; in England, 1535 ; in Spain, 1477.

* See the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 49. Lord Spencer possesses a copy of the first edition of the version of *Pagninus* (from the Hebrew and Greek original texts) of the date of 1528, 4to., which had belonged to Melanchthon, and which has a passage, in the fly-leaf, (from Gregory Nazianzen)—in the hand writing of that celebrated reformer, thus: "*Πὰν τὸ καλορθοῦμενον παρὰ θεοῦ ἐστὶ, δεδοται δὲ τοις καλουμένοις καὶ ὅλω νεύουσι: scriptū manu Philippi.*" The reader may consult Mr. Townley's Illustrations of *Biblical Literature*, vol. ii. p. 215, &c. Of the Bible of Servetus, a " fine copy in blue turkey" is marked at £4. 4*s*. in Mr. Triphook's Catalogue of 1817. But see *Old Memoirs of Literature*, vol. iv. p. 329. The Aldine editions of 1590 and 1592, in folio, are called after the name of Pope Sixtus V. and *were* supposed to exhibit the STANDARD VULGATE TEXT. They are chiefly estimable on *large paper* ; in which state they still lift up their heads. At the sale of the library of the Marquis of Lansdown, in 1806, a copy of this kind was omitted to be so designated ; and the late Dr. Gosset bought it, for his friend (the late) Mr. Taylor, for about 10*s*. 6*d*. The Doctor had too keen an eye to let such a treasure escape. On the death of Mr. Taylor, in 1821, his books were sold by auction, and this very copy was *again* described as of the ordinary paper. In consequence, it was purchased for a comparative trifle by Mr. I. Payne, and now adorns the library of Sir M. M. Sykes, at a price about *sixty times* beyond the first purchase. The Duke of Grafton's copy, of the same kind, properly designated, was sold for £38. At Chatsworth, the Bible of 1590 is upon small paper, and rather an indifferent copy: but of that of 1592 there is a fine large paper copy, bound in blue morocco. At Althorp, there is a fine copy of each upon large paper: see *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 52 ;—and consult p. 55 for an account of Sabatier's edition, above lauded.

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† Melanchthon appears to have quoted from memory—as he has omitted the article *τοις*, before *ουτω*. The passage occurs in the xxxist Oration. Ed. 1609; vol. i. p. 504.

no edition which may vie with the beautiful one printed by Didot in 1785, 2 vols. 4to., and dedicated to the French Church. I have purposely avoided the mention of very many curious, beautiful, and much sought-after impressions of the Latin Vulgate, in various forms, and various types — which have been put forth by the *Stephens*, *Gryphii*, *Elzevirs*,* and other continental printers; nor will I stop to enquire whether, or not, there be a copy of what is called *Cardinal Richlieu's Bible* (of 1656, 8vo.) printed UPON VELLUM—as there would be no limits to the notices, and anecdotes which might be engrafted upon this fruitful branch of our enquiries.† It is sufficient that, in what has been laid down as *certain data* to act upon, neither the Reader nor the Collector will find his labour, or his money, ill bestowed in forming his judgment accordingly.

Father Bukintop published an explanation of ambiguous expressions and doubtful readings in this Vulgate Bible of 1590, at Cologne, in 1710, 4to.

* Most of these will be found noticed in the pages of the work last referred to. It may, however, seem surprising that, in the work recently published upon the Elzevir press (*Essai Bibliographique sur les Editions des Elzévirs*) at Paris, 1822, 8vo. no notice should be taken of the magnificent folio impression of the French Bible by Louis and Daniel Elzevir, in 1669, 2 vols. folio. Perhaps the finest copy of this book in the world, is in the Althorp Library. It is on *large paper*, and had been Lamoignon's. But it is not very rare upon large paper; and a copy of this kind will be found in the library at Worlingham, (see p. 8,) very fair, and fine. Abroad, it is rather of common occurrence, in most public libraries.

† I may here however remark, that the Edinburgh edition of the English Bible, of 1811, 12mo., is, when found upon LARGE PAPER, a much more beautiful book than the above vaunted diamond letter Bible of Richlieu. But those will be fortunate who get this Edinburgh edition upon large paper, as only twenty-five copies were printed. Earl Spencer's copy was obtained of Mr. Triphook.

The earliest printed version of the Scriptures, after that of the Latin, was the GERMAN *version*; of which the two first editions were published without dates. Of these, the impression supposed to be by *Mentelin* is anterior to the other. They have both been before particularly described by me. On the possession of the one or the other of these impressions, let the Collector go immediately to the supposed best edition of *Luther's version*, in 1541; considering the intermediate impressions as rather curious than necessary—not but what the possession of the FIRST editions* of such an extraordinary writer as Luther will always compensate for the trouble or delay that may attend their acquisition.

After the German versions of the Scriptures, appeared those of the ITALIAN, within probably a very few years of each other. I am strenuous and earnest about the recommendation of one or the other of these early versions; not so much on account of their rarity, which is great—especially when in a fine condition—as that they will afford an additional proof (if any were wanting) of the suavity and perfection of the Italian language at the period when these impressions were executed. The translator was MALHERBI,* who deserves as well of sacred literature, as Boccaccio does of the belles-lettres. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Collector will rest satisfied with the best editions of the versions and commentaries of BRUCCIOLI, 1546, fol. 3 vols.: and DIODATI, 1607, fol.;

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* It is somewhat difficult to ascertain with precision the date of the first impression of Luther's text; but I presume that, whatever be the earliest date of the New Testament, the Old Testament did not appear before 1524: see *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 58: and *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 164. In the latter authority will be found some particulars about the earlier Bibles, and of that of 1541. Mr. Townley has availed himself of the authorities there referred to, and adds (what is singular enough) from *Adler's Biblioth. Bibl.* p. 12, that, in a copy of Luther's Bible of 1545 appear some ms. notes of the same Reformers who had written in the extraordinary copy of the above edition of 1541, which now graces the shelves of Mr. G. Hibbert's library. *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, vol. ii. p. 282. Perhaps there is hardly an impression of Luther's version, but of which some few copies may not be found printed UPON VELLUM.' I observe a copy of the New Testament, printed in this manner at Augsburg, in 1535, 8vo. 2 vols., marked at £5. in black morocco binding, in Mr. Triphook's Catalogue of 1815. This was the copy which is now in Lord Spencer's collection. *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. page 117.

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* This requires qualification; for it is, and is not, true. There were three editions of the Italian version of the Bible put forth in the same year, viz. in 1471. The version published in October, at Rome, is not the same as are those which were published in August and September, at Venice. The text of the two latter was by Nicolo di Malherbi, or Malermi, a Benedictin Monk, and abbot of St. Michael de Lemo. The author of the text of the Roman edition is not, I believe, very accurately known. Consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. i. p. 63-7; where will also be found a specimen of this Roman text. Of the two Venetian editions, that of August is much the rarer. A copy of it is described in the *Ædes Althorpianæ,* vol. ii. p. 44.: but in the collection of Count Melzi, at Milan, there is a magnificent copy UPON VELLUM — which may be ranked among the scarcest and most desirable books in the world. And yet, were the *paper* copy at Stuttgart perfect, his Majesty of Wirtemberg need not breathe one sigh for the possession even of this membranaceous treasure. The praises of Malermi, the translator, are thus chanted at the end of the colophon of this August edition, printed by V. de Spira:

O interprete uiril che per diuino
  inzegno credo che tu il translatasti
  non mai diuiso al testual chamino
Ormai ciaschun aquesti gientil pasti
  se po inuitar di la sacra scriptura
  per chui il ben sale et gli uicii son guasti
Cosci salendo a la diuina altura.

and in the eighteenth century, with that of MARTINI, 1776, in 23 vols. 8vo.

Pursuing the chronological order, I must now make mention of a few impressions of the Bible in the HEBREW LANGUAGE, of which the earliest of any portion appeared in 1477, in a quarto edition of the *Psalter* with the commentary of Kimchi.* About five years afterwards, an edition of the *Pentateuch* with the commentary of Solomon Jarchi, was put forth at Bologna, in a handsome folio volume;† and this was succeeded by separate impressions of remaining portions of the Sacred Text in 1486 and 1487; till at length the whole Bible appeared in one distinct publication at Soncino in the year 1488.* It is unnecessary to enumerate the remaining impressions in the fifteenth century; as Masch and De Rossi haxe exhausted the subject in their several valuable publications: only it may be permitted me to observe, that, of all the impressions here briefly noticed, that of

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* This is considered to be the FIRST BOOK printed in the *Hebrew language:* a specimen of Hebrew characters (evidently cut in wood) may be seen, as published two years before, in the work of *Petrus Niger Contra Judæos*, printed by Fyner, at Eislingen, on consulting the *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. iii. p. 432-3. The only copy of this rare Psalter noticed by Brunet is that in the Crevenna collection—now, I believe, in the Auctarium of the Bodleian library. Mr. Horne, in his truly valuable *Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures*, vol. ii. p. 118, appears to borrow his description of this Psalter from Masch, vol. i. p. 142: who, in turn, seems to rely upon De Rossi. This Psalter was reprinted at Naples in 1487, folio.

† That is, in the year 1482. Lord Spencer, who has recently enriched his library with many choice specimens of early Hebrew printing, is in possession of a magnificent copy of this edition of the Pentateuch, printed UPON VELLUM, and bound in blue morocco by C. Lewis. It was purchased of Mr. Baynes, bookseller, for £18. 18*s*; but on its being found to be imperfect, from collation with a perfect copy in the Ratcliffe library at Oxford, the price was diminished; and the imperfections (2 leaves) were supplied by a fac-simile, by Mr. Harris, executed in a manner so completely satisfactory as almost to deceive the most experienced eye. See the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. ii. p. 316-8: where a full description of the volume may be found. But a tale of bibliomaniacal melancholy belongs to this sumptuous book. It had been purchased abroad by Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.; and was consigned, with many other precious books, so purchased, to the port of Hull, in Yorkshire. The freight was paid. Unluckily, the direction (upon a card) had been *rubbed off*. The

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consignee of the case of books being unknown, Government stepped in and claimed the precious cargo for payment of duties. The books were in consequence sold by public auction at the Custom House; and Mr. Baynes, almost by mere chance, became the purchaser of this and of several other similar treasures, at comparatively moderate prices. It would be distressing to make mention, however slightly, of a few of these "other treasures:" but when Sir Mark Sykes arrived in London, about a twelvemonth after the sale in question, he learnt and bore the particulars of this sad story with the heroism of a true Roxburghe-Club Knight. Note:—I have erroneously said, in the authority last referred to, that Mr. Ogle was the purchaser from whom Lord Spencer obtained the copy. It was Mr. Baynes.

* Masch has exhausted the bibliographical history of this wonderfully rare book: of which, I believe, there are only the two copies, (above mentioned,) in England: but neither of them are upon vellum. Two copies are mentioned by Masch as being at Rome, and one in the Laurentian library at Florence. Tychsenius, in his *Tentamen* (a sort of critical reply to the '*Dissertatio*' of Kennicott) accuses this first edition of containing many grievous errors of omission and commission—from which Masch judiciously infers that we must maintain a sort of medium in our judgments upon it: neither to prize it too highly or too low—"for that, like almost all Greek and Latin books, of early printing, it has its advantages and defects." *Bibl. Sacra*, Part I. p. 5-7. This edition seems so have been reprinted at Brescia, in 8vo., 1494; but "who is the happy man" to be congratulated on the acquisition of this reprint? Masch's account of it must put the curious, in early Hebrew lore, into a perfect state of delirium. Well might the late Bishop of Ely often exclaim, "these early Brescia books are of the extremest rarity and value!"

Soncino is by far the scarcest, and perhaps most valuable. I believe there are only two copies known to exist in this country; of which that in the Bodleian library was the Crevenna copy, as described by Brunet. The second is in the library of Exeter college, Oxford. No copy of it is known in France; so that I saw and described, with no ordinary sensations of gratification, the copy which adorns the shelves of the Imperial library at Vienna.*

The great Star of Hebrew printers in the sixteenth century was *Daniel Bomberg*, a native of Antwerp, and resident of Venice. His editions of the Bible, with the Targums and Rabbinical Commentaries, are considered to be of great intrinsic value; especially his third edition of 1547-9, in four folio volumes.† But let the *Stephens* come in for their due share of praise; and especially the famous R. Stephen, father of the learned Lexicographer, who, in his quarto and duodecimo impressions of the Hebrew Bible, presented the theological world with welcome gifts.*

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* See the *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 486-8. The copy there described "had had a journey to Paris, and gained a coat of blue morocco by the trip." It is a clean and beautiful copy, but rather cropt in the binding.

† Mr. Townley, in his *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, vol. ii. p. 467, has given a short but animated and interesting account of the above early "Star of Hebrew printers." Bomberg's first edition was in 1518; but afterwards, much improved, in 1525, in four folio volumes. "A still more ample and complete edition was printed by him in 1547-9, four vols. folio, under the inspection of Cornelius Adelkind, another erudite Jew, with a curious preface by the editor of the edition of 1525 — Jacob ben Chain — of which a Latin translation is given in Kennicott's Dissertation, on the state of the printed Hebrew text, 1759, 8vo. pp. 229-244. Dr. Adam Clarke (*Gen. Pref. to Comment.* p. iv.) characterises this edition, of 1547, as the most useful, the most correct, and the most valuable Hebrew Bible ever published." *Townley.* It seems to have been overlooked by Brunet. A copy of it is marked in Messrs. Ogle and Duncan's last catalogue (no. 2189) at 14 *l.* 14*s.*, in russia.

I pass over those impressions of the Hebrew text which appeared in the several Polyglots of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and conclude this summary list with the recommendation of *three*, in the eighteenth century, which are entitled to distinguished praise: that of *Michaelis* of 1720, in two vols. 4to.: of *Houbigant*, of 1753, in four vols. folio; and especially that of the immortal *Kennicott* of 1776, in two folio volumes, pronounced to be, by one of the most wary of German critics, " a first rate, and even unique ornament of a theological collection." But yet I will not quarrel with that student or collector, be he young or old, who shall be disposed to add to the foregoing the quarto impression of the recent labours of *Jahn*.†

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* The dates and forms of the Stephanine Hebrew Bibles, above alluded to, are these: in 1543, 4to. in two or three volumes — with points: and in the following year in seven or eight volumes, sextodecimo. Of the former, or quarto impression, I find a " fine copy, in morocco, gilt leaves, ruled," marked at 3*l*. 3*s*. in Mr. Payne's last catalogue, no. 4803. Of the latter, " a copy in fine condition, bound by Roger Payne, in blue morocco, with gilt leaves," is marked at 4*l*. 16*s*. by Mr. Triphook, in his catalogue for 1819, no. 1503. De Bure and Brunet have dwelt with commendable complacency upon the beautiful execution of these covetable volumes, in both forms.

† I will mention the current prices for which these editions may be obtained. *Michaelis* may be bought for about 1*l*. 15*s*.; but, on large paper, in 4to. the catalogues of Mr. Payne and Mr. Ogle concur in affixing double that price. A copy of the latter kind is described in the *Ædes Althorp*. vol. i. p. 41. *Houbigant's* Hebrew Bible is the dearest of any. It has been known to bring 12 *l*. 12*s*., even at an auction; which should seem to justify Messrs. Payne and Foss in marking " a new and very neat " copy of it at 14 *l*. 14*s*.

Considering the number of Greek works which appeared towards the latter end of the fifteenth, and the very commencement of the sixteenth, century, it may be thought rather a matter of surprise that no GREEK *version* of the Scriptures was published till nearly the lapse of the first twenty years in the latter century. But so it is. If we except the Greek New Testament of Erasmus, and of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, each in the year 1516,* the Sacred

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Of *Kennicott's* edition, I believe no copy is known to exist upon large paper. It may be obtained in sound condition, and according to the binding, from 7*l.* 7*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* Whoever chooses to see the merits and demerits (the latter word, however, hardly deserving of a place here) of the labours of Kennicott fairly appreciated, may consult Bishop Marsh's XIth Lecture; but Kennicott's own Dissertation upon the state of the Hebrew text, with his annual accounts, are a fund of theological learning. To these may be added the pamphlets of Gifford and King, and the letters of the Abbé de * * * * as well as Kennicott's remarks on Select Passages, &c., and eight Sermons, 1787, 8vo. See Thorpe's cat. 1822, nos. 13019-13029. Of *Jahn's* edition, in four 8vo volumes, a sewed copy is marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co. Lord Spencer possesses it upon LARGE PAPER. It was edited and republished by *Frey* in 1812, 8vo. two vol. But do not let me forget to entice "the young" Collector to give *Leusden's* beautiful little edition, in 1701, crown 8vo. a place in his travelling trunk. Nor, aspiring to the more solid and essential purposes of information, should Mr. *Boothroyd's* cheap and admirable edition of the Hebrew Bible—without points—and accompanied by critical and explanatory notes in the English language—in two 4to. volumes, in 1816—be omitted to be strongly recommended to the diligent and truth searching student. Mr. Horne has dilated somewhat upon the utility of this edition. *Introduction*, &c. vol. ii. p. 130.

* It is not often that the New Testament, *alone*, of Cardinal Ximenes' Polyglot is found upon sale. I *once*, however, had a copy of it, with the edges almost uncut: and in Mr. Payne's last catalogue, (no. 4719) will be found a "very fine copy, in blue morocco binding, gilt leaves," marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* Such a sum may be worse

text was unknown as *printed* in the Greek language till the appearance of the *Septuagint of Aldus*, or rather of Andreas Asulanus, in 1518, folio; a noble effort of the Aldine press, and a great acquisition to the cause of sacred literature. There are copies of this handsome book upon *thick* paper, but none upon LARGE paper; and one copy only, UPON VELLUM, is recorded by Renouard, which is in the Vatican library. As to *critical* editions of the Greek Bible, and more especially of the Old Testament, I recommend those of *Zanetti*, 1586, folio; *Grabe*, 1707, folio; *Bos*, 1709, 4to.; and *Holmes*, 1797;—the latter now in the course of publication.* Of all these, that of the late Dr.

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devoted. To the best of my recollection, there is no copy of the *first* edition of Erasmus UPON VELLUM: of the second, there are, I think, three copies of such description. One is at Basle, the other is in the library of York Minster, and a third (recently obtained) is the property of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. This third copy wants the second volume, which has the Latin annotations; but the Sacred Text is complete. It is in pristine binding and pristine condition: quite beautiful. What is singular, it had lain twenty years upon the shelves of a Leipsic bookseller, unpurchased — till Sir Mark, in his late tour upon the Continent, secured it for the very moderate sum of 20 *l.* This may be considered as a consoling set off against the vexation recorded at page 21, ante.

* The reader may be pleased to consult the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. i. p. 36, for an account of the comparative critical worth of these editions. Beautiful copies of each will be found in the ALTHORP collection; and especially of that truly splendid impression put forth by Zanetti, under the editorial care of Cardinal Caraffa, in 1586. I may here just make brief mention of the fine *Latin Bible*, printed under the same Cardinal's auspices, in 1588, as a companion to the preceding — if it be only to notice the beautiful copy of it in the library at Chatsworth, in red morocco, which had belonged to DE THOU. It is not, however, on large paper, nor do I remember any copies that are. The edition of *Holmes* was omitted to be noticed in the work just referred to. There have been about eighteen parts, at 1 *l.* 1*s.* each part, already published: forming three

Holmes is doubtless the most critical and valuable, as well as the most elaborate. But the want of a pocket Greek Bible, with the text of Bos or of Breitinger,* is yet a desideratum ; unless we except what has recently appeared as a portion of Mr. Bagster's Polyglot Bible—and a yet more recent impression, executed at Glasgow, "*Typis Academicis* :" a beautiful little church-pew or pocket companion.

The Bible did not appear in the *French language* till the year 1530 ;† although, about twenty or thirty years before, there might have been portions incorporated into a work called *La Bible Historiée*. But the first French *Protestant Version* was not published till 1535, the very year in which appeared our *own* first version of the Old and New Testaments. I confess that I am anxious that a copy of each of these well-printed, and by no means high priced, volumes — may adorn the shelves of a well-chosen library. As to subsequent impressions in the same tongue, and with the *Roman Catholic* text, the studious may rest well contented with the excellent edition, in French and Latin, published at *Toulouse* in 1779, 8vo. in nineteen vols. ; and of which a beautiful reprint is now in the course of

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volumes in folio. See Bishop Marsh's XIIth. Lecture, for a character of this publication.

* Of the edition of *Breitinger*, which is careful and correct, a copy was sold at the sale of the late Dr. Gosset's library, (A. D. 1813, no. 741) with the ms. notes of Cæsar de Missy, for 4*l*. 11*s*.

† By Martin Lempereur, in folio. I should rather have said, that the first French edition of the *Old* Testament appeared in 1523, 12mo. and of the *New*, in 1477, or thereabouts. See the authorities in the *Ædes Althorp*. vol. i. p. 57. Of the above edition, printed at Antwerp, in folio, I find a "neat copy" marked at 2*l*. 2*s*. in Mr. Triphook's catalogue of 1808; and a copy of an edition in the following year, printed at Lyons, in folio, marked at the same price. I never saw this latter edition. Martin Lempereur republished his Bible of

publication.* I consider this latter production as an almost *sine quâ non* in a library more especially theological.

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that I now come to the mention of *our own* printed version of the SACRED TEXT; and if I am here rather more diffuse than in the enumeration of the foregoing versions, I hope to be readily pardoned. First and foremost, let "the Young Man,"—especially if he be destined for holy orders,—get possession of every authentic piece from the pens of TYNDAL and COVERDALE;† whether they exhibit, or not, the previous

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1530, in 1538; and if I were called upon to mention, from memory, the finest copy of this latter Bible ever seen by me, I should say it was in the library at Worlingham, in Suffolk: see p. 8, ante. This copy is in fine original stamped calf binding, clean and sound throughout: and is surely upon *large paper*, if large paper there be!

* I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant, when the quarto Bible of Drs. D'Oyly and Mant may be reprinted in six or eight goodly octavo tomes, of respectable execution, to range with the above mentioned edition, or with similar sized impressions of the works of our eminent Divines. What a *comfort* it was to the profession of the LAW, when Bacon and Comyns made their appearance in royal octavos!

† I am not sure whether the names of FRITH and BARNES ought not to be added to the above. Indeed the works of Tyndal, Frith, and Barnes, were published together in one folio volume in 1573: see *Typog. Antiquities*, vol. iv. p. 430. I possess copious MS. extracts from this precious volume; and *once* possessed a fresh and fair copy of it, divided into two parts, and bound in old yellow morocco, which was obtained from Mr. R. Triphook. But from the extracts which remain, I cannot refrain from giving the reader the following specimen of BARNES—from his "Articles condemned for Heresie." The concluding sentence is glorious!

"The Bishop of London, that was then called TUNSTALL, after my departure out of prison, said unto a substantial man, that I was labours of Wicliffe. Champions, as the two former were, of our early church, during the more critical period of her struggles with the see of Rome, they yet stand out . . as "burning and shining lights". . whose radiance ought to illuminate our understandings, and whose warmth ought to penetrate our hearts. But for THEM and THEIR LABOURS, the examples of Cranmer and Latimer had been unproductive of a glorious issue. The seed, sown by their editions of the sacred text, was watered with the blood of our first Martyrs; and has hence grown up into a goodly tree, whose boughs have overspread the land, and whose fruit hath nourished the fainting soul. Let such names, among ourselves, be held in the same reverence and respect as are those of LUTHER and MELANCHTHON among our neighbours!

To come to particulars. The New Testament was

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not dead (for I dare say his conscience did not reckon me such an heretic that I would have killed myself, as the voice went; but yet would he have done it gladly of his charity) but I was (said he) in Amsterdam; where I had never been in my life (as God knoweth, nor yet in the country this x years)—and certain men did there speak with me (said he)—and he fained certain words that they should say to me, and I to them; and added thereunto, that my Lord Cardinal [WOLSEY] would have me again, or it should cost him a great sum of money—how much, I do not clearly remember. I have marvel that my Lord is not ashamed, thus shamefully, and thus lordly, to lye, although he might do it by authority. And when my Lord Cardinal and he would spend so much money to have me again, I have great marvel of it. What can they make of me? I am a simple poor wretch, and worth no man's money in the world (saving their's)—not the tenth penny that they will give for me. And to burn me, or to destroy me, cannot so greatly profit them: for when I am dead, the sun and the moon, the stars and the elements, water and fire, yea, and also stones, shall defend this cause against them, rather than THE VERITY SHOULD PERISH!" p. 215.

The following is from his "*Priests may lawfully marry Wives*:"—

first published, without a date, but about the year 1526, in a duodecimo volume. Having before * described the most perfect, but not, as hitherto supposed, the *only*, copy, of this inestimable volume, it remains to add, that, about four years afterwards (1530) appeared the *Pentateuch* in the same form—reprinted in 1534† as an attempt, or prelude, as it were, to an edition of the entire sacred text, comprehending both Testaments. The completion of this arduous task was reserved for

"Upon a day St. Gregory sent unto his ponds for fish, and in the nets that they fished withall, were brought up above six thousand young children's heads: the which thing, when St. Gregory saw, struck him sore to the heart—and he was very heavy of that sight—and perceived anon, that his decree that he made for priests chastity, was the occasion of this great murder—in that the priests could not live sole, nor yet they durst not avow their children, for fear of the decree. *And so for safeguard of their honesty, they fell into a fearful abominable sin to kill their own children.*" p. 328.

* *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. p. 173-4. Dr. Cotton has found a portion of a second copy of this first edition, in the library of St. Paul's cathedral, which was lettered "Lant's Testament;" and of which the leaves were misplaced in the binding. This book I have examined; and, as the reader will suppose, with no small satisfaction—as the copy, although imperfect, (beginning with sign. *A v*) is fair and sound. But my satisfaction would have been greater, if the *monitory* MS. note, prefixed by Dr. Cotton, had been attended to. Such a volume should be *rebound* with every degree of care and beauty. It is at present in a most sorry state: a state, I will be bound to say, unknown to the Dean and Chapter. Not many feet from this precious little volume, there stands a rare impression of the New Testament, translated into Dutch, and printed at Antwerp in 1553, 12mo. with neat little wood cuts, and a fine head of our Saviour in the frontispiece. As a specimen of printing, this book is peculiarly beautiful.

† In the library of St. Paul's cathedral, there is a beautiful and genuine copy of this second edition of Tindal's version of the Pentateuch, in original calf binding, with stamped arabesque borders and heads.

Miles Coverdale, and the impression appeared in 1535, in a folio volume, printed in double columns, in a foreign secretary-gothic type—as, it is supposed, from the press of a Zurich printer. A perfect copy of this exceedingly rare, and proportionably estimable, volume, is, I think, yet unknown: as all those, of which I have any knowledge, are deficient in some one respect or other.*

This holy and most desirable work being accomplished, it wanted not imitators and abettors. Coverdale's book was reprinted, with more or less trifling corrections and additions, in 1537, 1539, 1540; and yet more magnificently in 1568.† The Bibles, of these dates, are called under the names of those of **Matthew**, **Taverner**, **Cranmer**, and the **Bishop's**; and are all printed in a handsome folio form, but are very difficult to acquire in a clean and perfect state. A careful perusal of them shews how little is to be gained from a recasting of the version. There is a strength, simplicity, and perspicuity, about our old version, which carry a charm and a conviction about it, not to be easily described.

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* A particular description of this rare and highly valuable book will be found in the *Biblioth. Spencer.* vol. 1. p. 78, and in *Cotton*, p. 3-11. See also the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 61. Imperfect copies are by no means very uncommon. In that most curious and magnificent old library at Blickling, in Norfolk, the seat of the Noble Family of the SUFFIELDS, there are two copies of this description; of which one begins with fol. iii. of the *Old Testament*, having the remainder apparently perfect—and with fol. ii. to fol. cij. of the *New Test.* In the other copy all the introductory pieces are wanting; but the text, from beginning to end, is quite perfect. A very imperfect copy is in the library of Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire, the seat of the Marquis of Northampton. Dr. Cotton's list will supply notices of other copies.

† Perfect copies of these Bibles, especially of that of Matthews of 1537, are of the extremest rarity. A perfect copy of the latter was purchased at a late sale, at Mr. Sotheby's for £17..17*s.* by Mr. Triphook, and is now the property of Mr. Heber. The cause of such rarity, even in an imperfect state, is obvious enough. Many a copy, which had survived the cupidity of the searchers, during the reign of Mary, was negligently treated by the posterity of their first possessors; placed in dark and damp holes and corners—a prey to rats and mice—or to perish from rain and mildew. How many copies, too, of these earlier Protestant Bibles were flung into the fires which consumed the Martyrs in Smithfield? Perhaps even Cranmer's fune-

The earliest impression in Scotland was in 1576-9, in folio; but, what may probably surprise the reader, the language is rather English than Scotch. This is a

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ral pile was lighted with the leaves of his own Bible! There is always a keen and cutting spirit of *sarcasm* in religious persecution: even on both sides of the question.

It may be as well to remark, that detailed descriptions of the above rare Bibles of 1537, 1539, 1540, and 1568, appear in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*; and that all the editions by **Grafton**, **Whitchurch** and **Day**—the great typographical triumvirate of the middle of the sixteenth century—are described in vol. iii. p. 434-498, and vol. iv. p. 57-65—of the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*. Lewis and Dr. Cotton have also given detailed accounts of several: but the work of Lewis stands in direful need of revision and enlargement. Of the Bibles, just mentioned, that of *Grafton* of 1540, executed under the patronage of Abp. Cranmer, is one upon which the greatest typographical luxury appears to have been bestowed. It should seem that there are two known copies of it UPON VELLUM: one in the British Museum, and the other in St. John's College library, Cambridge. In a catalogue of the books of "William Stewart, Esq. at Spoutwells," sold at Perth by D. Morison, Jun. bookseller, in 1817, see no. 664—there appears to have been a copy of *Redman's* rare edition in folio, of the same year with Grafton's, 1540: there called "the scarcest of all the old English translations of the Bible:" but (in the usual strain of lamentation!) the copy "unfortunately begins with fol. 2: but is otherwise perfect and in fine preservation." Why Mr. M. should say, "the history of it is unknown," I cannot discover. A particular description of it is volume of very rare occurrence — in a perfect state.* Early in the seventeenth century, appeared what is called our *authorised version* — under the auspices of James I.: in two stately folio volumes, 1611. A copy of *this* impression is almost absolutely necessary for every Library which has any claim to be curious or

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given in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. 309: and so far from the copy of it in Emanuel College library, "being the only one upon paper of which we have an account," Dr. Cotton notices three others—one in the British Museum, a second in Herbert's collection, and a third in the library of St. Paul's cathedral.† The King, according to Mr. Morison, possesses it UPON VELLUM. I doubt if this be the case.

It would only deceive the reader to lay down any thing in the shape of *canons* for the prices of these rare old Bibles. They are seldom or never perfect, and still more seldom in a clean condition. Like diamonds of a *different* character, their value increases greatly in proportion to size and colour. Let no man buy these ancient treasures without *ocular* demonstration: for here, in particular, is the truth of Addison's remark abundantly proved.—"Our *sight* (says that elegant writer) is the most perfect and most delightful of all our senses." *Spectator*, no. 411. Consult also *Todd's Vindication of the Translation of the Bible*, p. 25, &c.

* A copy of this very rare book is in the Althorp Library, as described in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 68—70. I have seen another copy of it, but in an imperfect state, in the possession of Mr. * * * at Beccles in Suffolk. In Herbert's interleaved copy of his own work, now in my possession, there is a brief notice of this Scotch Bible, in the hand writing of Gough; who had erroneouly supposed that there was an edition of it in 1576, and another in 1579: whereas these dates comprehend one and the same impression. The former is attached to the New Testament, and the latter to the Old.

† I have cursorily examined the black letter folio editions of the English Bible in this Library. They present a sorry appearance, being much after the fashion of a certain regiment, of which the commander "flatly" refused to march them through Coventry. Doubtless they stand in great need of better clothing. They are about twenty in number, and the only perfect one is that of Grafton, 1541, but in a loose state. There is an edition by *Hyll and Reynolds*, in 1549, folio, being a reprint of *Matthew's* of 1537—which, at first sight, may be mistaken for that rare edition. It is a sound copy, but wants the frontispiece, &c. Of Tindal's New Testament, in this library, I have said somewhat in a preceding page.

complete :—not however solely for the reason assigned below.* A lover of fine books, and in particular of fine Bibles, will not fail to secure good copies of the impressions by *Field, Hayes, Baskett,* and *Baskerville:*† and if he deals in oddities, or capricious deviations from the established texts he will purchase many a curious, antecedent impression. When he comes

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* There should be an engraved title-page — wanting in the copy at Althorp. See Dr. Cotton's *various editions of the Bible,* p. 29. Upon the merits of the version of 1611, read the opinions of sundry learned men quoted in *Todd's Mem. of Walton,* vol. i. p. 91-2.

† Fine copies of these Bibles are described in the *Ædes Althorpianæ,* vol. i. p. 76, 80, 81. Of these impressions, that of Baskett, 1717, is the most magnificent. There are two copies of it UPON VELLUM. Field's great Bible of 1660 was an unrivalled specimen of the press of the times. It also professed to be very carefully and accurately printed, in order to counteract the mischievous effects of many of the errors of preceding editions; and yet it has received a severe censure from Bishop Wetenhal, in his little treatise, entitled "*Scripture authentic and Faith certain,*" 1686, p. 19—inasmuch as the word YE was substituted for We. The passage is thus; from Acts vi. 3. —" Look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the holy ghost and wisdom, whom WE may appoint over this business." Field, the printer of the Bible in question, had inadvertently put " YE may appoint " &c.: upon which the Bishop remarks, that " it is not improbable it might be done at first with design, and particularly of those who would establish the people's power, not only in electing, but even in ordaining their own ministers." "But I think (says Berriman, very justly) such a heavy charge ought not to be admitted without clear proof: and I confess I know of none. The error might easily happen at the press, through negligence; as it is certain many others have done." I shall have occasion to speak again of Berriman at the end of this note.

In the old and not incurious library at Worlingham in Suffolk, (see p. 8. ante,) there is a very fine ruled copy, approaching to large paper, of Hayes's Bible, published at Cambridge in 1674, 2 vols. folio. On the fly leaf of it, is the following memorandum: N. B. *This Bible belonged to K. Charles IId. and* [*was*] *given by him to Duke Lauderdale and sold by Auction wth y^{e} rest of his Books.*" In a comparatively modern hand, below, is witten in pencil—

Hark ye, my Friends, that on this Bible look,
Marvel not at the fairness of the Book;
No soil of fingers, nor such ugly things,
Expect to find, Sirs;—for *it was yᵉ King's*.

In this same library is also a most beautiful copy, upon large paper, (not uncommon) of *Buck and Daniel's Bible and Prayer Book*, 1638, folio. It is ruled with red lines, with the most elaborate ornament on the sides of the binding: an extraordinary copy.

Old Tom Fuller, who published his "*Mixt Contemplations on these times*," about the same year in which Field's great Bible appeared, thus notices the errors of many preceding impressions (above alluded to in the text) under the quaint title of

"*Fye for Shame.*

"Considering with myself the causes of the growth and increase of impiety and profaneness in our Land, amongst others this seemeth to me not the least, viz. the late many *false* and *erroneous* impressions of the Bible. Now know, what is but *carelessness* in other books, is *impiety* in setting forth of the BIBLE. As Noah in all *unclean creatures* preserved but *two of a kind*, so among some *hundreds* in several editions we will insist onely on two instances. In the Bible printed at *London* 1653, we read "1 Cor. vi. 9. Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God?" for "not inherit."

"Now when a Reverend Dr. in Divinity did mildly reprove some *Libertines* for their licentious life, they did produce this text from the authority of this corrupt edition, in justification of their vicious and inordinate conversations.

"The next instance shall be in the Bible printed at *London* in quarto, (forbearing the name of the Printer, because not done wilfully by him) in the singing Psalms, Psal. lxvii. 2.

"That all the Earth may know
The way to *Worldly Wealth*," for
"*Godly wealth.*"

"It is too probable, that too many have perused and practised this *erroneous impression*, namely such, who by plundering, oppression, cosening, force and fraud, have not in our age suddenly advanced [to] vast estates."

down to the present day, he must exercise his choice with great discretion; and must fortify himself, as much as possible, against the seductive influence of brilliant types, hot-pressed paper, ample margins, and embellishments (in the character of Engravings) of all forms and descriptions.

In selecting what I call a good, critical, edition of

Berriman, (before mentioned) in his "*Critical Dissertation, upon* 1 Tim. iii. 16, 1741, 8vo. p. 52-3, also notices several glaring and unpardonable blunders in the impressions of the Bible during the xviith century: of which the chief are these. In a Bible printed in the reign of Charles I. the word NOT was left out in the viith commandment. Selden, in his *Table Talk*, art. *Bible, sect.* XI. says, "a thousand copies" were printed with the omission of the "not" And Heylen, in his *Life of Laud*, *Book* iii. p. 228, fixes it in the year 1632. "His Majesty (Charles I.) being made acquainted with it, by the Bishop of London, order was given for calling the Printers into the High Commission; where, upon evidence of the fact, the whole impression was called in, and the Printers deeply fined, as they justly merited." In this same reign, an edition of the Bible was printed in which the text ran (Ps. xiv. 1.) "The fool hath said in his heart THERE IS A GOD." Mr. Nye (in his defence of the canon of the New Testament) tells us that, in consequence "the Printers were fined £3000. and all the copies were suppressed by the King's order." If the fact be thus, the punishment seems to have been frightfully disproportionate: for the error might have been committed, through inadvertency, by the most respectable Printers. The wonder is, even in this our day, not that errors very frequently occur (which they *do*) but that more errors are not discernible—considering the millions of Bibles which perhaps half a dozen years bring forth. It were well, however, if a little more attention were sometimes paid to the texts of our PRAYER BOOKS. The most careful clergyman may commit more than one error in the course of his perusal of some impressions; among which it pains a dutiful son of Alma Mater, to declare, that in an Oxford edition of the Liturgy, of 1813, 4to. the second line "O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the *world*," is printed (at the end) "the sins of the *Lord*." a very gross, and scarcely venial, fault the English Bible, with explanatory notes, let the united labours of *Patrick, Lowth,* and *Whitby,* in seven folio volumes, (1731) suffice; but if destitute of these aids, let the recent labours of Doctors *D'Oyly* and *Mant* satisfy abundantly both the anxious and enlightened reader. The notes in this edition, every one of which is taken from the annotations of some Divine of established reputation, contain an admirable body of Christian theology. He, however, who shall want the means, rather than the inclination, to purchase Patrick, and his fellow commentators — or the biblical labours of Doctors D'Oyly and Mant — need not hesitate to secure a neatly bound copy of *Bishop Wilson's Bible;* which, till lately, was the usual parlour companion of orthodox families. Whatever that excellent prelate did, he did, literally and truly, "to the glory of God:" and if ever an English Bishop may be said to have been primitive, and almost apostolical, it was WILSON: who presided over the See of Sodor and Man. His Bible is now depreciated in *pecuniary* value, not because its intrinsic worth is not as highly respected as ever, but because the more extended labours of subsequent Commenators have greatly superseded its utility. There was a time, scarcely seven years ago, when Collectors went melancholy, or raving mad, if they possessed not the *large paper* of Bishop Wilson's Bible![*] That time is past.. probably never to return. Let it not, however be said that I wish to exclude, from the cabinets of the curious or pious, those impressions of the Sacred Text which were put forth in the *dissenting school* of Divinity. Far indeed be it from me to question the good to be derived from the pious exertions of Henry, Gill, Dr. Adam Clarke, and similar Annotators.*

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[*] It should be observed, that to Bishop Wilson's Bible there is, prefixed, a list of English Bibles, taken chiefly from the privately printed list of Dr. Ducarel, in 1778, 8vo.; and which is very creditably executed by Mr. Cruttwell of Bath, where the work was published. There are also various readings from our older Bibles, between the text and notes, throughout. Upon the whole, this publication of the Sacred Text will be yet found to have its uses.

Among the highest prices given for a morocco-coated copy of this Bible upon LARGE PAPER, was that of 58*l.* 16*s.*—at the sale of the late Colonel Stanley's books, when it was purchased by Messrs. Arch for Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. On the appearance of the OXFORD BIBLE (I speak of that of Drs. D'Oyly and Mant) the price, both of large and small paper copies, fell sensibly and rapidly; and I find that the same booksellers who purchased the Stanley copy, became purchasers also of the large paper copy at the sale of the library of the late Queen Charlotte. This copy was bound in blue morocco, and is introduced in their Catalogue for 1821 (no. 706) at the diminished price of 26*l.* 5*s.* At the time of penning this note, there is probably the finest known copy of Patrick and Whitby's, &c. on sale, at Mr. Thorpe's, in seven volumes, bound in russia. It was once the property of Mr. Ormerod, the late Vicar of Kensington; who purchased it for 12*l.* 12*s.*, and who, on several occasions, was wont to expatiate upon its beauty and completeness.

* It may be worth while to state the best editions of the works of these eminent dissenting Divines; that is to say, the best editions of their labours, or annotations, upon the Bible. HENRY's *Exposition of the Old and New Testaments* first appeared, collectively, in 1710, five vols. folio; but the recent edition of 1810, in six vols. 4to., is the best—as the last volume contains additional matter from the author's MSS. left at his decease. Henry was a truly pious and excellent man, and his annotations (evincing, however, less learning and acumen than are to be found in Gill) are still the delight of that particular sect called "Evangelical." Dr. GILL's *Exposition of the New Testament* was published in 1746, &c. three vols. folio: of *the Old*, in 1748, &c. nine vols. folio: but the work, advancing in reputation and price, became rare—so as to induce Mr. Bagster to put forth a new edition of the whole, in ten vols. 4to. I recommend the annotations of Gill to every theological collector; and those who have the

And thus much for Bibles in the Latin, German, Italian, French, and English languages, in the chronological order in which they appear to have been published. A word—and but little more than a word—respecting

GREEK TESTAMENTS.

The choice of editions of these precious volumes is perplexing, and the number of them almost countless. Yet I venture upon the recommendation of the following; from which two or three may be selected. I deem the *Complutensian* impression, and the first two of *Erasmus*, 1516-1519, indispensable in a professedly biblical collection: as I do the parent texts of *Stephen*, 1550, folio, and the *Elzevir*, 1624, 12mo. To these let the critical editions of *Bengel*, 1734, 4to. *Wetstein*, 1751, folio, *Griesbach*, 1796, 8vo.* *Matthei*, 1782, 8vo. and ALTER, 1786, 8vo.

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quarto edition will probably feel disposed to purchase Gill's *Body of Practical Divinity*, containing some account of his Life, Writings, and Character, in two vols. quarto, 1773. These two volumes are worth about 1*l.* 15*s.* The labours of Dr. Adam Clarke upon the Bible "with a commentary, and critical notes, designed as a help to the better understanding of the Sacred Writings," are yet in a course of publication; but three volumes, in 4to. may be had entire. They appear in numbers or parts, and have met with an extensive and prosperous sale. The learning (especially in the Hebrew and Oriental languages) of the Editor, and the respectability of his character, render his performance an acceptable acquisition to the libraries of Christians of every denomination.

* Consult *Bishop Marsh's Seventh Lecture,* (1810, part 11,) upon the merits of WETSTEIN and GRIESBACH; of the former, he says "he *alone* contributed more to advance the criticism of the Greek Testament, than all who had gone before him: and this task he performed, not only without support, either public or private, but during a series of severe trials, under which a mind of less energy than

be added. Again, if a *selection* only from the preceding be requisite, I should recommend the editions of *Stephen, Wetstein*, and *Griesbach*. Happy, and more than thrice happy, is that "Young Man," who, "with means, and appurtenances to boot," has the taste and zeal to indulge himself in a collection of the INSPIRED WRITINGS, far beyond the narrowed limits (prescribed from necessity) which the foregoing pages disclose: who, in all the turnings and windings of the *Book-mania*, casts an anxious eye upon many a stately folio, and many a beautiful duodecimo, of which the merits have *not* been here sufficiently appreciated, or the beauty sufficiently depicted: — which have escaped the researches of Masch, and eluded the vigilance of Adler. Here, (in the department of the New Testament alone) the ten folios of *Erasmus* stand, in one compact body of russia binding; there, the ornate *Stephanine* text — coated in old French morocco,

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Wetstein's would infallibly have sunk. In short, he gave a new turn to the criticism of the Greek Testament, and laid the foundation on which later editors have built," p. 23. Yet is Griesbach's, on very many accounts, the preferable edition: not so much for philological notes, as for the establishment of the text on the purest critical principles. "The days are gone" when Wetstein's two closely printed folios are to be obtained (as I once obtained them, about sixteen years ago) for £2. 10*s*. half bound, uncut! Wetstein, clad in goodly calf or russia, is worth £5. 5*s*. even at an auction. The late unfortunate Mr. Lunn, the bookseller, (one of the best natured, and most kindly disposed creatures in the world,) had a passion for purchasing all the copies of Wetstein upon which he could lay his hands, in Holland: and told me, that, in consequence, there was scarcely a copy obtainable upon the Continent. He was doubtless smitten with a *Wetstein mania*. Griesbach is common in 8vo. but the *large paper* copies in 4to. will sometimes bring £12. 12*s*. The late Duke of Grafton had these large paper printed at his own expense, but my vision is too obtuse, or my taste too uncultivated, to call them handsome.

with mellow gilt tooling—from the duodecimo *O mirificam* to the reprint of the last folio edition—catches and comforts his rejoicing eye! Yonder, are all the *Elzevirs*, uncut, in primitive state of vellum binding; terminated by the diminitive *Sedan** and incomparable *Bleau!* Beneath, are the lusty folios of *Gregory, Mill,* and *Kuster*—all in good old Oxford bindings, upon LARGE and lovely paper: such as we must almost despair to see revived in these degenerate days!"

LITURGY.

It may be expected that I should say something about the editions of our LITURGY—as the next volume, in the estimation of the orthodox reader, to that of the Bible. But in truth, there is little, bibliographically speaking, which can be advanced upon the subject. The origin of our Prayers must be sought for in the devotional volumes belonging to ancient CATHEDRAL SERVICES†—and of these, again, in the compositions of the Fathers of the Church. The whole is a goodly tree, springing out of the soil of Scripture, and

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* In the fine library at Blickling, (see page 30, ante) is an extraordinary and perhaps unique copy of this diminutive volume: it is *uncut,* having every other leaf upon *large paper.*

† The ancient Services of Salisbury, York, and Hereford cathedrals—and especially that of the former—have been chiefly consulted. Upon these, the reader may examine the notes in the *Bibliog. Decameron,* vol. i. p. 9-12; and particularly the work of Gough, to which they frequently refer. I am however enabled to add a remark or two, which may be worth intruding in this place. The first edition of the YORK MISSAL is allowed to be in 1516; but the Breviary was printed in 1493, and the MANUAL in 1509, 4to. by Wynkyn de Worde. Of this *latter* volume, I was wholly ignorant,—(both in the *Decameron* and *Typog. Antiq.*) till recently furnished, by the kindness of Earl Spencer, with a description of a very fine copy of it, having many rough leaves, in old calf binding, with the Wentworth arms,

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in the library of Earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth House, in Yorkshire. After the date, it has these verses:

Sane hoc volumen digessit arte magister
Wynandus de Worde incola londōnii.

It contains *a* to *m*, in eights, and *n* with six leaves. They preserve in the Cathedral library at Salisbury, a beautiful copy of the Salisbury Missal, of 1527, folio, printed by Prevost: to which, from sundry ms. notes prefixed, a great importance seems to be attached; but, in truth, this very edition has passed through my hands (though not in such really beautiful condition) more than once, and a moderate price has been paid for it. The story, belonging to its acquisition, at Salisbury, is briefly this. The copy in question was once Bishop Burnett's, whose arms are pasted on the reverse of the first leaf, and who is said to have given 17 *l.* for it. From the Bishop, it went into the hands of Tom Rawlinson, of celebrated bibliomaniacal memory, whose characteristic C and P (*Collated* and *Perfect*) are on the frontispiece. After him, James West became its owner: and, more recently, it was obtained by the late Mr. Brande. It hence became the property of a Mr. Hurley—whose real name, according to a letter of the present Bishop of Salisbury, inserted, was *Wilcocks*—and it was placed in its present situation by the said Mr. Hurley. The last ms. note, purporting it to be printed "upon vellum," is incorrect: it has only the burial service, of four leaves, beginning "*Te igitur clementissime pater*"—so printed: which is generally the case. The value of such a copy may be 5*l.* 5*s.*

But it is also in the editions of the Liber Festivalis, Directorium Sacerdotum, and books of this sort, that the origin of our Prayer Book may be traced. Caxton printed both these books, and W. de Worde and Pynson frequently reprinted them. From the former, of the date of 1483, I present the reader with the *first printed* English version of the Lord's Prayer. "*Father our that art in heavens, hlalowed be thy name: thy kingdom come to us: thy will be done in earth as is in heaven: our every day's bread give us to day; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen.*" See the Typ. Antiq. vol. i. p. 164. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ave bearing fruit of various hues and qualities. We presume that, among the *varieties* of this tree, that which throws its branches round the *Church of England*— and which has not only yielded shelter from the storm, and shade from the heat, to countless generations, but has invigorated both young and old with the flavour and nutrition of its fruit—in other words, the Liturgy of the Church of England—is eminently entitled to distinction and commendation. Stripped of the mummery of idle forms, and communicating directly with the heart, our Rationale of public prayers has been seldom criticised (even by the bitterest of its assailants) without respect, or meditated upon without advantage.

I can, however, do little more than make brief mention of editions of PRAYER BOOKS, beginning with the *first* impression in 1549, in folio, published in the reign of Edward VI.: but which of these *three* impressions, of the same dominical year, and sometimes month, is to be considered as the *parent* text, I will not pretend to determine. Certain it is, that Mr. Heber, whose marvellous collection is rich almost to overflowing, in every department, is yet undetermined upon the point.*

Maria, &c. were sometimes printed *separately*, in a small 4to. form: and a very rare edition of this kind, printed by W. de Worde, is in the Public library at Cambridge, among Bishop Moore's books.

* When such a man as Mr. Heber doubts, such a man as he, who records his doubting, must not attempt to ascertain and establish any very *decisive* particulars upon the subject. However, if any one will take the trouble to wade through the quantity of detail respecting this point, in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 463-6—he may endeavour to come to *some* conclusion thereupon. Oswen, a provincial printer at Worcester, published Grafton's text the same year, in May, in 4to. See *Bibliog. Decameron,* vol. i. p. vii., note. Lord Spencer not only

From the time of this edition to that of the more recent publications, the number, character, and form, of Prayer Books is without end. At last *Baskerville*, whose Bible has just been the theme of our admiration, put forth *four* editions of the Book of Common Prayer, three in octavo, and one in duodecimo: each of which still maintains a certain distinction in price. They are all lovely specimens of press-work;* and I cannot

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possesses Oswen's impression, but three copies of that of Grafton, differing in several particulars from each other. Mr. Heber has, I believe, three times three copies of the latter, but Oswen is yet a stranger to him.† I recommend the acquisition of a copy of *Whitchurch's edition*, of 1552, folio, collated with that of Grafton's, and his own of 1549—(for they printed their edition of 1549 separately, and conjointly) and also with the Communion, printed by Grafton, and the Form of Consecrating Bishops, of the same date—interleaved: which had belonged to Bentley, and afterwards to Ruding. This copy is marked in Mr. Payne's last catalogue at *6l.* *6s.* but is now, I apprehend, safely lodged in the choice cabinet of some curious Divine. Mr. G. Hibbert has a copy of *Marbecke's* curious 4to. volume of the Prayer Book, in 1550, with scored music, of which an account appears in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 469. Messrs. Ogle and Co. had a unique collection of the earlier Prayer Books, from 1549 to 1662, in seven folio volumes, "neat and uniformly bound." Without (but not *beyond*) price.

* In the authority, last referred to, p. viii., note, *it* should have been specified that there are *two* octavo editions; one with a border, and the other without: each in long lines. The one in double columns, to which the Oxfordshire Squire (above mentioned) was so much attached, has no border. The duodecimo is in double columns, without a border. There is a fine clean copy (in ordinary calf binding, of the bordered long line copy in the library at Strawberry Hill. Respecting the Prayer Books of Baskerville, the late Mr. Smart, bookseller at Worcester, (who died a very old man) told me, about ten or twelve years ago, that on the *death* of that printer he made the

† In the old library at Blickling, there is a fair and clean copy of the *June* impression of 1549—in noticing which, I find, among my MSS. the following memorandum; "Look at the marriage service, about paying down money."

bring myself to blame the custom of a most respectable country Squire, in the vicinity of Oxford, who would never read the service and make the responses at church, out of any other edition but that of the *double-columned octavo Baskerville,* nor carry any other devotional Manual with him to the altar than that of the *duodecimo Baskerville.* Next to the impression of the Prayer Books by this last mentioned printer, the curious covet that of *Jarvis,* executed in a small but clear and distinct type, in double columns, in 1791, 8vo. And, more recently, Mr. Bulmer has tried the efforts of his matchless press, not only in a portion of the *Bible* of Mr. John Reeves, but of the *Prayer Book* also. This latter is printed in the 8vo. and 12mo. forms; and for the sake of its prolegomena, or introductory remarks, may well find a place upon the shelf of every pew.* The Prayer Books printed at Oxford and Cambridge, are chiefly of a folio, or quarto, or a large octavo form. They have also a noble and *comforting* appearance; and most discon-

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best of his way to Birmingham, and purchased of his widow all the copies of the Prayer Books which remained, together with a considerable number of the Horace of 1762. He further told me, that he believed he once had the largest collection of them in England; but that, at the time of mentioning it, not a single copy remained upon his shelves.

* The date of this work is 1801. Of the Bible, edited by Mr. Reeves, there was *one* copy only struck off UPON VELLUM. At the present moment, this membranaceous treasure, "superbly bound in dark blue morocco, with joints, borders of gold," &c. by C. Lewis, in nine quarto volumes, *reposes* upon the shelves of Messrs. Payne and Foss; but he who shall give *fifty-two sovereigns* for the same, shall cause it to rouse from its present *slumber.* Nor let such a price be considered as having any affinity to extravagance. In regard to the general accuracy of the text of the privileged Prayer Books, consult the end of the note at p. 35, ante.

solate will be that day for the Church of England, which witnesses an *Abridgement* of the contents of this volume.*

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* The late Marquis of Bute once shewed me, at Petersham, a privately printed volume, in 1773, 8vo. called An *Abridgement of the Book of Common Prayer*. It was printed at the expense of the late Lord Le Despencer, at West Wycombe, Bucks; and the Abridgement was the performance of the late Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. In the annexed sub-note‡ is an extract from the Preface; and here follows a specimen or two of the Abridgement itself.

"Hide thy face from my sins, and blot out all mine iniquities.—Psalm. li. 9. Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us in sundry places to acknowledge our manifold sins and wickedness: Wherefore I pray and beseech you, to accompany me with a pure heart and humble voice, saying after me," &c.

The *Te Deum* is thus abridged; "We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord. All the earth doth worship thee: the Father everlasting. To thee all Angels cry aloud: the Heavens, and all the Powers therein: We worship thy name: without end: Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin. O Lord, have mercy upon us; have mercy upon us. Amen."

The Apostles Creed.

"I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and

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‡ "The Editor of the following Abridgement of the Liturgy of the Church of England thinks it but decent and respectful to all (more particularly to the reverend body of Clergy who adorn the Protestant religion by their good works, preaching and example) that he should humbly offer some reasons for such an undertaking. He addresses himself to the serious and discerning. He professes himself to be a Protestant of the Church of England, and holds in the highest veneration the doctrines of Jesus Christ. He is a sincere lover of social worship; deeply sensible of its usefulness to society; and he aims at doing some service to religion, by proposing such abbreviations and omissions in the forms of our Liturgy, retaining every thing he thinks essential as might, if adopted, procure a more general attendance. For, besides the differing sentiments of many pious and well disposed persons in some speculative points, who in general have a good opinion of our church, it has often been observed, and complained of, that the Morning and Evening Services as practised in the Church of England, and elsewhere, are so long, and filled with so many repetitions, that the continued attention suitable to so serious a duty becomes impracticable, the mind wanders, and the fervency of devotion is slackened. Also, the propriety of saying the same prayer more than once in the same service, is doubted, &c.

From treasures like these, the enthusiastic Collector and the well informed Student will extract what is most curious, and be benefitted by what is most essential to the salvation of his soul. He will dig deep; and the deeper he digs, the richer he will find the soil. The seasons will roll along, and there shall be the chilling blast and the barren desert without; but, within, there shall be one perennial verdure and one inexhaustible harvest.

FATHERS AND COMMENTATORS.

Nor let human aid be wanting to give effect to Divine wisdom. Let there be a choice edition or two of the FATHERS, and of the more celebrated ancient COMMENTATORS;* and passing cautiously through the

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Earth. And in Jesus Christ, his Son, our Lord. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the forgiveness of sins; and the life everlasting. Amen.

The *Litany* is reduced to eleven sentences. The *Collects* are uniformly omitted, but the Epistles and Gospels retained, with a slight variation from the present translation. The *Commandments* are omitted; and the *Sacrament* service is reduced to two pages and a half. *Matrimony* has only the same number of pages; and the *Burial of the Dead* is compressed within one page and half. Surely this is no very encouraging specimen for a SECOND attempt to abridge our Liturgy! It is not likely to have either admirers or imitators.

* It is a goodly sign of the times that the FATHERS and ancient COMMENTATORS are bought and read with some degree of avidity. No reasonable man can doubt the importance of the labours of these elder Christian sages, who has examined, with a critical eye and an unprejudiced spirit, the *Reliquiæ Sacræ*, lately put forth by the very learned President of Magdalen College, Oxford, Dr. Routh. These "sacred relics"—contain "fragments of Authors of the Second and Third centuries which were well nigh lost"—relating to the earliest transactions and opinions of the church of Christ. Some of these fragments are here given, for the first time, from uncollated MSS.:

stormy period of the sixteenth century — when the works of Luther, Melanchthon, Eckius, Calvin, Sta-

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others, from MSS. not sufficiently collated: the whole in a manner to render the work of essential importance in a theological library. It was published at Oxford in 1814-20, in four 8vo. volumes. The only heresy cleaving to the publication, is, that NO large paper copies were struck off for the gratification of the curious.

The work of Dr. Routh, having at once quickened the appetite and strengthened the digestive powers of "the Young" and "the Old" in the way of reading the ancient Fathers—and Schoenemann, in his *Bibliotheca Patrum*, 1792, 8vo. supplying him with a list of the early and best editions of the Latin Fathers—it only remains for me to point out a few of these Fathers, whether their writings be in the Greek or Latin language, of which the perusal may be productive of advantage. I give the best editions, with prices, from catalogues of good authority. *Origenis Opera*, Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1718, folio, four volumes, 8*l.* 8*s.* *Chrysostomi Opera*, Gr. and Lat. Paris, 1708, folio, thirteen vols. 26*l.* 5*s.*: to which add the collection of the Greek Apostolical Fathers by *Cotelerius* in 1724, folio, two vols. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The preceding may suffice, to the ordinary collector, for GREEK FATHERS. Let him, as LATIN FATHERS, purchase the works of *Tertullian*, *Lactantius*, and *St. Austin*: of the first, the Paris edition of 1644, folio; of the second, that of Rome, 1754, 8vo. fourteen vols — or Paris 1748, folio, two vols. 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and of the third, the Paris edition of 1679, eleven vols., folio. 14*l.* The foregoing, for an ordinary theological collection, will be surely considered sufficient. Perhaps the *Appendix Augustiniana*, *Antv.* 1703, folio, may be a desirable supplement to the works of St. Austin. But as no performance of this Father has made half the noise in the world which his "CITY OF GOD" has done, possible it is that the admirers of that work might like to possess the *first edition* of it, (being the second book printed in Italy) executed at the press of the Soubiaco monastery in 1467. I doubt whether such another copy of it, as that in Lord Spencer's collection, be to be found in England. It is a miracle of the art of printing, considering it as the second essay of the printers In the catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co. A. D. 1822, no. 5764, I observe a copy of it, in the "original binding" marked at the moderate sum of 12*l.*

Of COMMENTATORS and CRITICS, in the Latin language, the list pleton, and others, seemed to agitate the religious world to its very centre—advance with a more certain

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is infinite. As a Body of these, procure the well known work entitled *Critici Sacri*, first published at London in 1660, in nine folio volumes, with a tenth vol. in 1661, of "*Tena's Commentaries upon St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews.*" This voluminous work was reprinted at Amsterdam in 1698, in nine folio volumes. The London edition is the favourite; and of this I remember to have seen, two or three years ago, a magnificent copy, ruled with red lines, in old red morocco binding, upon LARGE PAPER, in the possession of Mr. R. Triphook, and valued at about twenty guineas. This is not the only copy which I have seen, and described, in the same condition. And I beseech the theological collector not to let a fine copy of good old Matthew Poole's "*Synopsis Criticorum*," Lond. 1669, folio, five volumes—especially if it be such a one as Mr. Payne now possesses — Utr. 1684, ed. opt. — slip through his fingers without becoming master of it; for it is obtainable at a reasonable price. I say nothing of its reprints in 1694, Franc. five vols. 4to., and at Amst. in 1712, five vols. folio. It may be worth while to consult Granger (*Hist. of Engl.* vol. iii. p. 311, edit. 1804) for a brief but good account of the merits of Poole's Synopsis; and from which, no person, in want of the work, can rise, without running to some of our principal booksellers for a copy. What Granger says, in a note, bears rather hard upon the Commentators in the English language. "This book [Poole's Synopsis] is of late much sunk in its price, though intrinsically as good as ever. The truth is, Latin Commentaries on the Scripture are little regarded; but we have English ones as often as we have new almanacks. I have myself known about twenty published within the last twenty years." Those, however, destined to be the ornaments of our church and the champions of our faith, should never lose sight of the *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacrarum* collected and published by *Blasius Ugolinus*, at Venice, in 1744-69, in thirty-four folio volumes—of which the contents are so temptingly set forth by Mr. Harris in his valuable Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, from a copy in the same collection. Another copy is in the British Museum. What Grævius and Gronovius are to PROFANE, Ugolinus is to SACRED, history.

Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co. who seem to have a peculiar predilection for dissenting divinity, have marshalled out some miscellastep through the seventeenth—when *Grotius* abroad, and *Taylor*, *Chillingworth*, *Mede*, *Barrow*, *Pearson*, and *Usher* at home — to mention no others — gave a softer tone to controversy, and struck out more brilliant truths (if I may so speak) from the oracles of God. Logic, fancy, eloquence, and persuasion are combined in the greater part of the writings of these incomparable Divines. There was more courtesy in the age; and, in consequence, a more courteous strain is observable even in the vehemence of invective. The Divines of the sixteenth century, with perfect honesty of intention, frequently worked themselves up into a whirlwind of indignation in — what they conceived to be — the conscientious discharge of their duties. The very leaves of their pamphlets seemed to smell of fire. But the capacious intellect of Grotius, who was at once a lawyer, philosopher, and divine, gave a different character to theological controversy;* and the heavenly-mindedness of Jeremy Taylor, threw such a charm over his diction—exhibited such proofs of genius and of piety — that that great man may be considered as the founder of a school, (even of the opposite persua-

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neous COMMENTATORS of this, their favourite, school, in twenty-two folio volumes, marked at 31*l.* 10*s.* — "very neat, and uniformly bound." A set of Commentators in 4to. bring up the rear — in fifteen vols.—marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* "neat, in calf gilt," of the same persuasion.

* In the first Law lecture delivered by Sir James Mackintosh at Lincoln's Inn, several years ago, and since published, a character is drawn of Grotius, which I wish every enlightened Englishman to peruse—more than once. Grotius has been accused of a *leaning* towards Socinianism; but I want a peculiarly-constructed pair of mental spectacles to discover this bias in his annotations upon Holy Writ.

sion,*) in which enthusiasm was mistaken for inspiration, and where there was an equal glow of piety,

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[*] Among the chief, if not the very chief, of those writers of "an opposition persuasion," was RICHARD BAXTER; a divine of a most capricious, yet powerful and original mind. What Prynne was in law and history, Baxter was in theology: as the similarity, in point of quaintness, of the titles of their respective works, testifies. To possess all the separate pieces, or tracts, of each of these Writers, is, I believe, equally hopeless. One or two of the *homely* titles of Baxter, would startle the unsuspecting and serious reader. But these were adopted rather in compliance with the fashion of the times: for Baxter was a man of great gravity of demeanor and great piety of soul. He was acute and learned withal, and an air of originality pervades most of his writings. He was a stubborn champion for non-conformity, although he had the honour (when young) of preaching before Charles II. in the first year of his reign; and in the year 1689 he published a Tract entitled "The English Non-conformity under Charles II. and James II truly stated." One of his chief antagonists—and one which proved more than a match for him—was Bishop Stillingfleet. Baxter's Works, consisting principally of his Discourses, were collected and published in 1707, folio, in four vols.—and I find a copy of them "new, in calf, gilt," marked at 11*l.* 11*s.* in the catalogue of Mr. Laing of Edinburgh, for the year 1822: but in Mr. Baynes's Cat. of the same year, no. 52, I perceive "a very fine copy, in original binding, sides gilt,† very rare," to be marked at 14*l.* 14*s.* THIS is the way to get OLD BAXTER upon our shelves. He comes "in no questionable shape" when arrayed in the goodly garb of primitive binding.

When young, I remember to have read Baxter's "*Concordant Discord of a broken healed heart, sorrowing, rejoicing, fearing, hoping, dying, living,*" 1681—and his "*Cure of melancholy and over much sorrow, by faith and physic,*" 1683:—but thought them, as I should probably yet think them, desultory and unargumentative performances. Gleams of piety, and flashes of an ardent spirit, are discoverable in almost every thing which he wrote; but he wanted that

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[†] This is a "various reading" from Mr. Baynes's preceding catalogue of 1821, no. 6332: *there*, the copy is described to be "rolled with a border of gold." Each description has its peculiar temptation.

but unsupported by such flights of genius and such demonstrations of learning. The school of CHILLINGWORTH, MEDE, and BARROW — is the school of acute perception and close reasoning. Yet Barrow was perhaps the most able of the three: not in power of conception or of language—but in the systematic division, and masterly elucidation, of the various subjects of which he treats. He pushes his enquiries to the very verge, or confines, of which they are capable of being pushed; and his works afford a sort of logical Encyclopædia. He had the clearest head with which mathematics ever endowed an individual, and one of the purest and most unsophisticated hearts that ever beat in the human breast. He is to be studied with profit, rather than read with delight.

PEARSON and USHER were profound scholars. The "*Exposition of the Creed*" of the former, has nothing superior to it in any language. Metaphysics, logic, classical and theological erudition, are all brought to bear upon that momentous subject — in a manner so happy and so natural, that the depth of research and variety of knowledge are almost concealed by the felicitous manner of their adaptation. Well might the great Bentley say of this yet greater man — that his "VERY DUST WAS GOLD." The Annals of Usher are admirable for sobriety of investigation and profoundness of learning. His *Body of Divinity* may be sup-

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sweetness of temper which is the charm of the practical works of HAMMOND, and that brilliancy of imagery which stamps the effusions of JEREMY TAYLOR with the mark of an original, excursive, and powerful mind. It is right to add, that Baxter's works are daily becoming rare and sought after; so much so, that we may probably soon see a reprint of them in quarto from the enterprising Mr. Bagster, of Paternoster-row.

posed to be tinctured with his peculiar, (and somewhat Calvinistic) bias, but it is full of profound thought and pious feeling. His *Antiquities of the British Church* are purely historical; while his notes upon the *Epistles of Ignatius, Barnabas,* and *Polycarp* (Fathers of the first century) prove the extensiveness of his reading, and the depth of his theological knowledge.*

A word, now, as to *Editions* of the foregoing luminaries.† I own, I am for the ancient and genuine impressions: the good old folios: published, either during the lives, or at no long period after the deaths, of the authors. During the seventeenth century, the Art of Printing was making rapid improvements in our country; and though inferior, upon the whole, to what it produced during the first half of the eighteenth century, it cannot be denied that we sometimes meet with sets, or copies, of JEREMY TAYLOR, and his Contemporaries, which delight us by the beauty of their condition within and without. In such a state, their pecuniary value rises in a double ratio: nor was it without sensations of considerable bibliographical happiness, that, on entering the third and principal room of the Royal Library at Paris, I recognised the *Ductor Dubitantium* or the *Polemical Discourses* of

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* The names of these and of other THEOLOGICAL WORTHIES, are thus hooked into hexameters and pentameters, by Master William Nicols, A. M. in his *Libri VI. De Literis Inventis, Lond.* 1711, 8vo.:

Occubuit FELLUS, fato concessit acerbo
LAUDUS, et HAMMONDUM flebilis urna tenet.
Et CHILLINGWORTHUS, Babylonis maximus horror,
BARLOVIUSque senex, hi potuere mori.
Non tua te doctrina, O SANDERSONE, nec illa
Te potuit pietas eripuisse neci.
Ante diem nobis ereptus et ille BAROUS,
Cui grates multas dia Mathesis habet.
Atque valedixit mundo PEARSONIUS ingens,
(Ille animata quidem Bibliotheca fuit:)
Et STILLINGFLEETUS patrium repetivit Olympum,
&c. &c. &c.

Beveridge, Dodwell, Tenison, and More, (with respectable mention of the library of the latter, now in the Public Library at Cambridge) follow in the same strain.

† The best edition of *Grotius's* theological works is that of Amst. 1679, four vol. folio, of which a copy, bound in russia, is marked at 4*l.* 4*s.* in Mr. Payne's last catalogue; and a fine copy, upon large paper, in vellum binding, at 8*l.* 8*s.* in the same catalogue. The best edition of *Chillingworth's* works is that of 1724, folio, worth about 1*l.* 8*s.* in good condition; of Mede's, that of 1672, folio, worth about the same sum: of Barrow's, 1741, folio, two vols., running hard upon 4*l.* But the young Collector will lose no opportunity of securing the Glasgow edition of Barrow's work, by Foulis, 1757, 12mo. six vols.: which forms an admirable companion to Tonson's edition of *Tillotson's* works, 1748, twelve vols. 12mo. Or he may

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rest well contented with the Oxford reprint, recently put forth: but with a portrait prefixed, which is scarcely worthy of being attached to the first edition of Tom Hickathrift. The University owes it to itself not to continue the propagation of such unworthy resemblances of such glorious Originals. They are liberal, but their liberality has not met with a kindred return. *Pearson on the Creed* is in every form, from folio to duodecimo. The late Dr. C. Burney made an abridgement of it in small octavo. Among the folio editions, that of 1715 may be as good as any. As there is no uniform edition of *Archbishop Usher's works*, I give the following list of the principal portions of them: *Body of Divinity*, 1677, folio: *Chronology*, (in Latin) with a Life of the Author, by Smith, Geneva, 1722, folio: *Annals*, 1678, folio: *Sermons*, 1677, folio: *Letters*, 1688, folio: *Antiquities of the British Church*, (in Latin) 1687, folio. These volumes may be had from twelve shillings to a pound a piece: according to their condition. I am aware that, for old and choice copies, in morocco, or calf bindings, covered with rich gilt tooling, double the foregoing prices, for every work here enumerated, are frequently and cheerfully given. It is on the dispersion of old family libraries that treasures of this kind must be sought for: and, when found, gallantly contended for. Who would not give 14*l*. 14*s*. for the copy of "Old Baxter," mentioned in the note at page 50?

our Jeremy, clad in the genuine morocco garment of nearly the time of the author. On the other hand, it must be allowed that, however assiduous either the Young or the Old Collector may be, in the pursuit of fine and genuine copies of this same author, he must not dare to hope for the acquisition of such copies as those which grace the shelves of the CRACHERODE COLLECTION.* Meanwhile, it may be consolation sufficient to know, that, baffled in all his attempts for choice folio copies, the "Young Man" may possess himself of the octavo reprint, which has the advantage of exhibiting many references verified, many errors corrected, and several lacunæ supplied: together with a Life of the Author, written with all the glow of poetical feeling, and all the elegance of refined scholarship. The uniform appearance of this respectably printed, and carefully superintended edition, of which not fewer than 800 copies were subscribed for, has probably already rendered it a scarce work. As Taylor has been long called "the SHAKSPEARE of DIVINES," this impression will not want buyers of more classes than one.†

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* The copies in question are of the *Church of England Defended*, 1674, folio: *Polemical Discourses*, 1674, folio; *Doctor Dubitantium*, 1696, folio; *Life of Christ*, 1703, folio. In this latter work, great stress is laid upon possessing fine impressions of the *Plates*. In my poor judgment, the best impressions exhibit but very secondary specimens of art. I observe that Mr. Baynes marks "a fine tall set" of these four folios, "very neat," at 8*l*. 8*s*.; but not in all probability coated à la Cracherode. Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co. affix 12*l*. 12*s*. to four similar volumes, "best editions, elegantly bound in russia."

† Critically and soberly speaking, it is the only edition worth possessing for the purpose of careful reading or frequent consultation. My neighbour and friend the Rev. Mr. Pitman, who superintended

Why have I travelled thus far on the road of DIVINITY without mentioning the *Contemplations* of *Bishop Hall?* a prelate and poet of very distinguished attainments. A vein of piety, and even of an original cast of observation, runs through the greater part of his performances: and his "Contemplations," in particular, breathe the fire of poetry as well as of devotion. His works have been long and justly held in very general esteem; and we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Pratt for a reprint of them in ten octavo volumes in 1808.*

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the correction of the press, and detected the errors of the old editions, throughout, informs us, at p. ccclxx. of the first volume, that "former editions of Taylor swarm with mistakes: the punctuation and state of the text are very defective: verse is printed without any regard to metre, and prose often assumes the appearance of verse." *The Life of Jeremy Taylor* prefixed to this modern edition is by the Reverend Reginald Heber, Rector of Hodnet, and preacher of Lincoln's Inn. I sincerely hope that this charming and instructive piece of biography will be reprinted, in a good handsome octavo form, and with a larger and more legible type. In regard to the genuineness of the work called "*A Discourse of Artificial Beauty,*" &c. as being a production of Jeremy Taylor — (see pp. lix. — and cccxxvii of Mr. Heber's Life)—having before (*Moore's Utopia*, vol. ii. 152-3) noticed the preface of it as "in every respect worthy of his high reputation," may I not ask whether the Preface *only* be not the composition of Taylor? Whoever be the author, it appears to have been written as a Supplement to "*The Loathsomnesse of Long Hair,*" &c. by *Thomas Hall*, B. D. 1654, 12mo.: see p. 288 of the work last referred to.

* Joseph Hall was Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, successively; and died in 1656. His Satires were published quite at the end of the xvith century, and reprinted in 1753: but there has been recently a fac-simile reprint (by Constable) of the earlier edition. I recommend "the Young Man" of taste and talent to read the masterly analysis of, and criticism upon, Bishop Hall's Satires, in the 4th volume (alas, only a fragment!) of Warton's History of English Poetry. It is incomparable, of its kind. The best edition of Hall's works, in folio, is in three volumes, without date—at least, so it appears in

We approach the eighteenth century; omitting the mention of the thousand strange publications, in the department of divinity, which issued from the fertile and capricious brains of the authors of the preceding century—but which, appearing to be now forgotten by the great bulk of readers, are picked up and preserved only by the curious and persevering. *Prynne* alone would afford bibliographical gamboling for half a score of years. *Penn* however is worthy of a place in every theological collection.*

Baynes's Cat. of 1821, no. 6426, where a copy is marked at £3. 10. I once possessed a goodly copy of this edition, in old red morocco binding, with a delicate sprinkling of gilt tooling—which I have reason to think is now in the library of Hartleby Palace in Worcestershire — the seat of the Bishops of that see; 'left, with his library as an heir-loom, by the late Bishop, Dr. Hurd. The Contemplations of Hall were separately published by the late Dr. Glasse in 4 duodecimo vols. in 1793. Doddridge has pronounced these Contemplations to be " incomparably valuable for language, criticism, and devotion."

* The name of Penn is known and respected chiefly as that of the founder of the Pensylvanian colony, or author of the Pensylvanian charter. It has indeed, on this score, lasting claims upon the gratitude of posterity; but Penn was a pious man, and a lover of theological authorship. He wrote much and variously; and always with a benevolent feeling. His works were first collected and published in 1726, in two folio volumes. I select, almost at random, from his " *No Cross, No Crown,*" (written in 1668, and lately reprinted in 1806, 8vo.) the following characteristic passages: First—of Christ's Example of Suffering. " And therefore it was that he was pleased to give us, in his own example, a taste of what his disciples must expect to drink deeply of: namely, the cup of self denial, cruel tryals and most bitter afflictions. He came not to consecrate a way to the eternal rest, through gold and silver, ribbons, laces, points, perfumes, costly cloaths, curious trims, exact dresses, rich jewels, pleasant recreations.—Plays, treats, balls, masques, revels, romances, love songs, and the like pastimes of the world: No, no: *Penn's Works,* vol. i. p. 360.

There was great cant about this time, (a cant not *peculiar* to the period) respecting the luxury and indolence of the CLERGY. The poorer part of them were treated with contempt; because poverty and worthlessness seemed to be synonymous terms. In 1670 appeared an octavo volume, under the title of *The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into. " In a Letter written to*

A little before, (p. 355,) Penn is thus speaking of the fashionable habits and amusements of the times—A. D. 1668—when the work was written:—" Their thoughts are otherwise employed: their mornings are too short for them to wash, to smooth, to paint, to patch, to braid, to curl, to gum, to powder, and otherwise to attire and adorn themselves; whilst their afternoons are as commonly bespoke for visits and for plays—where their usual entertainment is, some stories fetched from the more approved Romances; some strange adventures, some passionate amours, unkind refuses, grand impediments, importunate addresses, miserable disappointments, wonderful surprises, unexpected encounters, castles surprised, imprisoned lovers rescued, and meetings of supposed dead ones: bloody duels, languishing voices echoing from solitary groves,* over heard mournful complaints, deep fetcht sighs sent from wild deserts, intrigues managed with unheard of subtility: and whilst all things seem at the greatest distance, then are dead people alive, enemies friends, despair turned to enjoyment, and all their impossibilities reconciled," &c. Further on, he talks about their " giddy fancies" being " intoxicated with swelling nothings and airy fictions."

It should seem, from a portion of the first extract, that Penn had had his eye upon the paraphernalia of a toilet as set forth by Anthony Brewer, in his Play called Lingua, 1607: and reprinted in Doddesley's collection of Old Plays.

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* This reminds us of the following passage in Thomson's Autumn:

> " And voices, through the void deep sounding, seize
> " Th' enthusiastic ear."

But it is perhaps still more poetical. The " deep-fetcht sighs sent from wild deserts" is a yet more daring conceit. If Penn would have buckled himself in the strait-laced vestment of metre, he might have been a poet of the second order.

R. L.:" of which work, Echard is the reputed author. It exhibits so fair and honest a view of the *principles* of a Church Establishment, and such a lively picture of "the poor country Parson" in those days—(no very unfaithful portrait, by the by, of some few in our own days) that I make no apology to the reader for the subjoined extract from it*—long as it may appear.

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* "I come now, Sir, to the second part, that was designed, viz. the poverty of some of the clergy; by whose mean condition, their sacred profession is much disparaged, and their doctrine undervalued. What large provisions of old, God was pleased to make for the priesthood, and upon what reasons, is easily seen to any one that looks but into the Bible. The Levites, it is true, were left out in the division of the inheritance, not to their loss, but to their great temporal advantage: for whereas, had they been common sharers with the rest, a twelfth part only would have been their just allowance, God was pleased to settle upon them a tenth, and that without any trouble or charge of tillage: which made their portion much more considerable than the rest.

"And as this provision was very bountiful, so the reasons, no question, were very divine and substantial: which seem chiefly to be these two:

"First, that the priesthood might be altogether at leisure for the service of God, and that they of that holy order might not be distracted with the cares of the world, and interrupted by every neighbour's horse or cow, that breaks their hedges, or shackles their corn: But that living a kind of spiritual life, and being removed a little from all worldly affairs, they might always be fit to receive holy inspirations, and always ready to search out the mind of God, and to advise and direct the people therein. Not, as if this divine exemption of them from the common troubles and cares of this life, was intended as an opportunity of *luxury* and *laziness*; for certainly there is a labour besides digging; and there is a true carefulness without following the plough, and looking after their cattel. And such was the employment of those holy men of old; their care, and business was to please God, and to charge themselves with the welfare of all his people: which thing he that does with a good and satisfied conscience, i'll assure you he has a task upon him, much beyond them

Our prospects brighten as we step over the threshhold of the seventeenth—or rather gain due admission

that have for their care, their hundreds of oxen, and five hundreds of sheep.

"Another reason for this large allowance was made to the Priests, was, that they might be enabled to relieve the poor, to entertain strangers, and thereby to encourage people in the ways of godliness; for they being in a peculiar manner the servants of God, God was pleased to entrust in their hands a portion more than ordinary of the good things of the land, as the safest storehouse and treasury for such as were in need. That in all ages, therefore, there should be a continued tollerable maintenance for the Clergy; the same reason, as well as many others, make us think to be very necessary. Unless they'll count money, and victuals to be only types and shadows, and so to cease with the Ceremonial Law. For, where the minister is pinch'd, as to the tollerable conveniences of this life, the chief of his care and time must be spent not in an impertinent enquiry considering what Text of Scriptures will be most useful for his parish, what instructions most seasonable, and what authors best to be consulted: but the chief of his thoughts, and his main business must be to study how to live that week: where he shall have bread for his family? whose sow has lately pigg'd? Whence will come the next rejoicing goose, or the next cheerful basket of apples? How far to Lammas, or offerings? When shall we have another christening, and cakes, and who is likely to marry, or die? These are very seasonable considerations, and worthy of a man's thoughts. For, a family cannot be maintained by texts and contexts: and the child that lies crying in the cradle, will not be satisfied without a little milk, and perhaps sugar, though perhaps there be a small *German System** in the house.

"But suppose he does get into a little hole over the oven, with a lock to it, called a study, towards the latter end of the week, (for you must know, Sir, there is very few texts of Scripture that can be divided, at soonest, before Friday night; and some there be that will never be divided but upon Sunday morning, and that not very early; but either a little before they go, or in the going to church) I say, suppose the gentleman gets thus into his study, one may very near guess what is his first thought when he into the eighteenth century; for we are then struck with the resplendent names of BOYLE, TILLOTSON,

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* Qu. The making of sugar candy?

comes there, viz. that the last kilderkin of drink is near departed; and that he has but one poor single groat in the house, and there is judgment and execution ready to come out against it, for milk, and eggs. Now, Sir, can any man think that one thus racked and tortured, can be seriously intent half an hour to contrive any thing that might be of real advantage to his people? Besides, perhaps that week he has met with some dismal crosses and most undoing misfortunes. There was a scurvy-conditioned mole, that broke up his pasture, and ploughed up the best part of his glebe: and a little after that, came a couple of spightful, ill-favoured crows, and trampled down the little remaining grass. Another day, having but four chickens, sweep comes the kite, and carries away the fattest and hopefullest of all the brood. Then, after all this, came the Jackdaws, and starlings, (idle birds that they are!) and they scattered and carried away from his thin thatched house forty or fifty of the best straws: and to make him compleatly unhappy, after all these afflictions, another day, that he had a pair of breeches on, coming over a perverse stile, he suffered very much in carelessly lifting over his leg.

"Now what parish can be so inconsiderate and unreasonable, as to look for any thing from one, whose phansie is thus checked, and whose understanding is thus ruffled and disordered? They may as soon expect comfort and consolation from him that lies racked with the gout and stone, as from a Divine thus broken and shattered in his fortunes. But we'll grant, that he meets not with any of these such frightful disasters, but that he goes into his study with a mind as calm as the evening: for, all that, upon Sunday, we must be content even with what God shall please to send us. For, as for books, he is (for want of money) so moderately furnished, that except it be a small *Geneva Bible*, so small, as it will not be desired to lie open of itself, together with a certain concordance thereunto belonging; as also a book for all kind of Latin sentences, called POLYANTHEÆ; with some exposition upon the Catechism (a portion of which is to be got by heart, and to be put off for his own,) and perhaps *Mr. Caryl upon Pineda, Mr. Dod upon the Commandments*, and *Mr. Clark's Lives of Famous Men*, both in Church and State; such as Mr. Carter, of Norwich, that uses to eat such abundance of pudden; besides, I say, these, there is scarce any thing to be found but a boudget of old stitched Sermons, hung

STILLINGFLEET, BULL, and CLARKE; followed by those of SHERLOCK, WARBURTON, SECKER, JORTIN, and LOWTH;* nor should the name of LESLIE be

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up behind the door, with a few broken girts, two or three yards of whipcord, and perhaps a saw and a hammer, to prevent dilapidations.

"Now, what may not a Divine do, though but of ordinary parts, and unhappy education, with such learned helps and assistances as these? No vice surely durst stand before him, nor heresie affront him. And furthermore, Sir, it is to be considered, that he that is but thus meanly provided for, it is not his own infelicity that he has neither time, mind, nor books, to improve himself for the inward benefit and satisfaction of his people, but also that he is not capable of doing that outward good amongst the needy, which is a great ornament to that holy profession, and a considerable advantage towards the having his doctrine believed and practiced in a degenerate world. And that which augments the misery, whether he be able or not, it is expected from him. If there comes a brief to town, for the minister to cast in his mite, will not satisfie, unless he can create sixpence or a shilling to put into the box, for a state to decoy in the best of the parish: nay, he that has but twenty or thirty pounds per annum, if he bids not up as high as the best of the parish in all acts of charity, he is counted carnal, and earthly minded, only because he durst not coin, and cannot work miracles. And let there come never so many beggars, half of these I'll secure you, shall presently enquire for the minister's house. For God, say they, certainly dwells there, and has laid up a sufficient relief." This work was followed by some observations upon the "*Answer to an Enquiry into the Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy, with some Additions.*" In a second Letter, to R. C. 1671, 8vo.

* It were useless to particularise editions of works of authors so well known and so frequently reprinted: but I recommend the earlier editions generally, and especially those which were first published after the deaths of the authors. In Boyle's works (edit. 1772, 4to. vol. i. p. 274) I exhort the pious reader to a perusal of the Treatise of "*Seraphic Love,*"—as being one of the most eloquent and heavenly-minded productions of its author. There is scarcely any thing more poetical in Jeremy Taylor, or more logical in Isaac Barrow. No one can read it seriously, without rising from the perusal a wiser and a better

omitted; since it is most conspicuous upon the rolls of Christianity. A contemporary of Tillotson, but

man. The line between a frantic enthusiast and a cold-blooded sceptic is most happily drawn. Boyle was the founder of a set of LECTURES, or Sermons, first published in 1739, folio, in three volumes—comprising the labours of some of our greatest Divines. Bentley, Clarke, Allestree, Woodward, and others: and of which, the late Bishop Watson has observed, that, "if all other defences of religion were lost, there is solid reasoning enough in these volumes, to remove the scruples of most unbelievers." The work in question has also the merit of being charmingly printed by Knapton, upon excellent paper. A good copy is worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is a pleasure to see Dr. Samuel Clarke's works, alone, in four folio volumes, 1738, printed by the same printer, selling at from four to five guineas. It is not quite twenty years ago, since I remember them *drooping* beneath the hammer, for somewhere about eighteen to twenty-five shillings. Clarke's Sermons were separately published in thirteen octavo volumes, and in eleven volumes, small duodecimo, 1749, published by Knapton. I possess a copy of the latter beautiful little edition, "companion meet" for those of Tillotson and Barrow of the same size. There be those who talk of, and who recommend, "POST CHAISE COMPANIONS" in the form of BOOKS. Let *these* volumes be of the number—for they are both exhilarating and instructive. I would be understood to speak of that "sober mirth" which makes us wise without gloom, and cheerful without frivolity. The Sermons of Clarke, Sherlock, and Jortin, contain a rich fund of exposition of Scriptural texts.

Of the works of Bishop Bull, one of the soundest and shrewdest of our older Divines, it is impossible to speak too highly of his *Harmonia Apostolica, Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, Vindication of the Church of England,* and his works concerning the Trinity. The life and labours, of this able man were published by the well known Mr. Nelson in the English tongue,—and are found in eight octavo volumes, but with some little difficulty. *See Mem. of Literature,* vol. vi. p 205, 221, 246. The Life of Bull first appeared, by the same pious editor, in 1713, 8vo. in three vols.; and it is not very unusual to find copies of it in goodly old blue morocco binding: — such as comforts the heart of a tasteful Bibliomaniac. Grabe published Bishop Bull's Latin works, in 1703, folio,—to which, as well as to portions of his possessed of greater acumen, and exhibiting a more condensed and logical style, he was perhaps the ablest defender of orthodoxy at the close of the seventeenth century. Ever ardent and active in what he conceived to be the cause of vital religion, his heart and head were constantly excited to the bringing forth of those admirable works which appear to bear the stamp of immortality. No single theological work has perhaps received so much applause as his "*Short and Easy Method with the Deists,*" first published in a small 8vo. volume in 1697, and of which the reprints are innumerable. Leslie's theological works were collected about a year before his death, and published in 1721, in two folio volumes.* And

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English works, the late Bishop Horsley was more indebted than he was willing to confess. But there would be no moderate limits to a note which should give even a brief detail of the peculiar excellenlences of all the *ensuing* Divines particularised in the text. Let me say a word only respecting the *last;* one of the greatest and one of the wisest of those who ever filled the See of London. His "Prelections on the Sacred poetry of the Hebrews," together with his version of Isaiah, and the preliminary Dissertation, are the principal monuments which his pen has raised; but, though few, these monuments are at once solid, beautiful, and perfect. The Church of England may with just pride number Lowth among the most profound of her scholars, and the most exemplary of her Bishops. If I were called upon to mention *six* of the greatest works of our Divines, each contained in one octavo volume, I should unhesitatingly pronounce the following: *Butler's Analogy, Douglas's Criterion, Lowth's Prelections, Watson's Apology for the Bible, Paley's Natural Theology,* and *Prettyman's Refutation of Calvinism.* I entreat "the Young Collector," especiallv if he be destined for holy orders, to lose no opportunity of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the contents of these books. They are as snow-white, speckless, and brilliant diamonds in the episcopal mitre.

* A good copy may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Baynes, in his catalogue of 1822, not only holds out to us a copy upon large paper, marked

again, wishing to possess works of equal piety, but of less learning, and with a leaning to the opposite faith of that of the Church of England, we may be well satisfied with the degree of instruction to be derived from those volumes to which the names of OWEN, LELAND, LARDNER, DODDRIDGE, and WATTS (not to mention others) are attached. Of the three latter, and especially Doddridge, it is impossible to rise from a careful perusal of their labours, without a conviction of being benefitted by their research, and comforted by their piety. Lardner's works contain a mine of theological learning; in which the Student may toil till he is weary—and from which he cannot fail to bring away much that is curious and edifying. The *Family Expositor* of Doddridge, should find a place upon the shelf, and upon the table, of every mansion where the moral duties of a christian are enjoined. Doddridge's heart was made up of all the kindlier affections of our nature; and was wholly devoted to the salvation of men's souls. Whatever he did, he appears to have done " to the glory of God." He read, he wrote, he preached—with a zeal, which knew of no abatement, and with an earnestness, which left no doubt of the sincerity of his motives. He was snatched from his flock and the world—both of which had been enlightened and benefitted by his labours—in the prime of his life, and in the full possession of

at 4*l.* 4*s*: but another, in imperial folio, EXTRA LARGE PAPER, marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* " very neat." Mr. Baynes adds that " it is believed that Leslie's works have converted more individuals to the communion of the church of England, than the writings of all others on the same subject:" no. 207. Yet Leslie is not free from the *alliterative* foppery of the age, in some of his titles, as thus : " *Two Sticks made one; or the Devil upon Dun: a parallel between the Jessuits and Dissenters.*"

his faculties: but He, who has left such fruits behind him, cannot be said to have immaturely perished. I hope however not to be accused of having an unsusceptible heart, if I observe, that his famous "*Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*,"—which converted a very gay Colonel in the army from vice to virtue—struck me as a performance of no extraordinary merit. To be sure, I might not have stood so much in need of conversion as the Colonel.

Of Watts, the companion of our younger and later years, it is impossible to speak without reverence and respect. His *Hymns* are the charm of our early youth; his *Logic*, the well-known theme of schoolboy study; and his Sermons, Essays, and other theological compositions, are a source of never failing gratification, in the advance, maturity, and decline of life. The man at fourscore may remember, with gratitude, the advantage of having committed the Hymns of this pious man to his infantine memory. What Dr. Johnson has said of him*—merits an inscription in letters of gold.

Nor let the name of Macknight be forgotten. His works are indeed the more exclusive property of the disciplined theological student; but the *general* reader will do well to secure his inviting quartos upon the *Gospels* and *Epistles* of the New Testament. In these, he will find learning without pedantry, and piety without enthusiasm. In short, no theological collection can be perfect without them. If any man may be said to have exhausted his subject, it is Macknight.

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* "Happy will be that reader, whose mind is disposed, by his verses or his prose, to imitate him in all but his non-conformity: to copy his benevolence to man, and his reverence to God." *Life of Watts*. I do not particularise any editions of the works of the six authors last above mentioned; inasmuch as every five or six years, new editions, mere reprints, are put forth. I only recommend the plan, noticed at page 53, ante, upon this and every similar occasion; but it may be as well to say of Macknight, that a complete set of the first 4to. editions of his works, in five vols. may be well worth 10*l*. 10*s*. in fine condition. The Epistles have been recently printed with the Greek text, in six octavo volumes.

SERMONS.

Ere I descend to more modern times, it may be expected that I should go back a little, and say a word or two about SERMONS. Whatever may be my attachment to those of the *Old School,** from the

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* It was my original intention to have given a list of our principal preachers and Sermon-writers, from the time of Henry VIII. downwards; but the execution of such a task, as it *ought* to be executed, would alone furnish materials for a moderately sized octavo volume. Indeed, the collection of OLD SERMONS has been long a favourite pursuit with me—desultorily carried on, I admit—and not likely to be brought to any satisfactory conclusion. Were it so, I should be induced to offer the public a small duodecimo volume or two, entitled *Specimens of the Sermons of our Ancient Divines,* which, with brief biographies of the Authors, might be placed upon the same shelf with specimens of our old Poets and Prose Writers. In the mean time, let the reader have some notion of the probable contents of such a publication, and of the probability, or improbability of its success, by what he is about to peruse.

There are three old English Protestant Divines who have long been the favourite inmates of my study: LATIMER, FOX, and DRANT. The Sermons of Latimer are indeed familiar to most readers. They were frequently reprinted in the sixteenth century; and lately (1788 I think) an octavo edition of them appeared in a very amputated and imperfect state—liberties being taken, not only with the words, but with the constructions of the sentences. There are also omissions without number. I happen to possess, if not the first, undoubtedly very nearly the first, impression of any portion of Latimer's Sermons, in a small 8vo., or duodecimo volume, of the date of 1548; and of which reign of Henry VIII., to that of Queen Elizabeth, —each reign included—I am well aware that, in a work

Mr. Hibbert possesses probably the finest copy in existence. It contains his famous Sermon of *The Plough*, "preached in y^e Shrouds at paules churche in London"—but which was afterwards much enlarged by him. These are followed by seven Sermons "preached before the Kynges Maiestie wythin his gracious palayce at Westmynster, 1549.* From some of these latter I select a few specimens — characteristic of the blunt, bold, intrepid, and forcible style of the preacher —and, to the uninitiated in *Latimer lore*, calculated perhaps to startle and provoke a smile. For the better understanding thereof, I have modernised the orthography, preserving most religiously the original *words*. The words between brackets thus, [ ] are *added*, for the better understanding of the passage: but these occur very rarely.

"Thus, God conditioned with the Jews that their King should be such a one as he himself would chuse them. And [this] was not much unlike the bargain that I heard of late should be betwixt two friends for a horse: the owner promised the other should have the horse if he would: the other axed the price: he said xx nobles. The other would give him but iiii pound. The owner said he should not have him then. The other claimed the horse, because he said he should have him if he would. Thus, this bargain became a *Westminster matter*. The Lawyers got twice the value of the horse, and when all came to all, two fools made an end of the matter. Howbeit, the Israelites could not go to law with God, for chusing their king; for would they, *nyl* they, their king should be of his chusing, lest of this nature, it will be my duty to notice and recommend those discourses which are useful and popular,

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* The curious in old English Divinity, and especially in the lucubrations of Latimer, are divided about the existence of an edition of the Sermons of the latter, in which there is supposed to be a wood-cut portrait of him, in a pulpit, either shuffling a pack of cards, or shewing the ace of trumps: by way of illustration, in his peculiar manner. This is said to have been mentioned by Mr. Hone upon his trial for a parody of a portion of the Liturgy, and the copy was said to be in the library of Red Cross-street, belonging to the body of Dissenters. I have examined that library, and particularly the two editions of Latimer's Sermons, 1562-1583, which it contains. These are fine and genuine copies; and of the former, there are two parts; but in NEITHER does there appear to be a PORTRAIT of LATIMER. I have a strong suspicion, not only that no such cut exists, but that the portrait of him upon copper, in the reprint of 1635, 4to., may be *fictitious*. It should be here observed, in reference to Mr. Hibbert's copy abovementioned, that it contains two additional Sermons of Latimer, of the date of 1550. This marvellously fine copy had belonged to Bindley.

they should walk inordinately, in a deceivable way, unto their utter loss and destruction." *B. iiii.*

Edward the Sixth was then upon the throne of England:—and, a little further, Latimer (somewhat strangely, if not ungraciously) adds: "Well, the King's grace hath sisters, my Lady Mary, and my Lady Elizabeth, which by succession and course are inheritors to the crown. Who, if they should marry with strangers, what should ensue God knoweth. But God grant they never come unto coursing nor succeeding," &c. What follows, a page or two onwards, is not a little curious and characteristic. "In a King, God requireth faith, not excess of horses. Horses for a King be good and necessary, if they be well used; but horses are not to be preferred above poor men. I was once offended with the King's horses, and therefore took occasion to speak in the presence of the King's Majesty, that dead is, when Abbeys stood. Abbeys were ordained for the comfort of the poor. Wherefore, I said, it was not decent that the King's horses should be kept in them, as many were at that time, the living of poor men thereby minished and taken away. But afterward, a certain nobleman said to me, "what hast thou to do with the King's horses?" I answered and said "I speak my conscience as God's word directeth me." He said horses be the maintenances and part of a King's honour, and also of his realm; wherefore, in speaking against them, ye are against the King's honour. I answered, "God teacheth what honour is decent for the King, and for all other men, according unto their vocations. God appointeth every king a sufficient living for his state and degree, both by lands and other customs: and it is lawful for every King to enjoy the same goods and possessions. But to extort and take away the right of the poor, is against the honour of the king. And you do move the King to do after that manner, then you speak against the honour of the king: for I full certify you, extortioners, violent oppressors, ingrossers of tenements and lands, through whose covetousness villages decay and fall down [and] the king's liege people, for lack of sustenance, are famished and decayed. THEY be those which speak against the honour of the King." *C. ii. iii.*

In this same sermon, Latimer shews his zeal and anxiety about the YOUNG KING's taking a suitable WIFE. "Let us not impute sin rather than those which are merely curious and uncommon. But let us not be ungrateful to our fore-

unto the Jews because they had many wives: for they had a dispensation so to do. Christ limiteth one wife unto us only; and it is a great thing for a man to rule one wife rightly and ordinately. For a woman is frail and *proclive* unto all evils: a woman is a very weak vessel, and may soon deceive a man, and bring him unto evil. Many examples we have in Holy Scripture. Adam had but one wife, called Eve; and how soon had she brought him to consent unto evil, and to come to destruction. How did wicked Jesabel prevent king Hacab's heart from God and all godliness, and finally unto destruction! It is a very hard thing for a man to rule well one woman. Therefore, let our King, what time his Grace shall be so minded to take a wife, to chose him one which is of God, that is, which is of the household of faith." The way in which he introduces the subject, as connected with the King's shilling, just coined, is ingenious enough. "We have now (says he) a pretty little shilling: indeed a very pretty one. I have but one, I think, in my purse: and the last day I had put it away, almost for an old groat, and so I trust some will take them.* The fineness of the silver I cannot see: but therein is printed a fine sentence—that is, "*Timor Dei fons vite vel sapientie.*" *The Fear of the Lord is the fountain of life or wisdom.* I would God this sentence were always printed in the heart of the King in chosing his wife, and in all his officers." . . . . "Let the King, therefore, chuse unto him a godly wife, whereby he shall the better live chaste, and in so living all godliness shall increase and righteousness be maintained. I know hereafter some will come and move your Grace towards wantonness and to the inclination of the flesh and vain affections," &c. *Sign. C. v.*

In another part of the Sermon, the worthy Bishop maintains a very stiff and severe opinion respecting the frequency and lightness of marriages in England, as in the following passage:—"There was never fathers. Let us remember the good old *stock* upon which many a comparatively modern *graft* has been

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* It should seem that Latimer got a little into disgrace by this familiar mention of King Edward's shilling; for, in a subsequent sermon, he thus observes upon it: "Thus they burdened me ever with *sedition.* So this gentleman cometh up now with sedition. And wot ye what? I chanced, in my last sermon, to speak a merry word of the NEW SHILLING—to refresh my auditory—how I was like to put away my new shilling for an old groat: I was herein noted to speak seditiously. Yet I comfort myself in one thing, that I am not alone, and that I have a fellow: for, it is *consolatio miserorum.* It is the comfort of the wretched to have company." *Sign. F viij.*

such marrying in England, as is NOW. I hear tell of stealing of wards to marry their children to. This is a strange kind of stealing, but it is not the wards, it is the lands that they steal. And some there be that knit up marriages together not for any love or godliness in the parties, but to get friendship, and make them strong in the realm, to encrease their possessions and to join land to land. And other there be that inveigle men's daughters, in the contempt of their fathers, and go about to marry them without their consent. This marrying is ungodly. And many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and compulsed. And they that marry thus, marry in a forgetfulness and obliviousness of God's commandments." *Sign. N viij.*

In the foregoing extracts, those specimens have been selected which may be thought to exhibit the peculiarities of Latimer as connected rather with *temporal* subjects, or even *personal anecdote.* I shall now select a few specimens as exhibiting his opinions rather upon *spiritual* subjects: but in which all the quaintness and originality of the preacher are not less discernible. First of PRAYER.

"What should it mean that God would have us so diligent and earnest in prayer? Hath he such pleasure in our works? Many talk of prayer, and make it a lip labouring. Praying is not babling, nor praying is not *monkery.*" . . . . "When we pray, we come unto him in the confidence of Christ's merits, and thus offering up our prayers, they shall be heard for Christ's sake. Yea, Christ will offer them up for us, that offered up once his sacrifice to God, which was acceptable, and he that cometh with any other mean than this, God knoweth him not. This is not the *Missal sacrifice,* the Popish sacrifice to stand at the altar and offer up Christ again. Out upon it that ever it was used!" *Sign. N iiii.*

Secondly, of the SACRAMENT; or, the fitness of the Poor as well as of the Higher Classes to receive it:

"The sign of a thing hath often times the name of a thing that it signifieth. As the Supper of the Lord is the sacrament of another thing, it is a commemoration of his death which suffered once for us, and because it is a sign of Christ's offering up, therefore he bears the name thereof. And this sacrifice a woman can offer as well as a man. Yea, a poor woman in the belfrey hath as good authority to made. The days of *Paul's Cross*, and of stone pulpits, are past, never to be recalled; but "the divinity which

offer up this sacrifice, as hath the Bishop in his pontificalibus, with his mitre on his head, his rings on his fingers, and sandals on his feet. And whosoever cometh, asking the Father remedy in his necessity for Christ's sake, he offereth up as acceptable a sacrifice as any Bishop can do. And so to make an end." *Sign. N iiii. rev.*

Thirdly, of FAITH: "This faith is a great state, a lady, a Duchess, a great woman, and she hath ever a great company and train about her, as a noble estate ought to have. First, she hath a gentleman usher that goeth before her, and where he is not, there is not LADY FAITH.'

"This gentleman Usher is called *Agnitio Peccatorum:* "knowledge of sin:" when we enter into our hearts and acknowledge our faults, and stand not about to defend them. He is none of these winkers, he kicks not when he hears his fault. Now, as the Gentleman Usher goeth before her, so she hath a train that cometh behind her, and yet though they come behind, they be all of Faith's company; they are all with her; as Christ, when he counterfeited a state going to Jerusalem, some went before him, and some after: yet all were of his company. So, all these wait upon Faith. She hath a great train after her, besides her Gentleman Usher, her whole household; and those be the works of our vocation, when every man considereth what vocation he is in, what calling he is in, and doeth the works of the same: as to be good to his neighbour, to obey God," &c. . . . . .

"Lady Faith is never without her Gentleman Usher, nor without her train; she is no *anckres*, [anchores, or anchorite]; she dwells not alone; she is never a private woman; she is never alone, and yet many there be that boast themselves that they have faith, and that when Christ shall come, they shall do well enough. Nay, nay, these that be faithful shall be so few, that Christ shall scarcely see them. "Many there be that run," saith St. Paul, but there is but one that receiveth the reward; it shall be with the multitude when he shall come, as it was in the time of Noah, and as it was in the time of Lot." *N. vj.* &c.

The fourth touches upon the state of *Divinity-Studies:* and shall here speak for itself:

"I told you before of *Scala celi,* the ladder of heaven: I would you should not forget it. The steps thereof are set forth in the tenth to stirred within" them, is yet felt, and will long animate the meanest of the true sons of our Church.

the Romans. The first is preaching, then hearing, then believing, and last of all salvation. Scala celi is a preaching matter I tell you, and not a *massying* matter. God's intrument of salvation is preaching."

"Here I move you my Lords, not to be greedy, and outrageous in enhansing and raising of your rents, to the minishing of the office of salvation. It would pity a man's heart to hear that, that I hear of the state of Cambridge: what it is in Oxford I cannot tell. There be few do study divinity, but so many as of necessity must furnish the Colleges. For their livings be so small, and victuals so dear, that they tarry not there, but go other where to seek livings, and so they go about. Now, there be a few gentlemén and they study a little divinity. Alas! what is that? It will come to pass that we shall have nothing but a little English divinity: that will bring the realm into a very barbarousness, and utter decay of learning. It is not *that* I wis, that will keep out the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome." *Sign. P vj. rev.*

But there must be an end of these extracts, and of such unconscionable demands upon the reader's patience. It is, however, impossible not to feel, and to acknowledge, in the SERMONS of LATIMER, a familiarity, and yet force of style, upon which Swift, if not Sterne, in after days, but with occasionally greater coarseness of expression, might have formed their own. There is, throughout Latimer, a purity, ease, and perfection of English idiom—to say nothing of the curious personal and historical anecdotes with which they are mixed up, and which render his discourses invaluable to the lexicographer and philologist. At the same time there is, frequently, a good deal of what may be called *gossipping*—in the sermons of this worthy old Bishop: for he not only seems to have spoken, more than any other divine with whom I am acquainted, from the impulses excited by the evidence of the outward senses, but he also seems to have always spoken THE TRUTH, even in its most unpalateable form,— although the Court, with the King at its head, were frequently his auditors. Latimer possessed the bold spirit of a martyr with the simplicity of a child. If ever a man mingled among his fellow creatures, with the desire and with a constant effort to do them good— having, at the same time, his best thoughts fixed upon a happy eternity— it was

Of the Sermons which have survived the earlier part of the Reformation, the greater portion are those

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He. His dying words, at the stake, breathed of heavenly inspiration. While they cheered his fellow sufferer, Ridley, they "lighted up such a flame" as I trust in God will never be extinguished in this country. One of the finest bursts of modern classical eloquence, in a Latin speech, was in the convocation house at Oxford, in reference to the last moments of Latimer and Ridley—by the present Mr. Archdeacon Churton, author of the Life of Dean Nowell. His appeal to their ashes was an humble but not wholly unhappy imitation of that of Demosthenes to the manes of the heroes of Marathon and Salamis.

The length of the preceding extracts necessarily contracts the limits to be assigned to the notice of John Fox — who published his Sermon of *Christ Crucified*, at Paules Crosse, on Good Friday, in 1575, in order, amongst other things, "to awake the hearts of Christians in these drowsy days of carnal security, to the contemplation of the glorious kingdom of Christ." The following is quite in the characteristic style of the Preacher:—

"Now, take a man in all his abundance of riches, treasures, and pleasures, flourishing in his most felicity, bravery and prosperity: let him be, if ye will, an other *Polycrates* of this world—what is he of himself but a carcass, a caitiff, a subject of Satan, a prey to death! rejoicing and laughing in this world, but yet as one that laugheth in his dream, and waketh in sorrow!—fraught full of fears and cares of mind, blind in soul, not knowing to day what will happen to-morrow; void of all inward rest, and peace of conscience; mortal, mutable, miserable; wrapped in wretchedness, prone to all wickedness, whose beginning is in travail, his standing uncertain, his end is corruption: briefly as one living in death, and dead, being alive." *B vij. rev.*

I shall next present a more powerful and touching piece of pulpit eloquence to the earnest perusal of the reader. After the description of Christ's trial, and that of nailing him to the cross, are the following bold apostrophes of the crucified Redeemer to Satan and Death. The first address is to the Devil:

"First, after my birth thou diddest set Herod to persecute me: thou temptedst me in the desert. What means afterward diddest thou seek to trip and snare me: yet my time was not come. At length when the hour came of darkness, thou diddest take and bind me, and set thy bandogs to bait me, false witnesses to accuse me, which were preached by the *Protestants* ; and among these, none (as the subjoined running note may tes-

unjust judges to condemn me, thy ministers to scourge me, thy soldiers with this sharp garland to crown me, thy sycophants to scorn me, and after thou laiddest this heavy cross upon my shoulders: yet not content with that, thou hast strained also my poor body upon the same, and nailed me fast both hand and foot. In these my torments, and bleeding pains, I was dry, requiring a little drink, and thou gavest me vinegar. All this I take to be thy doing and no man's else. For this people are but thy instruments, and workmen. Thou art he that settest them on. Thou art the master of these revels, the ringleader of this dance, the captain of this crew. And as thou art the arch enemy to all mankind, so because thou seest me come in similitude of sinful flesh, thou art mine enemy also, and hast wrought me all this villainy, bringing me to this cross, and making me a spectacle here to all the world: and yet not satisfied with all this, after thou hast thus hailed and nailed me to this contumelious gibbet, now, to make amends in mockery, thou biddest me come down, if I can, and save thyself. Yes, Satan, I can come down, and will come down and save myelf. For that power have I, both to lay down myself, and to take it again, and therefore, I will save myself, but so as I may also save all mankind with me: and not at thy pleasure I will do it, but in such order as the Scriptures require. For, I come, therefore, to fulfil the Scriptures." *Sign. I. viii. rev.; K. i. rect.*

" After this effect of speech, when Jesus had spoken to the devil, speaking likewise unto DEATH, he saith to him: and thou terrible tyranny, thou dreadful death, armed with the justice of God, the mortal enemy to all flesh, whom no man was ever able to resist, and which art so ready here and so saucy, set up by Satan, to seek my life, neither shalt thou escape my hands; for, as thou art the destruction of all other, so will I be thy destruction, thy death. Oh! Death, thy sting! Oh Hell; and as I have overthrown the devil thy master, and expulsed him from his kingdom, and spoiled him of all his munitions: so will I also swallow thee up in victory, and throw thee down headlong for ever. And albeit I need not to suffer thy force, unless I list, for mine own part, because thou hast no power upon me, and might, therefore, save myself from thy cruel danger if I would—yet, for my love to mankind, because their life shall not perish, whom my death may save, and because I will not save myself tify) were more popular than those of LATIMER. Fox had also a high name; but there was a Catholic, of

without them, but will deliver them out of thy hands—for their sakes, to pay their debt, and that by my cross undeserved, I may cross them out of the book of death, which have deserved death, I am content. Come death, therefore, and do thine office. I willingly here yield my life to thee. And yet neither will I yield it to thy hands, nor give it over at thy pleasure. And although thou come here with thine iron coulter, or brazen maul, to break my bones, as thou doest to these here by me, yet will I not suffer thee so to do to me: neither shalt thou break one bone of me. To fulfil the Scripture, I give over my life: yet not at thy will, but at mine own pleasure; for be it known to thee, O death, that I have power to lay down my life, and to resume it again at mine own will. And thus Jesus, speaking, bowed down his head, and gave up his spirit to the hands of his Father, and and so departed." *Sign. K. v. rev.*

A word now for Dr. THOMAS DRANT — better known as the first English metrical translator of Horace, in 1567: a work of excessive rarity, when found in a perfect state. Drant is equally bold and familiar with Latimer — but more quaint, with greater affectation of learning; and with less warmth of eloquence than Fox.

We have, however, a bold and powerful effort of Drant's pulpit eloquence in the two Sermons preached by him at *St. Mary's Spittle,* upon the text of *Cant.* c. 6.—"Fairest of all women, whither is thy Beloved gone? whither is he gone aside? Tell us, and we will seek him with thee. My Beloved is gone down into his garden, to the beds of his spicery, to be fed in gardens, and gather up Lilies." This Sermon is levelled chiefly against the Roman Catholics,* and

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† These sermons were preached in 1569-70: when the bitterness against the Roman Catholic had not, as is pretty evident, diminished one jot. Drant thus speaks of Sir Thomas More: "Sir Tho. More is always wrangling and jangling, harping and carping, about No and Nay, Yea and Yes; this word and that word; an Elder, and an Elder stick: and as Rachell mourned for her children, because she had them not, so Sir Thomas More might mourn for more divinity, because he had it not." D v. *Edit Day.* Some attacks against Bp. Fisher and Eckius follow. Again, he thus satirises the several orders of Doctors in the Catholic Universities. "Should we not now strike down, and sacrifice a great huge forfatted bull to those worthies of learning? Or, should we not take a shrill trumpet, and blow up from a lofty theatre, "All hail! learned Doctors, venerable Doctors, reverend Doctors, Doctoral Doctors, Doctorly Doctors, irrefragable

the name of EDGEWORTH, whose Discourses are not only worth possessing, from being very uncommon, but

treats much of the fruits of AN HOLY LIFE. "The good life of a Christian man is spice to God's mouth, and spice to God's nose. The odour of a sweet field, which is commended in *Genesis*—the odour of incense in *Numery* [Numbers] —the odour of fragrant waters in *Job*—the odour of that oil that ran down Aaron's beard—of that oil that Mary shed upon Christ's head — the odour of spike and vine flowers, commended in the *Canticles*—the sweet balm in *Ecclesiasticus*, and the smell of Libanus that *Ose* [Hosea] speaketh of—the smell of Noah's sacrifice—the smell of best burnt sacrifices—is not like the good smell to God's nose, as the smell of a GOOD LIFE rising from a GOOD BELIEF; for that is "*Hostia Deo in odorem suavitatis;*" "a sacrifice to God, unto a sweet savour." Whole grocers shops of spicery—all the flowers in Priapus garden, all the flowers that Naiads, and Driads, and Satyrs; that is, all the flowers in hills, and flowers in dales, and flowers in many a green forest, are not so delightful and smelling. The violet hath not the like savour, the rose hath not the like savour, the lily the like smell, the gilliflower the like scent, as GOOD LIFE through GOOD FAITH yieldeth to God's nostrils." *Sign G. iii.*

Doctors, impregnable Doctors, seraphical Doctors, angelical Doctors, magistral Doctors, illuminate Doctors, authentical Doctors! But see the learning of these Doctors, in *the Epistles of Obscure Men*, and in a dialogue between Reuchlin and Erasmus." *D. vij.* And yet more pointed and pitiless is the preacher, in what follows:—" The Church of the Beloved is fair, and fairest of all women: Idolatrous churches are foul and evil favoured women; and of all foul and evil favoured, I think the church of Rome to be one of the foulest of women. The evil favouredness of Mahomet's woman, or church, is in this evil favoured Romish woman. That evil favoured Mahomet's woman, or church, defendeth many wives: this Romish Church defendeth stews and strumpets, courtisans, concubines, and boy-harlots. Mahomet's woman dreameth heaven to be a place goodly of rivers, pleasant apples, young delicate women, and fair fruit. The Pope's woman doth say and hold, that St. Dorothy made baskets of apples that came down from heaven." *E. ij.* This strain continues in an equally coarse and unsparing manner; and a little onward we have the following specimen; " If we ask her [the Romish Church] of GOOD WORKS, she answereth just like St. Luke's pharisee; then again, she deviseth good works to be thus:—to hire certain men for money, to pray and to mumble up much quantity of Psalms in a covert tongue; to keep huge troughs of ling and salt-fish many years; to wax hoarse with much chaunting; to wax speechless with seldom speaking; to wax lame with much sitting; to use many knots in their girdles, and many windows in their shows; to be buried in monkish weeds and nunnish cowls," &c. *F. viij.*

from containing much curious and interesting intelligence; delivered, upon the whole, with considerable

The following is perfectly original, and has great strength; "*If* the whole world, if the whole realm ask me, what sin? I tell them that the whole realm and the world trembleth, like the leaf of a tree of wood, at every war, and buzzing of war, as though God's arm had lost the length and strength. That sin! ? There is much idleness: that sin! There is a sleepy oblivion of all God's benefits, and a great Noah's flood of manifold vanities: that sin, and that sin. There is cut throat usury, fulness of bread, and drunkennesss in the day time: that sin, that sin, and that sin. There is flesh lust, eye lust, life pride, and no bowels of pity: that sin, that sin, that sin, and that sin. Ask me not, ask me not, Oh what Sin? I lack wit and memory, sides and strength: I die, I faint, I should famish to stand still, and hold out in telling the world their particular sins by that sin, and that sin. *Sign. G. vj.*

The reader will smile at the following—as it is a confirmation that "*the sin of gluttony,*" once imputed to the good CITY of LONDON as the cause of the dreadful fire in 1666, was not peculiar to the times of Charles II.—for thus discourseth Drant, in his famous Spittle Sermon: "Howbeit, I am not ignorant that many a poor minister of these times, is like Elizas. He had not pen, nor ink, nor table, nor candlestick, but as his hosts allowed him: and these poor God's men must be helped by their host or hosts, or one friend or other, with coat and cap, and cup and candle, and study and table, or else they shall be altogether harbourless and helpless. And needs must I further yet say, that in many a poor scholar of the Universities, Christ himself is full of hunger and necessity. These be the noble sons of the prophets, and most apt of all others to be builders of God's temple: yet have I seen many a good wit, many a long day kept low and lean, to be made broken with hunger, and abject with poverty. I do not now know the liberality of THIS CITY towards both those places; only this I can say, that, *less than the tenth part* of that, which is nothing but surfeit and sickness to the GREAT EXCESSIVE EATERS OF THIS TOWN, would cherish and cheer up hungry and thirsty Christ, in those his hunger starved members, right well." *H. i.* The good citizens of London are treated with still less curtesy in the following passage: "Havoc in their own apparel, their wives, childrens, and servant's apparel, outragious havoc in their diets, yea too much caution, but with the decisive tone of Catholic zeal. Edgeworth, who died at the commencement of Eliza-

havoc too many ways. Their horses chew and spew upon gold and silver, and their mules go under rich velvet. Dogs are dear unto them, and feed much daintily Courses and kites cost them many a round pound . . . Specially, good Lord, O good Lord, THIS LONDON PEOPLE, though it draw near thee with lips, and have a name to live, yet hath it a most flinty and uncircumcised heart, and is indeed a people of no bowels. Lord, here is the rich glutton to be seen, up and down, and round about, the town. Here is scarce any thing in the upper sort, but many a foolish *Nabal* scraping and scratching, eating and drinking, and suddenly and unworthily dying. The eyes of Judah were said to be red with drinking, but much of this people have their whole faces fire red with continual quaffing and carousing. Sodom and Gomorra were said to be full of bread, but THESE LONDONERS are more than full—for they are even bursten with banquetting, and sore and sick with surfeiting. Lord, thou whistlest to them, and they hear thee not; thou sendest thy plague amongst them, and they mind thee not. Lord, we are lean; Lord, we are faint; Lord, we are miserable; Lord, we are thy members. Lord, therefore *thou* art lean; Lord, thou art faint; Lord, thou art miserable; rise good Lord, arise, and judge thine own cause." *H. ii. iij.*

One more, and the last — from this Sermon: although in the original it precede both the foregoing. The preacher is describing the beauty of the church. "*All the beauty of the daughter of Sion is from within her.*" This is that woman that is clad with the son Christ, and therefore must needs shine, and shew trim. This is she that is married to Christ, in mercies and pities, in faith and justice. Faith purifieth the heart; the mercy of God, working by his bloodshed, scowereth all filth, and reformeth all the deformities by sin in this woman. This woman, therefore, must needs be fair, and fairest of all women. Oh, fairness of man's face; of woman's face! Oh, treasure for a time! Oh, fair, foolish vanity! A little cold doth pinch thee; a little heat doth parch thee: a little sickness doth match thee, and a little of sores doth mar thee! But the fairness of CHRIST in this woman, or in his Elect, may be soiled, but it will be washed; it may be black, but it will keep a good favour; may be made red as scarlet, but it will be renewed wool-white, and snow white," &c. *E. ij.*

beth's reign, had a delicate and difficult part to act. He had witnessed, with no small pain, the demolition

In a sermon preached before the queen and her court at Windsor, on the 8th of January, 1569, Drant chose the following text:—"They were both naked, Adam and Eve, and blushed not." Singular as such a text may now appear, before such an audience, it was in perfect accordance with the bold simplicity of the age; and, upon this text, Drant has engrafted some very bosom-searching doctrine, clothed in language at once striking and original. He thus observes in the outset of his discourse, "as Adam and Eve were man and wife together, so shall they be one together for me in this treatise. Or else, if I should talk both of Adam and of Eve, and be but so large as I well mought, it would not be very well; for the season is very cold, and I most sickly to speak; and, besides that, our scantling to preach in the court, is a most short scantling." The frailty and nothingness, as it were, of human nature, are thus powerfully delineated. "Such base dust, as is driven before the face of the wind, which the ungodly do lick, which the serpent doth eat, even SUCH DUST IS ADAM: such dust is man, such dust are all men:—and hearken to it, all men! Rich men are rich dust; wise men wise dust; worshipful men worshipful dust; honourable men honourable dust; majesty's dust, excellent majesty's excellent dust. Serah, that had a thousand thousand men, and Xerxes, that made the sea, land—with ships—are both of them dust. Alexander, that called himself God's son, was dust; Senacherib, that wrote himself the great king, was dust. The bishops of Rome, that write themselves Ευλαϐέϛοί, *ευσεϐεϛάτοι, θεοφιλαϛάτοι, θεοσεϐεϛάτοι, ἁγιοτάτοι, ὁσιοτάτοι*, all these be dust. The Latin doctors, that call themselves authentical doctors, magistrall doctors, seraphical doctors, and irrefragable doctors *, DUST. He of Rome, that called himself most holy, most blessed, God's vicar, Christ's pewfellow, more than a mere man, and many great names, . . . DUST. Man is dust: all men are dust. *Sign. I. i. ij.*

The same train of thinking is visible in the following, which succeeds an elaborate explanation of the word Adam. "And do not think that, because I say Adam is red earth, and it is said that Adam is ashes, and shall return into ashes, therefore, none but *red* of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., and had maintained a prudent silence during that of

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* See page 75, ante.

earth and *red men* shall die. Of a truth it is so, that Adam (that is red earth) Melancthon (that is, black earth), and Leucthon (that is, white earth) must die too. They must all learn to tread the way of all earths: yea, Madams, think it to be so as I say. Red earth, black earth, and white earth, must go David's way; yea, verily, rosiall colours, and crimson cheeks, must go David's way; must go the way of all earths. Think upon your death, and upon the next life, for ye must die, ye must die, there is no remedy." *I. v. rev.*

There is something rather poetical in what here ensues. "Saint Paul saith, God made meats, and God made the belly; and that God will destroy both the meats and the belly. So say I. God made apparel *, and God made the back; and he will destroy both the one and the other; yea, those heads, that are now to be seen for their tall and bushy plumes,—and that other sex, that have fine fresh golden caules so sheen and glosing—give me but a hundred years, nay, half an hundred years, and the earth will cover all these heads before me, and mine own too." *K. viij.* A little before, Drant describes what he calls "the condition of all preachers that speak the truth." "And generally, in kings houses, of the preachers, this is true which Martial, the poet, said of his friends: "My friends, ye will me to speak the truth, and embolden me to speak the truth: the truth is this, that you cannot abide to hear the truth."

"In King Herod's house, my lady Herodiada could command half a realm, for footing and frisking. Amos spake of those in kings houses, in his 6th chapter, when he spake thus: "ye that sleep in beds of ivory, and play the wantons on your couches: ye that warble to the tune of the viol, and quaff of wine by whole goblets full: ye that supple your joints with the best kind of oil, and have no cark upon the smart of Joseph," &c.

Such are the specimens of the pulpit compositions of Drant; spe-

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* The preacher is most elaborate respecting apparel, both of men and women. In one place, he describes the latter thus: "Now, in women's apparel, there is much vanity. The prophet Isaiah reckoneth up their bracelets, and their mufflers, and their headbands, their tablets, their bonnets, their ear-rings, their nose-jewels, their veils, their wimples, their crisping pins, their stomachers, their cambrics, their heads, and their lawns." K. vij.

Edward VI.: but on the accession of Queen Mary, he took courage, triumphantly avowed his ancient prin-

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cimens, which may convince us that increase of civilization does not always bring a proportionate increase of sound sense, close reasoning, masculine eloquence, and unaffected piety. Of the man, whose head and heart could urge him to such effusions, it is a pity that all memorials have well nigh perished.

Long, almost beyond precedent, as is this note, it must yet be lengthened. The name of EDGEWORTH, as that of a *catholic divine*, has been mentioned in the text; and, pursuing the plan adopted in the immediately preceding pages, it is necessary that such name be *illustrated* with a few specimens of his sermons. Referring, therefore, in the first place, to Dr. Bliss's edition of *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i. col. 315, for a brief account of the author, and noticing that Wood was indebted to the choice collection of books in Baliol college library for a peep at the volume containing these sermons, I must observe, in the second place, that I am indebted to the not less "choice collection" of my neighbour and friend, Mr. Douce, for an inspection of the volume in question:—which is so rare as to have been unknown to Herbert, and is superficially described by Ames. Nor will it diminish the pleasure, in noticing the contents of it, to inform the reader, that Mr. Douce's copy once belonged to *Bishop Burnet*: and that it is not only perfect, but in a clean, crackling, and legitimate condition throughout.

This volume was published in 1557, 4to., during the reign of Mary. In his preface, Edgeworth (whose christian name was Roger, and who, at the time, was "canon of the cathedral churches of Salisbury, Wells, and Bristol, residentiary in the cathedral church of Wells, and chancellor of the same church,"—according to the title-page,) tells us, that "because these sermons were made in English, and touched sometimes among such heresies as had troubled English folk, he thought it best to set them forth in such language as might presently best edify the multitude. Moreover, pleaseth you to be advertised, (continues he,) that when I should preach in any solemn and learned audience, I, even fearing the liability of my remembrance, used to pen my sermons much like as I intended to utter them to the audience: others I scribbled up not so perfectly; yet sufficiently for me to perceive my matter and my process. And of these two sorts I have kept (as grace was) a great multitude, which now helpeth ciples, and obtained rapid and substantial preferment. His sermons are among the very few* which I have

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me in this my enterprise of imprinting a book of my said exhortations. Moreover, I have made innumerable exhortations at my cures, and in other places where I have dwelled, and in the countries thereabout, and in my journies, where it hath chanced me to be on Sunday, or other holy days, of which I have no signs remaining in writing, although I think, verily, some of them were as fruitful as others in which I took more labours. I pray God they may be written and registered in the book of life everlasting." Towards the conclusion of the preface, he complains of being "interrupted many years" while he was preaching at Redcliffe-cross, at Bristol, by the confederacy of Hugh Latimer, then aspiring to a bishopric, and after, being bishop of Worcester, and ordinary of the greatest part of the said Bristol, and infecting the whole."

Beneath "the contents of this book," on the opposite page, the author observes thus: "I have, beside these many sermons, made in very many solemn audiences, on the dominical epistles and gospels, some in the university of Oxford, some at Paul's-cross, in London, some in the court afore my most honourable lord and master, King Henry the Eighth, some in the cathedral church of Wells, where hath been, ever *sith* I knew it, a solemn and a well learned audience: which I purpose (God willing,) to set forth hereafter, as I may have opportunity." Edgeworth, I believe, never had this opportunity; for these sermons are all that are known to have been published by him. I now proceed to gratify (as I hope) the reader with a few short specimens from this rare and not incurious volume.

Upon the *translation of the Scriptures into the English language*, he thus artfully observes—liking it not in his heart: "But what sayest thou? Is not the study of Scripture good? Is not the knowledge of the Gospels and of the New Testament, godly, good, and profitable for a Christian man or woman? I shall tell you what I think in this matter. I have ever been of this mind, that I have thought it no harm, but rather good and profitable, that holy scripture should be had in the mother tongue, and withholden from no man that were apt and meet to take it in hand, specially if we could get it well and truly translated, which will be very hard to be had. But who be meet and able to take it in hand—THERE IS THE DOUBT." *Fol.* xxxii. I do not know the date of this (the third) sermon, but conclude seen from a catholic minister, of the sixteenth century, in the English language.

that it was preached before the English version of the New Testament (1526), the Pentateuch (1530) of Tindale, and the Bible of Coverdale in 1535. It is clear that no notice is taken of the comparative excellence of these versions, either in or *out* of the pulpit —although Edgeworth's book was published twenty years after the Bible of Coverdale.

In the fourth sermon, Edgeworth is wrathful respecting the *maltreatment of images.* "And, because (says he,) I spoke even now of IMAGES and IDOLS, I would you should not ignorantly confound and abuse those terms, taking an image for an idol, and an idol for an image,* as I have heard many do in this city, as well of the fathers and mothers (that should be wise), as of their babies and children that have learnt foolishness of their parents. Now, at the dissolution of monasteries and friars' houses, many images have been carried abroad, and given to children to play withal, and when the children have them in their hands, dancing them after their childish manner, cometh the father, or the mother, and saith, "What, *nasse,* what hast thou there?" the child answereth (as she is taught), "I have here mine doll. The father laugheth, and maketh a gay game at it. So saith the mother to another, "*Jugge,* or *Tommy,* where hadst thou that pretty idol?" "John, our parish clerk, gave it me," saith the child. And for that, the clerk must have thanks, and shall lack no good cheer. But, if this folly were only in the insolent youth, and in the fond, unlearned fathers and mothers, it might soon be redressed. But your preachers, that you so obstinately follow, more leaning to the vulgar noise and common error of the people, than to profound learning, they *babble in the pulpits* that [what] they hear the people rejoice in." *Fol.* xl. When this sermon was preached, it is therefore but reasonable to suppose that the doctrine of the Reformation was pretty boldly inculcated.

In the 5th Sermon (fol. liiii.) occurs a bold and coarse translation of Matth. c. xxv. v. 33. "*He shall set the shep on his righte hande, and the rancke and stinckinge goates on the lift hande.*" In the homily on the "Articles of our Christian Faith," fol. lxxviii, is a very singular exposition of the "Immaculate Conception" founded upon

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* At folio ccxxxv, the distinction between an idol and an image is fully and accurately gone into.

MODERN SERMONS.

In coming at once to the notice of Sermons in the eighteenth century, I shall not be accused of an

the doctrine of St. Austin. In the eleventh Sermon "on St. Peter's First Epistle," the dress and ornament of the Ladies are (as usual, in these periods—even before Majesty) described and condemned in rather unsparing terms. "This adulteration, and changing of God's handy work, by painting woman's hair to make it seem fair and yellow, or of their *leers* of their cheeks to make them look ruddy, or of their forehead, to hide the wrinkles, and to make them look smooth, is of the devil's invention, and never of God's teaching," fol. cc. A little onward he thus notices the luxurious living of the age: "diversity of exquisite dishes, dashed with spices and delicate wines, and used for kindred and friends, and such as can requite [the] like again. If poor people have any thing, it is those scraps that be next the dog's meat." *Fol. cciii.*

In the same sermon occurs the following very curious Illustration of CONJUGAL CONCORD. "Saint Ambrose, *Exameron libro v.* cap. vii., reciteth a notable example to move all married folks, as well men as women, to concord and to agree together. The example is of the *lamprey* and a serpent called *Vipera, nequissimum genus bestie,* a serpent most mischievous and venemous. If there be any of them with us, it is the adder. The property of this serpent, is this. When he list to gender, specially where he breedeth nigh the sea-coast, he cometh to the water side, and there he hisseth after his manner, calling to him his *make,* the lamprey, with his continual hissing. The lamprey, as soon as she perceiveth him there, draweth to the shore, and shallow water; and when the adder spieth her coming, he vomiteth and breaketh away out of himself all his poison and venom," &c. &c. "Here may THE MAN and THE WOMAN learn to bear and suffer every one the manners of the other. Here may the man learn to order his wife with soberness, and the wife to be gentle and obedient. What thing is worse than venom of a serpent? And yet, the lamprey feareth not that not in her make, the adder. She cometh gently at unhappy choice in the recommendation of those of *Clarke*, *Seed*, *South*, *Sherlock*, *Jortin*, *Porteus*, *Horsley*, *Paley*, and *Gisborne*. I admit there are some slight shades of difference, both doctrinal and practical, in these excellent performances; but I am sure there is enough "OF CHRIST," in all of them, to make us better men, and to bring us nearer to salvation. In this department of Divinity, I am aware that

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his calling, and lovingly embraceth him. Therefore, good wives, if your husbands be venemous, crabbed, and cumberous, or (as you call it) *shrew-shaken*, you must come at his calling: do as he biddeth you: be gentle unto him; and so, though his venom hurt others, it shall not hurt you." *Fol.* ccvi-vi. A modern congregation would be a little *surprised* at such an exposition of the Apostle's text of "obeying hubands!" But the preacher does not spare the husband in what follows; when he tells him "he must always lay away his poison, so that he use none towards his wife. He must always lay down, as well all his churlish swelling, as all his lordly and proud fashion: let her perceive none such in him: remember (concludes he) you be not her *Lord*, ye be but her *Husband* and her *Make*."

But one more extract. The following is an artful, and not unhappy, illustration of the supposed paramount purity and influence of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The preacher has been speaking of the *Flood*. "And that the water of the said flood saved none that were *out* of the ship, signifieth that all *Heretics*, that be out of the common received faith of the church, although they were in the water, although they be christened, and glorieth to be called christen men, yet by the same water, they shall be drowned into hell, by which the ship, the *Catholic Church*, was lift and borne up into heaven, and saved; as the material ship of Noah was lift up into the air, above ground, and saved by water." *Fol.* ccxxvi. rev. I had purposed to add the account of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, at folio ccxlii, but it is a picture too much in the Hemskirk style: too minutely coarse and disgusting. Upon the whole, Edgeworth is less nervous and familiar than Latimer: less eloquent than Fox; and less learned and logical than Drant. He is, however, a writer of a fine fancy and an easy and flowing diction.

every man will choose according to his particular bias, or favourite views of Scriptural doctrine; and he will find this doctrine more distinctly developed or illustrated in the Reviews in which such sermons are criticised.* In the *Monthly Review*, the Dissenter will seek for the exposition and recommendation of his own favourite opinions; in the *British Critic*, the Church of England man will find the strong rays of orthodoxy concentrated: in the *British Review*, will be oft-times found much that is eloquent, and much that is ingenious, in the exposition of saintly doctrines; in the *Eclectic*, a frequent flow of fine reasoning and pious persuasion. The principles of the latter are called those of the Evangelical kind; but obtuse must

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* The name of GISBORNE, the last above mentioned, and the only one of those Divines so mentioned who are living, shall not be introduced without the commendations of one of the most able and most popular of our critical Journals. " Of Mr. Gisborne it is impossible to speak without reverence as a man, or without respect as a writer: a long life and ample fortune devoted to the best interests of mankind—a series of writings on moral and theological subjects, calm, rational, intelligent and impressive, contribute to place him in the number of the best Christians, if not of the best writers of the age." *Quarterly Review*, No. XLI. p. 41.

I am aware that in treading upon this kind of ground — the notice of LIVING preachers and publishers of Sermons—there is great necessity to walk with caution and circumspection. Yet, as all the preceding authors, dead and alive, have been exclusively *English*, I will not close this department of the "Library Companion," without the distinct and commendatory notice of a few who are *Scotch*: and when I mention the names of MONCRIEFF, ALISON, and MUIRHEAD, I hope to give no offence to any pious reader on either side of the Tweed. The truth is, these authors form a sort of theological triumvirate, of which Scotland has just reason to be proud. The strong good sense and unaffected piety of the first, the beautiful and refined fancy and melodious style of the second, with the tenderness, simplicity, and sweetness of the third, render their respective works deserving be that man's vision, and petrified his heart, who shall deny ingenuity, strength, and eloquence to the effusions of Hall, Forster, and Jay.* I put the countless tribe of minor religious Reviews quite out of the question:—as sometimes leading to results, too ludicrous, or too fatal, to describe; and as only confirming

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of a good coat, and a conspicuous place, in every well chosen collection.

* I must here be understood to speak of the works of these gentlemen which are purely and exclusively confined to the exposition of Holy Writ. When Mr. Robert Hall of Leicester talks about contrasting the *Little* Head which the Church of England has invented, with the *Great* Head of the General Church, meaning Christ—methinks he talks as if he would sacrifice alike logic and candour to the clinquant of an antithesis. See *Mr. Norris's Letter to the Earl of Liverpool*, 1822, 8vo. p. 91, note, b. Mr. Hall is a powerful and eloquent writer, and his Sermon upon Infidelity has justly won him many admirers—even among the Benchers of our "Little" Church. In that most surprising catalogue of Theology, recently put forth by Messrs. Ogle, Duncan, and Co. in an octavo volume of nearly 500 pages—but without a date— there is the following note, or criticism, subjoined to a volume of Mr. Hall's "*Sermons on various Occasions*" —"There now exists in this country a man, who, with the lofty tone of Bossuet and the rich fluency of Massillon, unites the gracefulness and tenderness of Fenelon, and the brilliance of Poulle." All this may be very well; but one wishes to know who it is that deals out such an "oratio parainetica." The Abbé Poulle's Sermons were first printed in 1778, in two duodecimo volumes; and the style of them justifies the eulogy of Barbier:—"abondant, élevé, magnifique, coulant comme un fleuve majestueux." Let Mr. Hall assure himself that I have no disposition to under-rate his intellectual powers: but the "Little Church" has, I think, nearly——"as good as he." He shall himself (if it so please him) fill up this hiatus. Mr. Forster's Essays are full of ingenuity and original remark. The style of them is at once terse and elegant. Mr. Jay's Sermons, though a little too warmly coloured, upon the whole have great merit, as honest and impassioned expositions of the several texts which are handled.

the admirable sagacity of Hogarth when he designed his well-known picture of ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED. The two popular and more portly Reviews—called the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*—make but incidental notice of Sermons, or of theological publications; yet when they *do* take up the consideration of them, they evince frequently all the spirit and eloquence which usually characterise their other productions. The reviews of the Sermons of *Horsley* and *Alison* are masterly exhibitions of critical talent — in the former. But while, in the *latter*, the estimation of *Paley's* talents seems to me to be a little unworthy of that great man's name,* the review of *Warburton's Works* (supposed to have been written by the late Rev. Dr. Whittaker) is perhaps one of the most perfect specimens of acute analysis, and impassioned eloquence, that the pages of modern criticism record. Nor can I omit to make honourable mention of the admirable notice of Dr. Coplestone's recent work upon Necessity and Predestination, which adorns the pages of the *British Critic.*

These points are touched upon incidentally without partaking of any thing of an invidious spirit, or with a wish to institute uncharitable comparisons. They are noticed merely as they present themselves from memory. In the mean time, let neither the diffident, nor the uninstructed, feel anxiety or alarm —

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* See No. III. in the Review of his posthumous Sermons: but at the commencement of the article whence the notice of Mr. Gisborne is taken (see p. 86). Paley is justly called an "admirable writer"— "wherever he turned his eyes, the prospect was illuminated by bright skies and cloudless sunshine." Paley's HORÆ PAULINÆ is perhaps the most original and ingenious of his productions which may be called strictly professional; but his *Moral Philosophy,* and *Natural Theology,* will probably make his name longer known to posterity.

in these frequently opposite views, or discrepancies, among those works which explain the WORD OF GOD. It is the nature of MAN to become frequently agitated with passion and prejudice, in the treatment even of the most sacred cause: but that "CAUSE" itself remains pure and unsullied, and has, for its object, the salvation of immortal souls. If, in some instances, the labours of frail mortals necessarily partake of the fallible source whence they flow, in other instances, they seem to be almost purified from earthly grossness, and to be incorporated with the imperishable elements which they strive to explain. Hence, those flights of genius, those depths of research, those effusions of piety, and that soundness of doctrine, which distinguish the great Divines of the later centuries—whose names have been but imperfectly registered in the foregoing pages. Hence, that suavity of manner, and heavenly-mindedness of temper, which throw such a charm about the pages of Taylor, Hammond, Tillotson, Boyle, and Doddridge; men, who seem to have disentangled themselves from the strait-laced discipline of the older schools, and to have had the salvation of men's souls, rather than their own exclusive gratification, steadily in view: who, laying aside the asperity of disputants, and the ferocity of persecutors, appear to have sought the "PRAISE and GLORY of GOD," rather than the applause and patronage of MAN.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN DIVINES.

In *foreign schools* of Divinity, the same great lights have appeared to check the fury of human rashness, and to "shew forth" the cause of Christian redemption. Who does not love the amenity of Erasmus, and the philanthropy of Melanchthon? — each of whom, in turn, seemed to hold the scales of moderation and Christian charity, in order to prevent Luther and Eckius from engaging in *more* than a "war of words."*

* Most strenuously do I recommend "the Young Man's" intimate acquaintance with the writings of ERASMUS: full of sweetness of temper, of playfulness of wit, liberality of sentiment, and variety and importance of information — clothed, withal, in a style of pure and fluent latinity such as has never been surpassed by later writers. Among the more popular and instructive of his minor works, are his *Querela Pacis, Moriæ Encomium, and Colloquia* — the latter to be read again and again. We learn from *Jortin's Life of Erasmus*, vol. i. p. 274, 8vo. edit. 1808, that one bookseller at Paris, sold above 24,000 copies of one impression of the Colloquies. But then he gave it out that the work was *prohibited!* To the great joy of the literary world, Le Clerc put forth an edition of the *Entire Works of Erasmus*, at Leyden, in 1703, folio, in ten vols., sometimes bound as eleven. This edition is executed with particular attention to accuracy and external beauty; and a copy of it should doubtless be found in the library of every man of letters. A good one (but they are all good copies, usually bound in green sprinkled calf, with spotted edges to the leaves) is worth about £16. 16*s*. 0*d*. Copies on LARGE PAPER, in white vellum binding, are by no means rare; and should always adorn the shelves of a magnificent collection. They may be worth £21. a copy. I have a strong suspicion that there are copies, in sheets, yet in existence at the warehouse of the original publisher— if such building have not perished.† As to the editions of *portions* of the works of Erasmus, they are without number and without end. You may load a vessel of 250 tons burden with them.

Perhaps, on the whole, NO name was ever so popular in the sixteenth century: a theologian, a scholar, a philologist, a wit, a great

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† Such was the rarity, and consequent price, of the anterior edition of Erasmus's Works, published at Basil in 1540, in 8 vols. folio, that a copy of it was purchased by Francis St. John, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, for 11*l*. 16*s*.: but then it was a NON PAREIL of a copy! — in stamped calf binding, gilt leaves, and most delicately ruled. On the sides, "THOMÆ WOTTONI ET AMICORUM." This beautiful set of volumes graces the shelves of the old family library at Worlingham, in Suffolk.

FRENCH DIVINES.

And thus, in the later schools of French Divinity, we cling to the gentle **Fenelon** ; and look, rather with admiration than affection, upon his doughty opponent **Bossuet**.* Massillon stirs up all the gentle cha-

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Epistolographer — (in correspondence with some of the most distinguished characters in Europe, and in amity with all) his works meet us in every form and in every library; monastic, secular, and theological. To have sat down to a "dinner of herbs" with More, Melancthon, and Erasmus, were a festival infinitely beyond a banquet of golden cups between Charles V., Henry VIII., and Francis I. I strongly recommend the perusal of the translation of Erasmus's "Character of More" (from his letters) which appeared in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. v. part II. But there is no end to this theme.

* Bossuet is considered as the glory of the Church and Episcopacy of France. He was doubtless a very great man: an acute disputant, an accomplished scholar, a deeply read divine, and a powerful and eloquent writer. In declamation of the highest order, and in stirring up the passions (as in his **Funeral Orations**) he has never perhaps had his equal in any pulpit in Christendom. The Jesuits adored his person while alive, and his memory when he died. They put forth an edition of his **works** in twenty quarto volumes, in 1743-53; which Brunet tells us are daily getting scarcer, and of which there are some few copies of the first seventeen volumes upon very large paper; one of them selling at the sale of the Soubise library for 300 francs. A new edition of Bossuet was published in 1772-88, in nineteen vols. 4to. but in an incomplete state, as it was to have extended to thirty-six vols. Yet it contains pieces which are not found in the edition of the Jesuits. A new edition of the entire works of Bossuet has just appeared at Versailles, in forty-seven thick 8vo. volumes, marked at £21. in boards, in the recent catalogue of Bossange and Co. A good edition of the sermons and Funeral Orations appeared in 1772, in nineteen vols. 12mo. It is not without justice that Brunet notices the first volume of a selection from Bossuet's works, printed

rities of our nature—which he treats with the skill of a consummate spiritual physician. He makes our hearts reprove, admonish, and comfort us. This is indeed one of the peculiar charms of his writings: his style being the most eloquent and mellifluous imaginable. In his *Petit-Carême*, in which he seems to have outdone himself—there is such a tone of tenderness—united with such sublimity of sentiment, clearness of reasoning, and eloquence of expression—that one hardly knows what to compare with it, exactly, in the whole compass of hortatory divinity.*

by Bulmer in 1802, 8vo. as a beautiful book. It was followed by a second volume in 1804; but the work, which was entitled "*Le Veritable Genie du Christianisme*," &c. was never completed. The most popular work of Bossuet, was his *Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle*,"† first published in 1681, 4to.; of which the reprints, in all forms and languages, are almost innumerable. I observe, in the catalogue just referred to, a copy of the original edition, in old French red morocco binding, gilt leaves, marked at 1*l*. 16*s*. The reader will do well to consult the Reflections of Cardinal Maury upon Bossuet, in the Cardinal's collection of Select Discourses, and to procure Mr. Butler's pleasing biographical memoir of Bossuet, published in 1812. 8vo.

* The editions of Massillon's sermons, in whole or in part, are almost innumerable. Those who have not got the well printed duo-

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† A very popular work, but more exclusively theological, was Bossuet's *Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*, to be found in the third vol. of the 4to. edition of his works, in 1743, and republished separately in 1791, 12 mo. 5 vols.—now become rare. This work, was held out by the catholics, as "a very crabbed bone for the Calvinists and protestants to pick." It was preceded by the *Exposition de la Doctrine Catholique*, in which the author was said to have converted Turenne to catholicism. However, there were not wanting protestants, Calvinistic or otherwise, to pick most completely the catholical "bone," thrown out to them by Bossuet: and among these the famous **Basnage** took a very successful lead. His *Histoire de la religion des Eglises Reformées*, &c., re-published again and again, first appeared in 1690, 8vo. — and Bossuet answered it 1701. 12mo. But the best edition of Basnage's work, is that of 1725. 4to., two volumes published after his death. Consult Walchius *Bibl. Theolog.*, vol. iii. p. 205, 640, 646,—and for a good account of the entire works of Basnage, consult the *New Mem. of Literature*, vol. v. p. 22-32.

The style and imagery of **Bourdaloue** seem to rush upon us with the force of a mountain-torrent: he is the Demosthenes of French divines; but it cannot be denied that his *art* is too apparent; and that all the subordinate parts of his composition seem to be purposely *kept down*, in order to sharpen the force of his logic, and to aggravate the terror of his invective. In the higher departments of sermon composition, he is, doubtless, without a rival; and our Horsley seems to have had much in common with that eminent divine—as, in the deeper scenes of Christ's sufferings—and in the delineations of the day of judgment—there was much about both these preachers which exhibited all the sublimity of which such subjects are capable. It was for Bourdaloue* to frighten the reprobate, and

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decimo edition of 1745-9, in fifteen volumes, will, of course, not hesitate about the acquisition of M. Renouard's recent, and beautifully printed edition, in thirteen octavo volumes, 1810: of which there were *only four* copies printed upon LARGE PAPER. One of these copies is in M. Renouard's own collection; a second is in that of the Royal Library at Paris; a third in Lord Spencer's library at Althorp, beautifully bound in blue morocco; and the fourth is the property of—any one who chooses to purchase it. See Renouard's catalogue of his own library, under the title of *Cat. de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur*, vol. i. p. 89. The ordinary copy is worth about 6*l.* 6*s.*

* The best edition of Bourdaloue's Sermons is that of 1707-34, in 16 vols. 8vo., published under the care of Father Bretonneau. It was printed by Rigaud, at the royal press. Brunet mentions a magnificent copy, upon fine paper, selling at the sale of Le Gendre's library for 300 francs; and Renouard notices a similar copy (in his own collection) which the late M. Anison picked out of all the copies which remained at the same press. The binding of M. Renouard's copy, by the elder Bozerian, is described as at once appropriate and magnificent. It should seem that, in the numerous re-impressions of Bourdaloue, by provincial publishers, those of Lyons, Rouen, Toulouse, and Amsterdam, were formed upon the Parisian edition of

for Massillon to comfort the "desolate and oppressed." They are both among the most shining luminaries of the French school of divinity.

But **Saurin** must not be forgotten. He was a protestant preacher; and is said to have been gifted with one of the finest voices and persons that were ever heard and seen in the pulpit. His prayer before his sermon kept his congregation in breathless admiration. It could never be forgotten. Nor was it weakened by the discourse which followed; for there was a solidity, justness, moderation, and earnestness throughout the whole, that equally charmed and convinced his auditory.* But it is his noble-minded-

1709, in 18 duodecimo volumes: an edition always deserving of being secured, whenever found in good binding. A copy of the reprint at Versailles, in 1812, 16 vols. 8vo. is marked at £5. 5*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Bossange and Co., 1821, no. 94. Mons. Barbier, in his *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. ii. p. 451, notices the testimony of admiration bestowed by Bishop Burnet upon Bourdaloue, when he heard him preach in France:†—"il fût étonné de l'éloquence de ses sermons, et que ce Jésuite réforma les predicateurs d'Angleterre comme ceux de France." Bourdaloue was called the Corneille of pulpit composition, as Massillon was called the Racine. This only confirms the comparison between these two great men instituted in the text.

* It is said that, the first time the famous **Abbadie** heard him, he cried out "Is it an angel or a man who speaks?"

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† In a diverting and instructive little work—not of very common occurrence—called, "*Lettres curieuses sur divers sujets.*" *Paris*, 1725, 12mo. 2 vols; there is an animated and vigorously drawn character of Bourdaloue's preaching. I know of few things better written, and yet I owe my knowledge of it to the English translation in the *New Mem. of Literature.* vol. ii. p. 417; necessarily inferior to the original. In this same French work, notice is taken of Burnet's testimony to Bourdaloue's great talents; adding, that "Bourdaloue believed that all honest protestants would be saved. Many other Jesuits are, doubtless, of the same opinion, but they dare not own it. A foreign protestant gentleman told me (says the author of these Memoirs,) that a very learned monk laid his hand upon his shoulder, and said to him—"*Let us give over talking of religion*: WE SHALL ALL BE SAVED." *Ibid.*

ness—his christian charity—his goodness of heart—his thoroughly social feelings—which form the magic of his life and of his compositions. With a leaning towards *Calvinism*, he did not go one-half the lengths which the *gentle* Sectarians, of that persuasion, wished him to go. Preaching in a Catholic country, he did not choose to call the Pope, Antichrist ; or his church the * * * * * of Babylon. His sermons will be always read with pleasure and instruction.*

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* My friend, M. Barbier, gently designates them, " as not exempt from the venom of heresy, and says that they might have been written with greater purity ;" *Bibl. d' un Homme de Gout*, vol. ii. p. 468. A part of M. Barbier's brief account of Saurin is taken from the well known *Dictionnaire Historique*, from which the above account is also taken. The Sermons of Saurin were published complete at *Rotterdam*, in 1749, 8vo. in 12 volumes : but there were five volumes published during his life, from 1708 to 1725. Note :—it was the same Saurin who published the first two volumes, in folio, of " *Discours historiques, critiques, théologiques et moraux &c. sur l'Ancien Testament*,"—of which the remaining four folio volumes were continued and completed by Beausobre and Roques, in 1728-39. This costly work is full of fine engravings, and usually finds a place in our more complete libraries. Brunet may be said to riot in his description of this magnificent publication, of which he notices sundry varieties of forms and conditions. The better taste seems to be, the acquisition of the *plates*, separately published in one large folio volume, which exhibit the earlier and finer impressions of them. These plates were engraved between the years 1705 and 1720, during the lifetime of Saurin, and are 212 in number. They have sometimes a Dutch title, and are sometimes found in three folio volumes, without the text, with short descriptions in the Dutch language. The rage for ILLUSTRATION is sometimes applied, with tremendous force, to the pages of holy writ : but I will venture to affirm, with no more confidence, I trust, than the event will warrant, that where a tasteful collector shall see one GOOD *illustrated Bible*, he will witness more than a dozen BAD.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

I now come to touch briefly upon a few of the more celebrated and useful writers in the department of Ecclesiastical History; choosing to introduce them *here*, (as rendering the theological department more complete,) rather than to incorporate them in the *general* department of history. I am, indeed, sufficiently aware, that in this department alone, a very copious library may be formed, and that *ecclesiastical* history may be said, in a great degree, to be *civil* history also—inasmuch as the church and state are, in all countries, pretty closely and inseparably united; but, having devoted so large a portion of these pages to *practical* divinity, it were unfair, and might be judged unsatisfactory, to dismiss that subject, without something more than an *intimation* where the histories of those churches, from which so many brilliant and distinguished characters have risen for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, may be found and consulted; but in which it cannot be dissembled, very much is to be received with caution, from a consideration of particular tenets and prejudices (and what prejudices are stronger than those called *religious?*) which are inevitably mixed up with the text. Still, the sagacious and the candid reader may exercise his own ingenuity to advantage; and gather, at all events, and in all seasons, a rich harvest of various and useful information.

It cannot, however, fail to be remarked—and remarked with more than transient regret—that, at the very outset of our enquiries, the British nation has less to boast of in the department of ECCLESIASTICAL

HISTORY, than its neighbours—and especially the French. Leaving out of the question what the great Mabillon hath done for the *Benedictins*,* let us only consider the *Gallia Christiana*, in thirteen folio volumes, and the Histories of the French Church by *Longueval* and *Le Cointe*.† And to these, we may

* The *Annales Ordinis Sti. Benedicti*, which extend only to the middle of the twelfth century, were published in six folio volumes at Paris, between the years 1703 and 1739. The ACTS of the Saints of the same order, were published at the same place in 1668, in nine folio volumes; but D'Acher was here a considerable coadjutor with Mabillon. These Acts were reprinted at *Venice* in 1733, in nine folio volumes. The French edition, which Brunet values at little more than £3. 3*s*., is dearer, because more desirable, than the reprint. The *Annals* are still much beneath the *Acts* in price; and both works are briefly noticed and coldly dismissed by Brunet. I learn, however, that a much livelier interest is taken in them, at the present day, on both sides the channel.

† I will briefly notice these works in the above order. The first is called *Sammarthanorum fratrum Gallia Christiana*, &c., which was published at Paris, in 1715, &c., in thirteen folio volumes, under the care of *Scevola* and *Louis de Sainte Marthe*, and other monks of the Benedictine order.‡ It contains a series or catalogue of all the

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‡ The first and principal projector of this new edition of the Gallia Christiana, was Father *Denys de Sainte Marthe*, superior-general of the congregation of St. Maur, and editor of the works of Pope Gregory the Great, in 1699, folio. He died in his seventy-fifth year, on Good Friday, in 1725; after having witnessed the publication of the first three volumes of the Gallia Christiana, and having secured the aid of several other religious of the same order, towards the publication of the seven following volumes. His death, which took place at the abbey of St. Germain des Prez, was very generally lamented: and yet this same father published a book in 1688 (on the revocation of the edict of Nantes), "to justify the persecution of the French protestants; one of the most horrid persecutions that ever was exercised, a persecution, which has made thousands of people unhappy; a persecution advised by some clergymen, who, perhaps, were atheists, and carried on by mere political views, without any fear of God, without any respect for the Deity. How could Father Denys de Ste. Marthe justify such a persecution with a good conscience? Was he a political priest?" *New Memoirs of Literature*, 1725, 8vo. vol. ii. p. 148-9.

add the invaluable labours of *Fleury* and *Tillemont*,

archbishops, bishops, and abbots of France, and is full of erudition, research, and the most curious details; but this work is yet incomplete, three more volumes being necessary to render it perfect. There are copies on large paper; yet both large and small rarely occur for purchase in this country, owing to the heavy duty attending the importation of such bulky volumes. *Longueval* published his *Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane*, in conjunction with *De Fontenay*, *Brumoy*, and *Berthier* (all four being learned Jesuits), in 1730, in 18 vols. 4to.: and such was the labour attending the work, that they each, in succession, fell victims to it. Longueval lived to see the first 8 volumes complete, and Fontenay the ninth and tenth, with a great part of the eleventh volume. The end of the eleventh, and the whole of the twelfth, were the achievement of Brumoy. The rest are the production of Father Berthier—"the worthy successor of Longueval, of whom he possessed the spirit, the erudition, and the good taste." "The style of Berthier is everywhere careful without affectation, and elegant without antithesis." *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. iii. 397-8. After this tempting description, I suspect and hope that some efforts will be made, both by the young and old collector, to get possession of this work—so creditable to France, and securing such an immortality to its authors. To the best of my recollection, I never met with a copy of it on sale. It was reprinted at Nismes in 1782, in 18 vols. 8vo.,—but "commend me" to the goodly and original quarto impression! The *Annales Ecclesiastici Francorum* of Charles Le Cointe, published at Paris in 1665, &c., in eight folio volumes, comprehend a period of time from the middle of the third, to that of the ninth century. It is a work rarely seen, and still more rarely consulted: but that is not the fault of the author.

While upon the subject of *French* ecclesiastical history, I ought, perhaps, to mention the GESTA DEI PER FRANCOS, a large folio volume, published by the *Wechels*, at *Hanover*, in 1611; having a thin second volume (sometimes wanting) bound with the first. Bongars was the editor of this work—aided by Pithoeus and Petavius, &c., "quos nominare sufficit,"—says the former. Jortin has sacrificed his usual good sense and candour, when he says, "the title of this book would have been better chosen, if it had been "*Gesta* DIABOLI *per Francos*." *Remarks on Eccl. Hist.* vol. i. p. 300. He also says, that "Guibertus, or Gilbertus, a French abbot, wrote the upon general ecclesiastical history *—through the pages of which Gibbon so assiduously toiled. While,

account of this holy war:" but he is mistaken. It is the production of several authors; of whom Robert, a monk, is the first—who wrote it "in a cell of a monastery of St. Remigius, in the bishopric of Rheims, at the command of Bernard the Abbot." See the preface, Sec. II., Brunet tells us, that copies of this work upon *large paper* are uncommon. In all forms it is a sorrily executed volume. A copy upon large paper is at Althorp. The small may be worth about £2. 12*s*. 6*d*; but, during the late war, I have known it pushed to £4. 14*s*. 6*d*.

* What Buffon was in natural history, and Bossuet in polemics and dogmatical divinity, the Abbé Fleury was in ecclesiastical history. He is the just and enviable boast of the French nation; and it grieves one to think that, on the authority of Brunet, his history "is less sought after than it used to be." But, whoever chooses to read Barbier's animated and excellent account of it, will not hesitate to become a purchaser upon any reasonable terms. Fleury lived to execute only *twenty*, out of the *thirty-six* volumes, of which this history is composed: the Father Fabre having written the remaining sixteen—and he would have published more, but was forbidden, on account of the inelegance of his style, and the want of judgment in the selection of his materials. The first volume of Fleury's own labours appeared in 1690, and the last in 1719—but it is usually dated 1722-1737. It is the DISCOURSES of Fleury which throw such a charm about his work; and which are prefixed to most of his volumes—especially those which accompany the eighth, thirteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth volumes. In some of these, are disquisitions upon the fall of literature from the eruption of the Vandals, the establishment of universities, the progress of the crusades, the history of indulgences, and of several religious orders in the fourteenth century, &c.†

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† It should seem from *Rawlinson's New Method of Studying History*, vol. ii. p. 39, that a part of Fleury's work was "translated, and in March 1727, published by the Rev. Mr. Herbert, who, it was to be hoped, would give the world a faithful and honest translation of his author, without castrations of what is heterodox, but rather apply by his notes an antidote to the poison." I never met with a copy of this translation, nor does it appear to be in the British Museum Catalogue, or in Watt's Bibl. Britannica.

casting our eyes upon *Italy*, (so rich in historical publications of another description) we cannot fail to re-

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In these discourses, Fleury has united the qualities of an historian and a philosopher, in a style of great neatness and perspicuity, and with a judgment free from all ignoble prejudices. These discourses were collected and published by Boucher d'Argis, in 1763, with several additional ones, and notes, by Fleury; together with a discourse of Goujet, upon the re-establishment of ecclesiastical studies; but it should seem from M. Emery, editor of the *Nouveaux Opuscules* of Fleury, in five octavo volumes, 1807, that one of Fleury's discourses, upon the Gallican church, has been interpolated in this edition of 1763. M. Emery founds his criticism upon an inspection of the author's autograph. Jortin has honoured Fleury by constant references to his history, in his own *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*; and has yet further honoured him by translating his "Discourse on the Ecclesiastical History from the year 600 to the year 1100"—"on account (says Jortin,) of the ingenious and useful remarks, besides the historical narrations, which it contains. It is drawn up (continues the same authority), for the most part, with a decency and moderation rarely to be found in the ecclesiastical writers of his church, except Du Pin. Fleury, like Du Pin, was a zealous assertor of the temporal rights of kings; and hath not scrupled to expose the crimes and encroachments of the Popes, for which, doubtless, he was held in execration by the Jesuits and by the See of Rome," *Remarks, &c.* vol. i. p. 296. But Jortin's brief analysis, and as brief remarks upon this discourse of Fleury, are admirable of their kind, and quite in the terse and pertinent manner of their author. Jortin is generally "admirable." He was a ready, off-hand, and dexterous scholar; yet his style, even in his sermons, wants what the French call "onction." Once, and rarely more than once, he rose to eloquence; and that was in the preface to his Remarks &c., which the late Dr. Gosset told me he regularly read through, every year, with undiminished delight. In his *Life of Erasmus*, Jortin shewed himself to be little more than a translator of Le Clerc. A subject of the greatest, is made by him one of comparatively small, interest. The work is little better than a dry journal of facts, stitched together. Above all things, the purchaser of Fleury will not forget the learned Rondet's *Table Générale et Raisonnée des Matières*, contained in the thirty-six volumes of the history. This table was published in cognise, in the *Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius*, a work of such stupendous labour, and of such general and lasting utility, as to excite the envy, and almost despair, of other countries. I do not recommend the purchase of *all* these elaborate and costly works, though I

1758, in a quarto and duodecimo form—the former in one volume, and the latter in four. This celebrated history has been reprinted at *Caen*, in twenty-five volumes in quarto: at *Paris*, in 1724-48,* forty volumes, octavo: and at *Nismes*, in 1778-80, twenty-five volumes, octavo—but beautiful copies, in mellow old calf-gilt binding, of the first Paris edition, must be the object of the ambition of the Young Collector. On LARGE PAPER, it has not been sold for more than one hundred and seventy francs abroad—but, here, on SMALL paper, let it not be hoped for under *double* that sum.

But if Fleury be entitled to such unqualified praise, TILLEMONT is deserving of scarcely less commendation. His two great labours are thus called: "*Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire ecclésiastique des six premiers Siècles. Paris,* 1693-1712. 16 vols. 4to.: *Histoire des Empereurs et des autres Princes qui ont regné durant les six premiers Siècles de l'église. Paris,* 1700-38., 6 vols. in 4to." It is melancholy to read the following pithy notice of them by Brunet: "These two works, which usually go together, are esteemed by the learned, but they sell at a low price." And then one hundred and forty francs are stated as the price for which they were bought at the sale of the President de Cotte! Mr. Payne, in his last catalogue, (no. 2334), marks a neat copy (in calf,) of the latter work, at 2*l.* 2*s.* Both works, and especially the former, are full of prodigious learning; but, after the labour of forty years, Tillemont has given us only the history of the first six centuries of the church. Gibbon's obligations to him are constantly and gratefully expressed, and Jortin seems to have consulted *him* yet more than Fleury.

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* A copy of this edition is marked at 8*l.* 8*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Bossange and Co., 1821, no. 226. But "thrice and four times happy," does the Reverend Dr. Burney, of Greenwich, consider himself to be, in the acquisition of a most beautiful copy, coated in mellow-toned olive morocco, which had belonged to the famous Madame de Pompadour, and of which that pious lady might have turned over the first leaf of the first volume, *once* in her life. This copy was obtained from the richly-stored repository of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

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would hardly dispense with a copy of Baronius.* I tremble about the mention of the ACTA SANCTORUM, lest my readers should imagine that I wish to plunge them in all the mysteries and marvels of monastic and saintly lore. And yet, I will be free to say that *that* Collector, be he young, or be he old, may thank his happy stars who shall possess the *fifty-three folios*, of which that still unfinished and gigantic work is composed, at the price of so many *sovereigns*.*

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* "Joseph Scaliger, he, who once boasted that there was nothing for him to learn, confesses, that he never read BARONIUS without gaining some new light." *Rawlinson's New Method of studying History,* 1730. 8vo. vol. ii. p. 36. After this, who shall hesitate about the preference above given to Baronius? This work is a body of ecclesiastical history, comprising also the labours of Raynald, Láderchi, and Pagi, with one volume of Apparatus, 1646, &c.: folio, in thirty-one volumes. This is considered to be the best edition; but, according to Brunet, the edition of *Lucca,* in thirty-eight folio volumes, 1738-57, ought to be preferred; inasmuch as the annotations of Pagi are inserted in their proper places, with notes of Mansi, and three volumes of an Index; the latter being wanting in the Roman edition of 1646. At the sale of the Soubise library, a copy of the Lucca edition, on large paper, was sold for two hundred and ninety francs. Rawlinson says that the first eight volumes of Raynaldus's compilation, epitomised in one folio volume, and pubbished at Rome in 1668, "is very mean, yet wants it not buyers at a very high rate." It was cheering to see, at Messrs. Payne and Foss's, a fine copy of this Lucca edition of Baronius, just bound out of sheets, in white glossy vellum, (and sent from the good old house of Luchtman's, at Utrecht,) lying upon the floor of their spacious repository—tempting the curious visitor to become a purchaser. Nor was it less cheering to learn, a few days after my first sight of such a treasure, that the Lord Bishop of London had yielded to the temptation, and carried off the prize. It is now placed where it will be in every respect properly appreciated. I predict, with no small degree of confidence, that *Fulham* will, in the end, more than rival *Hartlebury.*

It may here be also observed, on the authority of Rawlinson, that the *Ecclesiastical Annals* of BZOVIUS, published at *Colon. Agripp.* in 1616, in nine folio volumes, as a continuation to those of Baronius, are very inaccurate, and rather give a history of the order of *St. Dominic;* of which the author was a friar, than of the church." Nevertheless, I should desiderate, as a curious ecclesiastical antiquary, those Dominican Annals also: but only "as a curious ecclesiastical antiquary."

In regard to our own country, the earliest historians of any moment are *Bede*, *Fox*, *Parker*, and *Godwin;* and, latterly, *Dugdale*, *Usher*, *Wharton*, *Burnet*, and *Strype ;* although our most popular ecclesiastical history is the version of the work of a foreigner, of the name of *Mosheim*. To these names, add *Fuller*, *Collier*, *Bingham*, *Cave*, and *Jortin*. I will be more particular in the account of the ecclesiastical works of these authors. And first for *Bede;* who, as he died at the beginning of the eighth century, could have written of the British church only in a dark and stormy period. The *first* edition of his Church History is so scarce, as at present to have escaped the researches of our most diligent collectors; but the only edition worth possessing, for safe reading or critical consultation, is that of Smith, in a handsome folio volume, published at London in 1722.*

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* So much has been already said (*Bibliograph. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 81-3.) respecting the history of this work, and such an excellent specimen of the uses to be derived from it being to be found in Mr. Southey's famous article on the "*Spanish Inquisition*," in the twelfth number of the Quarterly Review, that I will here only observe, it may be doubtful whether there be more than four complete copies of it in private collections, and two in public, in England. Of the former, Lord Spencer, Archdeacon Jebb, Mr. Southey, and Mr. Petrie (Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London,†) are possessors—of the latter, the Bodleian Library and the British Museum. I saw Mr. Archdeacon Jebb's copy lying at Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane's, booksellers, and a most choice and desirable copy it was—many of the volumes being in original bindings—and all of them in a good harmonising gilt-tooled condition. It had been obtained of Messrs. Ogle, Duncan and Co., at the price of one hundred guineas; and the public will, in due time, become acquainted with its contents; the archdeacon being a gentleman addicted to most curious and profound enquiries in theological lore—as his *Sacred Literature* alone attests. Messrs. Ogle and Duncan mark a copy, in fifty-six volumes, at £105. The price of these "Acts" is daily increasing upon the continent, and the rarity of a complete set is in proportion becoming extreme. Although fifty-*five* volumes form, what is called, a complete set—yet fifty-*three* are not less complete—for the *original text:* and they are usually sold in this latter form. At Munich I

† A whimsical anecdote is connected with the importation of one of the above mentioned sets of the Acta Sanctorum. They were *detained* at the custom-house as being PAPAL and SUPERSTITIOUS!—under an old statute of James I. A seasonable explanation, not unattended with a gentle rebuke, soon released the saints from their bondage.

Fox comes next, but with an interval of eight cen-

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found *six* sets of these Acts, in desirable white vellum coatings; and at Strasbourg, four sets, in good and even handsome calf binding; but notwithstanding the Munich copies might have been obtained at 12*l.* a set, yet the thought and fears of the expenses of carriage, and especially of duty, deterred me from the purchase of a single copy. In France, however, I learn that complete sets are daily becoming scarcer and of increased price. To the English historical antiquary, some portions of these volumes are invaluable. My friend Mr. Petrie, in his late journey upon the Continent, attempted to discover and secure the remaining portion of the MS. of this work; but he could only trace it as having been conveyed, by its last Owner, across the Rhine into Germany — during the more recent agitation of French affairs.

* First, as to the *Editio Princeps :* for an account of which I am exclusively indebted to Panzer, vol. i. p. 83, No. 445. On the authority of Strauss, Denis, and Laire, Panzer says it is printed without date, at Strasbourg, in a small Gothic letter, (apparently that of *Eggesteyn*), and containing forty lines in a full column: having ninety-seven leaves in the whole. Laire had erroneously

turies between. His *Book of Martyrs*—as it is called—was, and yet is, one of the most extraordinary and popular church histories in the world. The private history of this elaborate work might be worth knowing, but it is hopeless to enquire after it:—who were the author's chief authorities, and what artists he obtained to make the designs and engravings, are now, I believe, points upon which no correct information is likely to be obtained. Fox lived to see *four* editions of his labours, himself dying in 1587. These editions were succeeded by *five* more, of which the latest was published almost within a century after the death of the author. The *first* edition, in 1563, is of very rare occurrence in a perfect state; and has also some particulars which are omitted in the subsequent editions.* The last, and perhaps the commonest, in the black letter, is that of 1641, in three comely folio

attributed the type to *Fyner.* This book is at present a desideratum in, perhaps, every public and private library in England; a copy is in the Royal Library at Paris. Smith's edition, above mentioned, is a very handsome folio volume, and not of uncommon occurrence. Nor are the copies on *large paper* very rare. Messrs. Longman, Hurst, and Co. mark a copy of the small paper, containing some mss. notes of Gale and Gough, at 3*l.* 3*s.* Mr. Payne affixes an additional guinea to the value of the work, in the same form. The name of VENERABLE BEDE is justly dear to the English, even at this period. During the earlier part of the eighth century, it was as justly considered to be attached to the greatest living literary ornament in Europe. Dr. Henry considers Bede as a most wonderful man; and as exhibiting, in his works, "all the science with which the world was then acquainted." After telling us that it is rather a reproach to us to have published so *few* of his works, and that the *Paris* and *Basil* impressions of them are imperfect, he says, that the only complete edition is that put forth at *Cologne,* in eight folio volumes, in 1612; of which there is a copy in the library of the Royal Institution, but none in that of the British Museum.

* In the fourth volume of the *Typographical Antiquities,* pp. 82-94,

volumes, of which copies upon *large paper* are by no means uncommon. The edition of 1684 is in a Roman letter, and some indifferent copper-plates are introduced. Perhaps the last edition (as well as the first) in the lifetime of the author, may be worth securing; but the impression of 1684, brings, I believe, the largest price.*

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the reader will find a full and particular account of this volume, together with references to other works, wherein further researches may be made relating to it. Consult also *Chalmers's General Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xiv. p. 34, and *Dr. Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography*, preface. Fox was a sort of LUTHER in his way. His style is equally bold, and his enmity to the church of Rome equally bitter, with that of the great German reformer. His "Acts" are, indeed, an invaluable historical repertory: but, in some particulars, he seems to have gathered information too hastily, and to have detailed it too loosely. There is an anecdote recorded by Strype, in his Appendix to the Life of Archbishop Parker, or Cranmer, (upon which, at this moment, I am unable to lay my finger,) strongly confirmative of this remark. The earlier black letter editions of Fox were chained to almost every public desk, in libraries and places of worship, in the kingdom; where they were usually suffered to decay by piecemeal, from damp, ill usage, or frequent consultation. To the best of my recollection, one of the completest specimens of a *mutilated Fox*, is (or was) to be seen in the little parish church near Apethorpe (the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland), in Northamptonshire. In some other rural parish churches, I have met with Fox, in an old vestry trunk of some three centuries ago manufacture, almost in a state of pulverisation, from the united attacks of mice and moths. They preserve at Bamburgh Castle, in Northumberland, a sound copy of the edition of 1583; but I know of no copy of an edition in the sixteenth century equal to that of 1596, in two volumes, which is in the Duke of Devonshire's library at Chatsworth, in russia binding. A finer copy can be hardly conceived. My friend, Mr. Douce, has a copy wanting only the last leaf. My own copy is most cruelly maimed both at the beginning and end: a mere *torso* of a copy.

* A copy of this edition, in fair good binding, was purchased at

While Fox was watching, with a natural and pardonable exultation, the progress of the sales of the first and second editions of his "Acts," the famous ARCHBISHOP PARKER—a name, never to be pronounced without emotions of pious respect—was maturing (with the aid of his learned secretary, Joscelyne), his celebrated *History of the Antiquity of the British Church*, in the Latin language, and which he first published in the year 1572, in folio. Valuable as is this work, it is hopeless to expect to purchase it in a perfect state; and still more forlorn is the hope to become master of it with the *original* engraving of the archbishop's PORTRAIT.* Such a *trouvaille*

the sale of the library of my late friend, Mr. Neunburg, in the present year (1822), for 5*l*. 5*s*. Mr. Baynes marks it at 6*l*. 6*s*. on *large paper*, half-bound, affixing the date of 1686; and subjoins a copy, apparently on small paper, with the same date, "with upwards of fifty additional portraits, neatly bound in brown calf," valued at 12*l*. Messrs. Ogle and Co. value a copy, on small paper, (dated correctly, 1684,) at 7*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; but as it is not upon large paper, I consider such price too high. The edition of 1610 is marked by them at 3*l*. 3*s*.:† and Messrs. Payne and Foss affix the price of 4*l*. 4*s*. to that of 1641. The truth is, I believe, that these books are rising yearly in value; but I own that the edition of 1684 would be the *last* I should purchase. An abridgment of Fox's history appeared in 1589, in the black letter; and partial reprints of it, in a greater or lesser form, have continued to the present day. There are no CUTS like those of the *older* editions; which "are preferred by collectors, some of them containing portraits," says Mr. Chalmers: but it seems to me that the countenances are rather generalised, than indicative of individual resemblances. I have possessed the edition of 1641, on large paper, uncut: which is not very rare.

* I may refer with confidence to the full and particular account of this exceedingly rare book in the *Typog. Antiq.*, vol. iv. p. 126-130,

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† In Mr. Triphook's catalogue of last year, No. 46, I find a copy of this edition of 1610, upon "*large paper*, very fine," in two folio volumes, marked at 6*l*. 6*s*., but then it had been a "presentation copy from King James the First."

would make the "old" Collector "young" again—in years — but not in experience. However, for the purposes of consultation, the beautiful and accurate reprint of it by Dr. Drake, in 1729, folio, and obtainable for about 1*l.* 5*s.*, is, in every respect, as good a book.

It is impossible to mention the name of Dugdale

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and may here further observe, that Mr. Bindley's copy, noticed in that account, was purchased at the sale of his library for 45*l.* It is also in my power to subjoin, if it were necessary, the minute description of *another* recently discovered copy, in the library of Mr. Coke, at Holkham, which Lord Spencer was so obliging as to furnish me; and which copy not only contains a fine impression of the original portrait, but appears, in other respects, to be in the most beautiful and perfect condition. Lord Spencer's own singular copy contains the portrait. Perhaps no two copies are found in all respects alike; nor does it appear that there are more than four or five copies which possess the portrait. Of these, one is in the library at Althorp. There are, at least, three copies of the book in Bene't College library, Cambridge; *two* possessing the portrait: one having it *coloured*, and the other uncoloured. The coloured one was supposed to have been an original painting; till the experienced eye of Mr. Douce detected the fallacy--shewing it to be only Hogenberg's print coloured.

In the archbishop's own library, at Lambeth, there is preserved the most precious copy of this book in the world: notwithstanding it wants the title-page, and the account of the halls and colleges is not printed upon vellum—as it is in some copies. The worth of this copy consists in the addition of deeds and instruments, with seals appended—and letters and memoranda (the greater part printed by Strype in his biography of Parker,) of some of the most eminent men of the day. Among these, is a letter from Cecil, and another from Coverdale, (the latter dated March, 1566, and signed, "quondam, Exon.") for which more than *one* hungry autographiser of my acquaintance would give "a good round sum." This copy appears to have been made up by Ducarel, who has prefixed an account of the several MS. pieces contained in it. On turning over and perusing these pieces, one seems to be living at the period of their compowithout reverence and respect. If that great man had published nothing more than his *Monasticon Anglicanum*,* he would be justly ranked among those higher authors whose productions have been long considered as an honour to our country. In this place, I have nothing to do with him as an Antiquary, Historian, and Topographer; but it may be fairly stated

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sition. The portrait of Parker, pasted at the end of his Life, is a genuine impression of the old plate; but I never look at it without believing that the ORIGINAL must have possessed a countenance of more intelligence and expression.

The curious must "note well," that there is a copy of Hogenberg's print which sometimes passes for the original; besides Tyson's imitation of it in etching; which latter is coarse and common enough. Some inadequate notion may be formed of the original, by the wood-cut fac-simile of it in the *Bibliomania*, p. 342. The portrait in the *Heroologia*, in Boissard, by Vanderwerf, and Vertue, are faithless and feeble performances. Let the handsome folio edition of *Godwin, de Præsulibus Angliæ, Cantab.* 1743, satisfy the ordinary Collector — for about 1*l.* 8*s.*: although I am always anxious to consult the first 4to. edition, of 1601, in English.

* In De Bure's time, Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum was considered to be a work of great rarity and price; and accordingly he devotes very many pages of his *Bibliographie Instructive* to a full and particular account of it. In our own time, it has brought great prices; but, for the cause mentioned in the following note, that price is gradually diminishing. The finest small paper copy I ever saw, was that in the Towneley collection. It had belonged to Pope Pius VI. Lord Spenser possesses a copy of the edition of 1655, on LARGE PAPER, which is of prodigious rarity. See *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 145.† It should be observed, more particularly for the sake of "the Young Collector," that the Monasticon was englished and abridged by Wright in 1718, folio; and that Stevens published a Supplement to

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† The *first* volume is not very uncommon, on large paper: and there is a most surprising copy of it, of this kind, in the library at Worlingham, in Suffolk. The *third* volume was never yet, I believe, found upon large paper. In the Althorp copy it is, as usual, inlaid.

that, in almost each of these departments, he is considered as the safest model and the surest guide.' His great work of the *Monasticon* is now under reprint; and no Englishman, who wishes well to national and splendid undertakings, can look upon this reprint—IMPROVED in every sense of the word—without a desire and an effort to promote its success.*

The quaint, and yet clever, Fuller; the grave Collier; the erudite Bingham; the pains-taking Cave; and the acute and solid Jortin—may each and all, as connected with ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY—find

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the Original Work in two folio volumes, 1722-3: these latter may be obtained for about £12. 12*s.*; and Wright's volume for £5. 5*s.* Stevens and Wright are found on "*large paper,* very rare, a fine copy,"—in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, marked at £36.

* The English are sometimes hardly pardonable for their caprices and aberrations from good taste. The day is not very far back, when REPRINTS (with barely fourscore lines of addition or *improvement*) were purchased with an avidity scarcely conceivable by those who had not witnessed it. When the Proposals for the NEW *Monasticon Anglicanum* were thrown out, they met with a warm and general reception. The subscription list was quickly filled; and those who wanted to become purchasers, were obliged to wait the will or the death of such as had been fortunate enough to precede them. There was sometimes even a struggle or competition to supply the vacuum occasioned by the removal of a Subscriber. The new edition appeared regularly in numbers, upon beautiful paper, with a beautiful type—executed by one of the most accurate and learned printers of the age—and with ornaments, or plates, so far ECLIPSING what had preceded them, that it is marvellous to me how Mons. Brunet could, with these plates before his eyes, have the temerity to call them "inferior to the originals!" The truth is, they are very much superior: first, on the score of accuracy of perspective; secondly, on that of the selection of *new* objects as well as the re-execution of the old; and, thirdly, as containing more artist-like *execution* in the several subjects selected. Hollar, with all his excellences, is far from

places in an extensive library; but, with those who wish to compress and consolidate, perhaps *Burnet*, *Strype*, *Mosheim*, and *Wordsworth*, may be sufficient. Of these four latter authors, I shall say something in the note below.* I am fully sensible that this notice

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being an infallible draftsman; and King is notoriously faithless. On the contrary, we have here, in the burin of CONEY, much that reminds us of the force and even the colouring of Piranesi, and much that unites the delicacy of Hollar with the freedom of Mechel What should follow, therefore, but that, on the score of ART alone, these new volumes should have a manifest superiority. Then again for MATTER. There is a great additional mass introduced, by Messrs. Caley and Ellis, as well as the accompanying of Dugdale's text with numerous and pertinent notes; so that, to say nothing of the superior beauty of the paper and type, this NEW EDITION is the only one which can be hereafter consulted for information, or quoted for authority, on subjects connected with Church History and Ecclesiastical Property. Of the *six volumes*, in which this truly splendid and incomparable work will be completed, nearly *five* are already in the hands of the Subscribers; and the regularity in the publication of the several Parts, ensures the termination of it at no very distant period. It may be honestly avowed that the annals of the Press, in no country throughout Europe, can boast of a nobler performance; whether on the score of accuracy and fullness of intelligence, or of splendour of paper, type, and graphic embellishments.

* Before these three latter writers are noticed, it may be as well briefly to dispatch their predecessors, according to the order in the text. Fuller's *Church History*, in 1655, folio, with the University of *Cambridge and Waltham* Abbey, may be worth 3*l*. 3*s*. in good condition. The latter pieces are sometimes wanting. They contain plates by Hollar. Of course old Tom Fuller must be read "cum *granis* salis" in matters of ancient history. He was a loose chronicler, but an admirable and honest relator of what passed under his own eyes. I never saw Fuller's Church History upon large paper. *Collier's Ecclesiastical History of England*, 1708, folio, two vols., may be now worth 2*l*. 2*s*. in good condition; and Mr. Ogle marks a copy, on *large paper*, at 2*l*. 6*s*. I have seen many a copy sold for little more than waste paper: but the age of book-vandalism is past. Most

of authors who have enriched the literature, and promoted the religion, of our country, is abun-
strongly and even vehemently do I recommend *Bingham's Antiquitates Britanniæ*, or *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, &c. published in two folio volumes, 1726: of which a fine copy may be worth at least 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at a public sale. The account of the progress of this erudite labour, together with the anecdotes relating to its author, in *Chalmers's Gen. Biog. History*, vol. v. p. 268, make one's heart almost bleed: so little does the world know of the pains and penance of the STUDY! I was present, about twenty-two years ago, (at a book sale in Worcester) when two sets of these ecclesiastical antiquities were disposed of to Mr. Broster,—the spirited bookseller and book-auctioneer at Chester—for scarcely more than fifteen shillings. BINGHAM is now justly ranked among our brightest Church Luminaries. He, who was the early patron of Potter, (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) and whose memory was almost idolized by Lowth, doubtless fared not in his profession as he *ought* to have fared: but his "better part" lives after him. Jortin knew the value of his labours, and confessed it. Gibbon has sometimes stolen from them without the integrity of confession.* Bingham has been translated and reverenced all over the Continent. The testimony of Walchius, (*Bibl. Theol.* vol. iii. p. 671,) is enough to stimulate the theological student to leave no bookseller's shop unvisited till he have secured a copy of this "opus verè egregium."

Cave's "*Historia Litteraria Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum*," 1740, folio, two vols., best edition—to which "*Casimir Oudin's Commentarius de Scriptoribus Antiquis Ecclesiæ*," 1722, folio, three vols. has been thought to be, a useful, if not necessary, Supplement—should doubtless have a place in the *professedly* theological library. A good copy of the first work may be worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and, upon *large paper*, I find it "new and elegant, in calf," marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Ogle and Co. The first edition of Cave was in 1688; but this may be considered as entirely superseded by the second; and yet he, who shall have the first, and not be able to procure the second, will find abundance of valuable information to satisfy his doubts and stimulate him to yet further researches. Oudin's work will scarcely exceed 2*l.* 2*s.*: even though it be in the first binding, with marble edged leaves. But Cave must not be thus briefly dispatched. He was greatly assisted in his labours by the dantly jejune and incomplete; and that a very limited knowledge of this portion of Divinity may readily

famous HENRY WHARTON, known chiefly by his *Anglia Sacra*, 1692, folio, 2 vols.—a work, which, with all its inaccuracies, and in spite of Bishop Burnet's testy notice of some pages, containing as many errors as lines * — will transmit the author's name to posterity among the brightest of those of his countrymen. The truth is, Wharton, who died in 1694, at the premature age of thirty-one, was one of the most extraordinary men of the times: and after having read the account of the controversy between Cave and his young coadjutor, in Mr. *Chalmers's Biog. Dict.* vol. xxxi. p. 343, &c. and in Dr. *D'Oyly's Life of Archbishop Sancroft*,† vol. ii. p. 110, 126, &c. I incline to the opinion, that, however petulant and presuming Wharton might have been respecting the full share he had had in "the History," Cave treated him not only with ingratitude, but with a palpable want of integrity.

Mr. Chalmers seems to think, on the authority of Burnet, that Wharton's youth would imply impetuosity and a want of due preparation or of materials; but what can be said *against* this wonderful young man, who, on the Bishops of London and Rochester objecting to ordain him because he had not completed his TWENTY-THIRD YEAR, was, at the instigation of the Bishop of Peterborough, not only examined, but passed through his examination "relating to the ancient Discipline of the church, the old errors, heresies, and writers, and especially concerning the opinions of Origen and Arius, with SUCH SUCCESS that all the Bishops resolved to give him orders! *Life of Sancroft*, vol. ii. p. 116. There be geniuses, who, if they do not obtain knowledge intuitively, obtain as much in the application of a supply more ample and more valuable details. But, not only must there be limits, (" sunt certi denique

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* Burnet was smarting under a powerful, but probably coarsely penned, attack which Wharton had made upon his "*History of the Reformation*," under the assumed name of Anthony Harmer. It was a sort of heavy-dragoon charge which bore down every thing before it. See *Chalmers*, vol. xxxi. p. 341.

† From Wharton's own Diary, written in Latin, and preserved in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. This piece of auto-biography, judiciously republished by Dr. D'Oyly, at the end of the Archbishop's life, is exceedingly interesting—and even amusing. It is difficult to conceive how the growling between Cave and Wharton, described at page 126, did not end in a "battle royal"—which I apprehend Wharton would have described in very good latinity. The growling between Hudson and Hearne, in the Bodleian library, could scarcely have come up to it.

few *days*, as others would in that of *weeks:* and Wharton was one of them. He was an ecclesiastical antiquary, both by habit and by instinct. He could never keep his fingers from turning over the leaves of old MSS., and from noting down, with his pen, what struck him as more novel, or curious, or instructive. Had he lived twenty years longer, England would not have envied France her Father Papebroch. Wharton died in consequence of attacking these " old MSS" before the effects of a severe illness had subsided. He thought the body was to keep pace with the mind. He is to be numbered with the most voracious, but most to be lamented, of HELLUONES LIBRORUM. I will just observe that his sensible countenance, or portrait, engraved by White, (I think) is prefixed to his Sermons, in 8vo.

So much has been said of the preceding works that I am compelled to be brief upon those which follow them in the text. Burnet's *History of the Reformation* * has been reprinted at Oxford in six handsome octavo volumes. Of a work, so long considered to be a standard book, it were perhaps equally vain to say any thing in disparagement or in praise: but I am free to confess, that a new and vigorously written history of THE REFORMATION, is as much wanted, as it would be certain of a success even beyond that of Burnet's. Contemporaneous black letter publications, whether in the shape of Sermons or controversial Tracts, should be carefully examined; and ms. records (of which several, before unknown, have been lately discovered) should be more faithfully looked into and copied than they appear to have been by Burnet—who, with all his talents and integrity, was sometimes rather hasty than wise.† A style of writing should be fines") but a recollection that this work is not an EXCLUSIVE performance — either devoted entirely to

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* The original edition of Burnet was published in 1679-1715, three vols. folio. The third volume has plates, but it was reprinted in 1753 without them. Of this edition (which in the ordinary state may be worth *5l. 5s.*) there were some very few copies struck off upon LARGE PAPER. A remarkably fine one, of this kind, is in the curious old library at Ham, near Richmond, the seat of Lady Dysart. Earl Spencer also possesses it, but not without having waited several years for it— and having paid 100 guineas for the copy of it which had belonged to the late Duke of Grafton. It had, however, some extra plates, by way of illustration.

† I will give an example. The pages of Hume have taught us to respect the name and memory of JUDGE HALES, during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. When the conspiracy was entered into to raise Lady

adopted, at once clear, simple, animated, and natural: and a *spirit*, or principle, evinced, equally free from the prejudices of party and of sectarianism. But where is the writer THUS GIFTED? And yet a work, upon such a momentous subject, and so executed, would be the glory of our church, and the admiration of posterity.†

Jane Grey to the throne, in preference to Mary, Hales, although a staunch Protestant, declined entering into it, and refused to sign the patent for the elevation of Lady Jane. On the accession of Mary, and the suppression of the Protestant worship, (and while the Sees were filled by Catholics), Hales, in his judicial capacity, had pronounced judgment, in some matters relating to Divine worship, which was construed into a systematic hostility against the Catholics. When he was called upon to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, by Bishop Gardiner the Chancellor, he maintained the consistency of his character by a temperate but resolute refusal to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. He was in consequence committed to prison; and, as Hume says, " was treated with such severity that he fell into frenzy, and killed himself." Such was the barbarity of the Queen's treatment of the man who had been FAITHFUL to her against her Rival. But the secret key to the imprisonment, and subsequent wretched fate, of the Judge, have been made known to us in a very small brochure, of three leaves only, (exclusively of the title) which was published at *Roan*, at the very time of the transaction taking place: and the whole of which is given below:—conceiving it to be not less important than curious, in contrasting the subtilty and baseness of Gardiner's character with the simplicity and firmness of that of Judge Hales.

" The communication betwene my Lord Chauncelor and IUDGE. HALES, being among other iudges to take his oth in Westminster Hall. Anno. M. D. Liii. vi. of October.

CHAUNCELOR. HALES.

Master Hales, ye shall understand that like as the quenes highnes hath hertofore receuid good opinion of you, especiallie, for that ye stoode both faithfullie and lawfulli in hir cause of iust succession, refusing to set your hande to the booke amonge others that were against hir grace in that behalfe: so nowe through your owne late desertes, against certain hir highnes dooinges: ye stande not well in hir graces fauour. And therfor, theology, or to such as have made great progress in their biblical studies and collections. I address my-

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† The mention of an *Ecclesiastical History*, under the feigned name of DODD, in three folio volumes, must not be omitted—although it is a book of rare occurrence, and interesting chiefly to the curious in biography. It was published as an *antidote* to Burnet, and is avowedly written as a defence of the Roman Catholics. The author was a

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Jortin's "*Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*" were first published in 1767, in four octavo volumes. They are excellent: pithy, learned, candid, and acute; presenting us with the *marrow* of his predecessors. They have been recently republished, in three volumes.

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before ye take anie othe, it shal be necessarie for you to make your purgation."

HALES.

"I praie you my Lorde, what is the cause?"

CHAUNCELOR.

"Informatiō is geuen, that ye haue indicted certain pristes in Kent, for saiing of Masse."

HALES.

"Mi Lorde, it is not so. I indicted none, but indede certaine indictamentes of like matter were brought before me at the laste assises there holdē, and I gaue order therein as the lawe required. For I haue professed the law, against which, in cases of iustice wil I neuer (God willinge), procede, nor in ani wise dissemble; but with the same shewe forth mi conscience, and if it were to do againe, I wolde doe no lesse then I did."

CHAUNCELOR.

"Yea, Master Hales, your cōsience is knowne wel inough. I know ye lacke no conscience."

HALES.

"Mi Lord, ye mai do wel to serch your owne conscience, for mine is better knowne to mie selfe then to you; and to be plaine, I did as well use iustice in your saide Masse case, bi mi cōscience, as bi the law; wherin I am fulli bent to stand in trial to the uttermost that can be objected. And if I have therin done ani iniuri or wrōg: let me be iudged bi the lawe; for I will seeke no better defence, considering chiefli that it is mi profession."

CHAUNCELOR.

"Whi, Master Hales, althoughe ye had the rigour of the law on your side, yet ye might haue hadde regard to the quenes highnes presēt doinges

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caustic and not unqualified writer. His love of ridicule is very apparent; and his reflections upon some of our early Reformers are sometimes both unfounded and severe. I learn from Mr. Charles Butler's *History of the Catholics*, that a new edition of this highly priced work is in the press. It will not want purchasers, even among the Protestants. "Fas est et AB HOSTE doceri." Meanwhile, let the anxious collector peruse what Mr. D'Israeli hath written relating to this work in his *Quarrels of Authors*, vol. ii. p. 205, note.

self in this, as in every ensuing department, to "the Young"—who cannot presume to be very competent

Of *Strype*, it would be impossible to speak too highly. His labours have supplied us with some of the most necessary, as well as instructive, portions of Church History. But I am here to consider chiefly his *Memorials and Annals*. The former were published in 1721, three

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in that case. And further, although ye seme to be more then precise in the lawe, yet I thinke ye wolde be veri loth to yelde to the extremitie of such aduantage as mighte be gathered againste your procedinges in the lawe, as ye haue some time taken uppon you in place of iustice. And if it were wele tried I beleue ye shuld not be wele able to stand honestli therto."

HALES.

"Mi Lord, i am not so perfect but i mai erre for lacke of knowledge. But both in conscience and such knowledge of the law as God hath geue me, i wil do nothing but i wil maintain and abide in it. And if mi goodes and all that I haue be not able to counterpaise the case, mi bodie shal be redi to serue the turne, for thei be all at the quenes highnesse pleasure."

CHAUNCELOR.

"Ah Sir, ye be veri quicke and stoute in your answers. But as it shoulde seme, that which ye did was more of a wile, fauouring the opinion of your Religion against the seruice nowe used, then for ani occasiō or zeale of iustice, seeinge the quenes highnes dooth set it furthe, as yet wishinge all hir faithful subjectes to imbrace it accordingli: and where ye offer both bodie and goodes in your triall, there is no such matter required at youre handes, and ye shall not haue your owne will neither."

HALES.

"My Lord, I seke not wilful wil, but to shew myself as i am bound in loue to God, and obedience to the quenes maiestie, in whose cause willīgly for iustice sake (al other respectes set apart) i did of late (as your Lordship knoeth) aduenture as much as i had. And as for my religion, i trust it to be suche as pleaseth God, wherin i am redy to aduenture as well my life as my substance, if i be called thereunto. And so in lacke of mine owne power and wil, the Lordes wil be fulfilled."

CHAUNCELOR.

"Seeing ye be at this point, Master Hales, i wil presently make an end with you. The quenes highnes shall be enfourmed of youre opinion and declaration. And as hir Grace shal therupon determine, ye shall haue knoledge, until whiche tyme ye may depart, as ye came without your oth, for as it appeareth, ye are scarse worthi the place appointed."

judges; and to "the Old"—who have not made Divinity the exclusive object of their research. And

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volumes, folio; the latter in 1709-25, 4 vols., folio. These editions sell at high prices; and *once*, upon large paper, the former was considered to be worth about 25 guineas, and the latter about 40 guineas. Mr. Grenville has a fine copy of the latter. The Memorials have been reprinted, as well as Strype's *Lives of Archbishops Cranmer, Whitfgift, Grindal,* &c. at Oxford; and we cannot make too low a bow of thanks to that University for the *absolute good* it hath done by exercising the Clarendon Press on such subjects. We are looking for the *Annals*, and the other *episcopal biographies*, by the same excellent Antiquary, from the same quarter. And yet, let not the possessors of the good old folios of Strype's Works, throw up their ponderous volumes in despair. It was indeed with singular satisfaction that I heard the triumphant shout of the present Dean of Winchester—(Dr. Rennell) when sitting with him beneath the mulberry tree in the vicarage garden of his son, at Kensington,—that "he would *stick* to his folios which he had *complete*; and for which he had paid only fourteen guineas. No octavo (in his opinion) should drive a *folio* out of its entrenchments." There was, however, a mixture of orthodoxy and heresy in this speech, such as the Dean is not wont to indulge in. He was right and he was wrong.

Mosheim's *Ecclesiastical History* was translated by Dr. Maclaine from the Latin original—(of which the first edition appeared in 1755—) and published in 1782, in six vols. 8vo. and recently, with valuable additions, by Doctors Coote and Gleig, in 1811, in the same number of volumes. This latter is very much the better edition

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Hales.

"I thancke your Lordship, and as for my vocation being both a burthen and a charge, more than euer i desired to take upon me, when so euer it shall please the quenes highnes to ease me therof, i shall moost humbli with due contentation obei the same." And so departed from the barre.

This curious Tract was pointed out to me by Mr. Evans, among the books of the library of my late friend Mr. Neunburg, at the sale of which it produced the sum of 4*l*. 6*s*.—along with two other, but unimportant tracts. I apprehend it has escaped Burnet and Strype; and it appears to have been unknown to Herbert; who, vol. iii. p. 1573, mentions only the first treatise ("de vera obedientia") with which it is bound.

yet, I should have a heavy score to clear with my conscience, if I suffered even this "Guide" and "Comfort," in theology, to go into the world without

Of this truly excellent work, the least we can say of it is, that it is every where purchased and every where read: abroad, in the Latin; at home, in our own language. It should be in every library which has any pretensions to a choice selection of books: and may be purchased in neat binding for about twelve shillings a volume. The author was one of the brightest ornaments of his age and country. He was a Lutheran, and a native of Lubeck. His Latin version of *Cudworth's Intellectual System* is a master piece of erudition in every respect. Few original Authors have been so fortunate as Cudworth in their translators.

Of Dr. *Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography*, it should be observed that it is not meant to be an elaborate, original work; but only to supply a deficiency then, and even now, much felt and complained of in ecclesiastical literature.[*] The lives of Wolsey and More are among the most valuable in this performance; but whatever may be my personal respect for the author (and that is not trivial) I cannot, in the conscientious discharge of a present duty, dissemble the disappointment with which I perused these anxiously expected volumes. The Rector of Lambeth, with an unlimited command over the treasures of the archiepiscopal library, taught me to anticipate much that was new, more that was generally interesting, and a good deal that betrayed an intimate acquaintance with the black-letter lore of the period of Henry and Elizabeth.[†] I may be singular in the avowal of my disappointment in these particulars; but not in the wish that the learned author would speedily give us a new and a third edition, equally worthy of the subject, and of his own recently exalted situation. The MSS. of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he is the present MASTER, must surely be rich in personal ecclesiastical anecdote?

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[*] "It was no part of my original plan to go in quest of any thing new, but merely to revive the old:" says the author, in his Preface; p. xv.

[†] Dr. Wordsworth's obligations to *Fox's Acts and Monuments* are unreservedly and handsomely expressed: p. xvii-xviii.: and his Defence of that work, against Dr. John Milner's very sweeping and damnatory opinion, is as spirited as it is just. See page xxi.

the strongest recommendations of the *Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ*, of which Spelman laid the foundation, and Wilkins completed the superstructure. 'Tis an excellent and invaluable work;* but not, it must be confessed, the study of an every-day reader.

MANUALS OF DEVOTION.

A word, and scarcely more than a word, about that species of theological literature which relates to MANUALS of DEVOTION—to those unaffected and comforting effusions, written in all the glow of piety, and with all the warmth of benevolence, which are meant to be the companions of our pillow in illness, and of our more private retreats in health: which teach us the value of occasional abstraction from an ever-agitated world, and which lead us to more frequent communion with our own hearts, and with HIM who hath endowed them with motion.

In the following list, I do not wish to be considered as submitting the works contained in it, to the *exclusion* of every other. Far from it. It is frequently with books as with individuals: we admit some to an intimacy, not so much for any peculiar display of superior ability, as from a favourite feeling or fondness, from causes which it were difficult to explain. As is the fashion of a countenance, or the character of the conversation, or the peculiar principles, of one friend — compared with another—so are the style, the sentiment, the truths, of one religious Manual compared with another. There be those who love highly-wrought compositions, consisting of rich and luxuriant imagery, expressed in impassioned and even tumultuous language:—there be others, on the contrary, who love a calm and an even style;—exhibiting ideas gently conceived, as it were, and gently expressed; and betraying all the accuracy of logic with all the emotion of piety. With

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* "We have here most decidedly an excellent and splendid work, exhibiting singular application in the author, in a diligent and careful investigation of the councils of his country. The first two volumes are the work of Spelman, but with many and various faults, corrected &c. &c." WALCHIUS: *Bibl. Theolog.* vol. iii. p. 835. This work was published in 1737, in 4 vols. folio; and a good sound copy is worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* I am aware that the *Collectio Maxima Conciliorum* of Labbe, 1672, folio, 15 vols. must find a place only in very extensive collections—and chiefly in public libraries. A copy is in the library of the Royal Institution.

Desires composed, affections ever even,

the latter content themselves with those MANUALS of devotion, which convince their judgments as scholars, and comfort their hearts as Christians: and such latter, in my humble estimation, are the wiser and the happier of the two classes of pious readers.

But for the list. More than three centuries have elapsed, since the *Imitation of Christ* by THOMAS A KEMPIS has been considered as the most popular Manual of Devotion. Fontenelle and Leibnitz, indeed, have extolled it as the most edifying piece of morality since the publication of the Gospels. On the continent, not only has the original Latin text been translated into a diversity of tongues, but a sharp controversy has been instituted respecting the *true* author of the work—whether it were Thomas a Kempis or *John Gerson.** The point is here of no consequence; only let the rare and beautiful *Elzevir edition* of the work in question find a place in the cabinet of both "the Young" and "the Old."* Among our

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* The more recent, and the better founded opinion seems to be,

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that Gerson was absolutely the author. The reader may notice the titles of *eighteen* works relating to this controversy, in the catalogue of Ogle and Co.: and if he possess the *Dissertation sur soixante traductions Françoises*, of the work itself, of which M. Barbier is the author, (Paris, 1812, 8vo.) he will have some notion of its popularity in France. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the *first* edition of it, in the original Latin tongue, was printed between the year 1472 and 1478, as described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 405. In England we had a printed translation as early as the year 1504, by W. de Worde; see the *Typog. Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 112, &c. where some interesting authorities are referred to. I conceive that the edition of 1502 is doubtful; and do not indeed remember to have seen that of 1504. In our earlier translations, Gerson is called the original author. The present received English translation, is that of Dean Stanhope.

* It is necessary to observe, that "the rare and beautiful edition," above mentioned, is *without date*; containing two hundred and fifty-seven pages. The two other Elzevir editions, the one of 1658, and the other of 1679, contains, each, two hundred and sixty-one pages. As to the dateless edition, it was probably executed between the year 1652 and 1655; for it was printed by John and Daniel Elzevir—who commenced partnership in 1652, and who dissolved it in 1655. This edition is thought to be among the rarest volumes in the Elzevir set—and is probably the chef-d'œuvre of the printers. In France, where, at this moment, the Elzevir Mania is running very high, they have pushed the price of this book to an excessive pitch. Mr. Payne marks a fine copy, "in blue morocco, with joints," (what would "the young man" desire better?) at 1*l.* 5*s.* Messrs. Ogle and Co., more courageously, put on another five shillings, although their copy, apparently, be not attired in so costly a garb: but, in France, a fine copy, about five inches high, was sold at a public sale for one hundred and fifty francs:—about fourteen years ago; consult the *Essai Bibliographique sur les Editions des Elzévirs*, 1822, 8vo. p. 93-4.

In one of the obscurest booksellers shops at Caen, I was asked two Napoleons for a very second-rate copy. Mr. Berard, at Paris, who is a own authors, we shall not discover many earlier, or many more ardent, strains of private devotion, than those which are to be found in a collection of prayers, better known by the name of the "*Monument of Matrons, containing seven several Lamps of Divinity,**

Member of the Club of the Bibliophiles, and who justly boasts of his probably unrivalled *Collection of Elzevirs*, seemed to sigh as he shewed me his *Thomas à Kempis*, a full *eighth* of an inch shorter than it ought to be! And my friend, Mr. John Lloyd, of our Roxburghe Club, has yet to traverse many a capital in Europe (for dare we hope to meet with such a thing in the three other quarters of the globe?) ere he becomes the fortunate owner of an UNCUT copy—that object, at once, of his affection and ambition! I am not sure whether the Elzevir edition of the *French* translation of *one book only*, of the original, in 1653, be not full as rare as the preceding Latin edition.

* The bibliographical account of this volume has been so fully executed by Herbert (*Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 954-6), that I must refer the reader to it, in order that he may satisfy himself about the possession of a perfect copy. Here, I shall bring forward a brief specimen or two of its CONTENTS. The first three Lamps contain, more especially, the effusions of our Queens and of other learned ladies of rank and distinction. The fourth Lamp contains "the most pure sacrifice of *evangelical devotion*, or an exercise of holie prayers," &c.: being a collection from approved authors, by Bentley, the editor or compiler. The fifth Lamp relates to "all degrees of women in their several ages and callings," &c.: the sixth, of the duties and offices of these women; and the seventh, "of the acts and histories, lives and deaths, of all manner of women," &c. In the FIRST LAMP, is "the prayer which Judith made secretly, or mentally in her heart, when she struck off the head of the proud Holifernes."

"O Lord God of all power, behold at this present, and have respect unto the works of my hands in this hour, for the exaltation of Jerusalem, that thou mayest set up thy city like as thou hast promised. Strengthen me, O Lord God of Israel, and grant that I may perform the thing, which, in hope that it may be done by thee, I have devised. For now is the time to help thine inheritance, and to execute mine enterprises to the destruction of the enemies which are risen against us. Strengthen me therefore this day, O Lord God of which were published in a thick and handsome quarto volume, in the year 1582, when our VIRGIN QUEEN

Israel, now strengthen me [I say] O Lord God, [even] in this hour." The song of praise 'and ' thanksgiving,' follows. I select a portion, beginning at the seventh verse. " For the mighty [Holophornes] did not fall, nor was destroyed, by the young men. It was not the sons of Titan that slew him, neither have the great giants invaded him, or set themselves against him: but JUDITH, the daughter of Mesari, with her fair beauty and comely countenance hath discomfited and brought him to nought. For she put off and laid away the garment of her widowhood and put on the apparel of gladness, for the exaltation and rejoicing of those that were oppressed in Israel. She anointed her face with ointment, and bound up her hair in a coif, and took a new stole or linnen garment to beguile him. Her slippers ravished his eyes, her beauty captivated and took his mind prisoner, with the sword or faulchion smote she off his head. The Persians were astonished at her boldness, and the Medes were troubled with her hardiness." Page 44-5.

This is followed by a prayer of Queen Esther, " to be delivered out of the bloody hands of Haman." It is full of the most unfeigned prostration and humility: and perhaps its simplicity is not exceeded by any similar effusions. . . . . " Thou knowest all things, O Lord; thou wottest that I hate the glory and worship of the unrighteous, and that I abhor the bed of the uncircumcised, and of all the heathen. Thou knowest my necessity, and that I hate this token of my pre-eminence, worship, and dignity, which I bear upon mine head, what time as I must shew myself and be seen; and that I abhor it as an unclean or menstruous cloth, and that I wear it not when I am quiet and alone by myself. Thou knowest also, that I, thine handmaid, have not eaten at Haman's table, and that I have had no pleasure nor delight in the king's feast, nor drunk the wine of the drink offerings." Page 47. The preceding are from the FIRST LAMP.

The SECOND LAMP contains, among other things, the " Godly Meditation of the inward love of the soul towards Christ our Lord; composed first in French by the virtuous Lady Margaret, *Queen of Navarre:* aptly, exactly, and fruitfully translated by our most gracious Sovereign Lady *Queen Elizabeth,* in the tender and maidenly years of her youth and virginity, to the great benefit of God's church, was in the very zenith of her glory. Perhaps no country could boast of a more extraordinary publication at the time of its appearance. It is not only, in part, a collection of the compositions of several royal, noble, and canonised, authors, but it contains many

and comfort of the Godly." The beginning is rather *strong*, and a little terrific: but the recollections of the *Heptameron*† might have rendered the author's secret moments uneasy. "Where is the Hell, full of travail, pain, mischief, and torment? Where is the pit of cursedness, out of which doth spring all desperation? Is there any hell so profound, that is sufficient to punish the tenth part of my sins, which in number are so many, that the infinite swarm of them so shadoweth my darkened senses, that I cannot account them, neither yet well see them?" In this Lamp also appear the devotional effusions of *Lady Mary Dudley*, *Lady Frances Abergavenny*, and *Queen Catherine*: of the *latter* of which, however, I find an edition printed in the year 1545, by Berthelet and Wayland: *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 329. Among the effusions of Lady Abergavenny, is "*A necessary prayer in metre against vice*;"—beginning thus:

O Lord my God, make thou my heart repentant for to be,
  The spirit of contrition, do thou ingraffe in me,
Unto mine eies let there be given aboundant teares of weeping,
  And let mine hands be occupied with often almes giving.
&c. &c.

At page 207, we observe a specimen of the common conceit of the age: eight short prayers are printed, headed by one of the eight let-prosaical and poetical effusions, and forms of prayer, upon the duties and occupations of man, in all situa-

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† Marguerite, Queen of Navarre, and sister of Francis I., was probably the most winning, brilliant, and celebrated woman of her day. I forgive her relapse into *Catholicism*, from a consideration of the good she did when a favourer of the Protestants: but the commonest impulses of Christian benevolence induce us to doubt whether she could have *really* written the obscenities and ribaldry which are to be found in the Heptameron. The authors of the *Nouveau Dict. Historique* well say of this, and of similar performances, such as the Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles and Contes de Bocace, when they observe thus:—"Des avantures galantes, des séductions de filles encore novices, des stratagêmes plaisans, employés pour tromper les tuteurs et les jaloux: voilà les pivots sur lesquels roulent tous ces contes d'autant plus dangereux pour la jeunesse, que les images obscènes y sont cachées sous un air de simplicité et de naïveté frequentes." And because the Heptameron was not sufficiently piquant, one Jean de la Haye, the valet de chambre of Marguerite, followed it up with another highly-seasoned dish, called *Les Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesses*; of which, however, the absurdity prevails over the immorality.

ters, in consecutive order, of her ladyship's name: MARY FANE. It concludes with the following charade.

F From sinfulnesse preserue me Lord,
R Renew thy spirit in my hart,
A And let my tonge therewith accord,
V Vttering all goodnesse for his part.
N No thought let there arise in me,
C Contrary to thy statutes ten,
E Ever let me most mindful be,
S Still for to praise thy name: Amen.

A As of my soule, so of my bodie,
B Be thou my guider, O my God
V Vnto thee onlie I do crie,
R Remove from me thy furious rod,
G Graunt that my head may still devise,
A All things that pleasing be to thee,
V Vnto mine eares, and to mine eies,
E Ever let there a watch set bee,
N None ill that they may heare and see,
N No wicked deede let my hands do,
Y Yn the good paths let my feete go.

This is sufficiently dull and feeble. A little onward, another set of prayers, fifteen in number, occurs under the initials ELIZABETH REGINA. But at page 307, we have a very bold figure in the assumption of an address of the Deity to the same Queen, beginning thus, "Elizabeth, thou virgin mine, the king's daughter, and fairest among women: most full of beauty and majesty: attend a little to my *heast*, and mark what I shall say. Thou art my daughter indeed, this day have I begotten thee, and espoused thee to thy King Christ, my son, crowned thee with my gifts, and appointed thee queen to reign upon my holy Mount Zion." Among Bentley's collections which begin with the *fourth Lamp*, there is a prayer to Christ crucified, which glows with the occasional warmth of catholic devotion: as thus —"Thou, O our Saviour, hast bowed down thy head at thy death, to receive the kisses of thy beloved, and so often do we kiss thee, O Lord, as we be thoroughly touched with the love of thee, who for love to mankind, being God, camest to man, camest into man, and becamest man," &c. But there must be a limit to these extracts;

tions of life, and at every period of the day: from the moment of his "beholding himself naked" on quitting his bed, (fol. 370,) to that of his "hearing the clock strike," (fol. 365,) after he has got comfortably into bed for the night. Among the *royal* contributors to this cornucopia of family devotion, are our Queens Catherine, Mary, and Elizabeth; while, among those of *nôble* designation, we read the names of the Lady Jane Dudley, and Lady Frances Abergavenny. Foreign saints and heroines are enlisted into the service: and amongst them we notice Deborah the Prophetess, Dorcas Marten, Eulalià, Ann Askew, Queen Hester, Rosweyd, and SAPPHO THE POET! The book is beautifully printed; and now scarce. It is yet interesting; and was once, doubtless, an indispensable volume in the library of every accomplished gentlewoman.

Descending to a much later period, and exhibiting specimens of a much better regulated piety, the Young Collector will not scruple to secure the *Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor*, *Private Thoughts of Bishop Beveridge*, *Reflections on the Holy Spirit*, by *Allix*, *Scott's Christian Life*, *Nelson's Fasts and Festivals*, the *Whole Duty of Man*, the *Ladies' Calling*, and the *Companions to the Prayer Book* (including those *to the Altar)* by *Comber*, *Wheat-*

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and, I conclude this account of the SEVEN LAMPS of VIRGINITY, by requesting the curious, in such lore, to let no opportunity slip of securing a fine, and above all, a *perfect* copy of it. This book is sometimes found with only five lamps; but the additional two lamps will bring an additional five guineas to the value of the work. A very fine copy of it, collated and perfect, was sold at the sale of Brand's library (Part I. no. 1326), for 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, such copy is now worth double the sum. The paper, printing, and decorative title pages are worthy of the intrinsic curiosity of the volume.

ley, and *Sparrow*. Nor will the perusal of Bishop Kenn's *Practice of Divine Love* be unattended with good fruit. Of course, I do not consider the *whole* of this small, but powerful phalanx, necessary for every studious man or diligent Collector; but some two or three of the treatises, just mentioned, would occupy little space upon the table, and furnish the understanding with much that is valuable and useful.* They would, peradventure, occasionally operate as wholesome *drastics*, to keep in compact and efficient order the otherwise loose thoughts and unsettled principles of frail human beings.

Such is the outline of a THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY which I have submitted to the well disposed and well-informed student and collector. I am aware that much may be added to, and a little detracted from, the foregoing details: but it will be conceded, I trust, upon the whole, that here is a BODY of DIVINITY, which may serve to guide "the Young" into the paths of piety and virtue. and to secure to the Aged, "peace at the last."

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* Let the diligent, but patient, Collector, endeavour to get possession of copies in their *original* bindings—usually of morocco. I know more than *one* bibliomaniacal friend who will not admit copies of any other description—even if it be in the very best coating of Charles Lewis. Now this is *bordering* upon heresy, if it be not heresy itself. While I am upon the topic of old bindings of Manuals of devotion, I cannot forego the pleasure of noticing an extraordinary copy, which Lord Spencer possesses—of a French volume, of Catholic Devotion—evidently, from the style of the prefixed MS. memoranda, the original property of a French Princess. It is cased in fish-skin, studded with various-coloured pebbles, and worked all over, within, in very minute, and Persian-fashioned, gilt ornaments. But the cabinets of the curious, doubtless, abound with many similar specimens.

HISTORY.

He may be pronounced to be a bold man who shall venture upon giving a *Catalogue of Historical Works*, fit for every Library, within the limits of a publication like the present—when Struvius, Buder, and Meuselius have occupied eleven goodly octavo volumes in a similar composition; * and when Le Long and Fontette have filled five folio volumes with a list of Histories exclusively belonging to FRANCE. † What, therefore, is to be done? Is the "Young Man" to despair of slaking his thirst for historical information, merely because, if he live till the age of Methusalem, he will not have read one half of the works which are enumerated in the publications of the forementioned Bibliographers? And if the Catalogue be followed up, by works which have been published since the labours of Meuselius—how interminable the toil, and how repulsive the attempt?!

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* Between the years 1782 and 1785. A copy of this excellent work, which may be said to have well nigh superseded all preceding similar works, may be had for about 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in boards. A beautiful copy of it, bound in white calf, was sold for 3*l.* 10*s.* only—at a public sale at Mr. Evans's, in 1817—which, having been obtained in time of *war*, had cost the owner 11*l.* 11*s.* in boards. There have been more disheartening depreciations in property, even than this!

† This publication appeared in 1719, in one folio volume; but the labours of Fontette, Herissant, Rondet, and others, have augmented it to four additional ones, 1768, folio: so that the first edition is superseded. Brunet well observes that "this is one of the most essential performances in bibliography, and should be found in all large libraries." But I beseech the prudent Collector *not* to buy it on large paper. Works of this description should never be bought in such a form. A copy on small paper is worth from 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

Let him not however despair. HISTORY, which may be considered as the mother both of fiction and of truth, is mastered with less difficulty than may be at first imagined. Among the most delightful of her associates, may be designated *Biography*, *Voyages*, and *Travels*. Of these in their proper order. I shall not lose a minute, or waste a line, in the recommendation of various Introductory Treatises "on *the Study and Use of History*." The feeling of the reader must be natural: his appetite strong: his digestion good: and the nourishment cannot fail to be salutary. The reading of "Introductions" is like the having recourse to stimulants to provoke an appetite—and food, thus procured, is rarely digestive or nutritious. We do not want such works as those of Du Fresnoy, Du Pin, or even Lord Bolingbroke,* to tell us that Herodotus and Thucydides are the great luminaries among the Grecian—Sallust, Tacitus, and Livy, among the Roman—

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* DU FRESNOY : *Methode pour Etudier l'Histoire, par Drouet. Paris*, 1772, 12mo. 15 vols. See the *Bibliomania*, p. 70. This is the best edition of Du Fresnoy — which is rather a work of historical bibliography, than an Introduction to the Study of History. It was translated and abridged in a useful manner by Rawlinson, 1738, 8vo. 2 vols. DU PIN's *Universal Library of Historians*, 1709, 8vo. two vols.: is dull and superficial. BOLINGBROKE's *Letters on the Study of History*, in one 8vo. volume, have been frequently reprinted. The work is chiefly remarkable for a certain lofty elegance of style, in which that writer excelled. To these works may be added those of MABLY, LARCHER, and FERRAND, to be found in most catalogues of French booksellers. But I am most unwilling to dismiss this branch of our enquiries, without the notice and recommendation of a spirited and luminous *Essay on the Study of Modern History*, 1821, 8vo. by Mr. J. S. Boone, student of Christ Church, Oxford: a gentleman, full of academic honours, and likely to be equally an ornament to his University and the country. I hope he will adhere almost exclusively to HISTORY.

and Rapin, Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, among the English—historians. We have known this from the lips of our parents and instructors; and therefore it is that we fasten with such avidity upon choice copies of the works of these great writers: that we seek them in chaste morocco or full-gilded calf: in their first and unsophisticated bindings — when ink was black and paper white.*

Small therefore is the space here allotted to works upon the Study and Use of History. Let the "Young Man" prepare himself with certain Bodies of Ancient and Modern History†—in the English, French, or Latin languages—and go at once to the best editions of the choicer writers in each. To begin with the

HISTORY OF GREECE,

or with those authors whose works are supposed to take the lead in Grecian History. Where the *Bipont*

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* *when ink was black and paper white.*] —The notes in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. p. 5-7; vol. ii. 338-340, will justify me in this language—however quaint or paradoxical.

† *Universal History Ancient and Modern—with maps and additions,* 1736, folio, twenty-six volumes. This useful work, incorporating a great portion of Sacred History, was reprinted in 8vo. in sixty-seven volumes: and again in sixty vols., with omissions and additions. The first 8vo. edit is called the best, but each of them is worth 26*l.* 5*s.* Of the *folio* edition, there is, at this moment, a copy just bound out of sheets, by C. Lewis, in white calf, with marble edges, and full charged gilt backs—lying at Mr. Triphook's, for the not unconscionable sum of 52*l.* 10*s.* To this work, add Calmet's, *Histoire Universelle, Strasb.* 1735, 4to. 17 vols. Calmet was a very extraordinary man; and his labours are equally an honour to the age and to the French nation. His *Dictionnaire de la Bible,* in four folio volumes, with cuts, of which the edition of 1730 is the best, might have

Editions can be procured, let them be so. Of HERODOTUS, the Collector may content himself with the edition of *Wesseling*, Gr. and Lat. 1763, folio, which is worth about £7. 7*s*.; or with those of *Reitzius* and *Schweighæuser*, in octavo; the former in two volumes, recently reprinted at Oxford, and worth about £1. 10*s*.: the latter, at *Strasbourg*, in 1816, Greek and Latin, six volumes—valued at about £6. 6*s*.* and reprinted in the following year by Mr. Priestley, at London, in four volumes, 8vo. at about one half the price. He who has got this Father of historians, illustrated by the labours of Wesseling and Schweighæuser, need not distress himself about possessing the preceding editions of Gale and Gronovius:† but I should be wanting in all correct bibliographical feeling, if I omitted strongly to recommend the beau-

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found a place in the previous chapter. MILLOT's *Elémens d'Histoire générale, Ancienne et Moderne, Paris,* 1779, 12mo. nine vols.: and ANQUETIL's *Précis de l'Hist. Univ. Anc. et Mod.* 1807, 12mo. twelve volumes, may be also advantageously consulted.

* There are copies of this edition upon LARGE PAPER; of which one, bound in olive-colour morocco, gilt leaves, is marked at 12*l*. 12*s*. in Mr. Payne's Cat. of 1822, no. 3668. This learned and splendid performance reflects infinite credit upon the Editor and Printer. Mr. Schweighæuser is now busied in the compilation of a *Lexicon Herodoteum*. His ardour abates not with his age. He is the classical Swan who sings to the last.

† A good copy of the folio edition of Gale or Gronovius may be worth about 1*l*. 10*s*. Of the TRANSLATIONS of Herodotus, that of *Larcher* (1802, 9 vols. 8vo. edit. opt. 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. bds.) is by much the best. In our own language, Mr. Beloe's is the most popular: but an improved version is an acknowledged desideratum. We have many admirable living scholars and geographers for such a task. The labours of *Major Rennell* are alone a tower of strength. His *Geography of Herodotus*, 1800, 4to., evinces the extent of his knowledge and the soundness of his judgment.

tiful and correct edition published by the *Foulises* at Glasgow, in 1761, in 9 duodecimo vols, Gr. and Lat. —of which copies, in nearly coeval morocco binding, rejoice the heart of the young and tasteful Collector.

From Herodotus, let us descend to Thucydides, Pausanias, Xenophon, and Diodorus Siculus. Of THUCYDIDES, the *Bipont Edition*, 1788, 8vo. six vols. —comprehending the labours of Wasse and Duker (from the folio of 1731) is assuredly the best; although each edition be pretty much about the same price; namely £6. 6*s*. If this sum be considered too high, let the Young Collector be well content with the labours of Hudson, in his splendid folio volume of 1696, Gr. and Lat. which may be obtained at one third of such price. From the increasing scarcity and high price of the Bipont edition, I could wish to see it reprinted at the Clarendon Press; where it will lose nothing of its elegance or correctness: although the recent edition of *Bekker*,* published at the same place, almost renders this wish void. But let me not be forgetful of the edition printed at Glasgow, by *Foulis*, in 1759, eight vols. 12mo. — "companion meet" for the Herodotus, just described, and printed at the same place. Yet more estimable for its emendations—and not much inferior on the score of typographical beauty —is the *Edinburgh edition* of 1803, 12mo. Gr. and Lat. six vols—recently reprinted, 1812—of which the Rev. P. Elmsley is the reputed Editor.†

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* Bekker's edition is in four vols.: 1821, 8vo. The last volume contains the Latin version of Wasse. It is in some few respects an editio princeps. For an account of this edition, and of the excessive rarity of copies upon large paper, consult the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 135.

† Of the English TRANSLATIONS of Thucydides, those by *Hobbes*

The Gr. and Lat. edition of PAUSANIAS, by *Kuhnius*, 1696, folio *— or the octavo edition, Gr. and Lat. by *Facius*, 1794, 4 vols. may well satisfy any Collector; although, for critical utility, as well as for commodiousness of form, I should recommend the *latter*. XENOPHON comes upon us in so many tempting forms — in such variety of shapes — and fraught with so much wisdom, in every department of which he treats—that I am puzzled in the selection of what may more fully satisfy the anxious or the ambitious Collector. If the *entire works* only be sought for, I should recommend the edition of *Wells* or *Weiske*: *Schneider* and *Zeunius*: the first, in 1703, Gr. and Lat. seven parts, in five vols. 8vo.† the second, in the same number and form of volumes, in 1798-1802; and the third, preferable to either of the two preceding, in 1812, Gr. and Lat. at Oxford, in six volumes, 8vo.‡ Perhaps, upon the whole, Schneider is the ablest of the editors upon Xenophon. Yet I must not omit informing my reader that a good edition of the entire works of Xenophon, comprehending the labours of *Wells* and *Ernesti*, was published in four octavo volumes at Leipsic, in 1801. Either of these latter edi-

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and *Smith*, frequently reprinted, are the best. They are obtainable at moderate prices.

* Lord Spencer is supposed to possess the *only* copy of this edition upon LARGE PAPER: see the *Æd. Althorp*. vol. i. p. 133.

† *Perfect* copies of this edition, upon LARGE PAPER, are of the rarest possible occurrence. The possession of the *first* volume, in this condition, is almost the *ne plus ultra* of bibliographical felicity!

‡ There are copies of this edition upon LRRGE PAPER—of elegant execution: for about 6*l*. 6*s*. in boards. This Oxford edition was preceded by a very neat one, containing the emendations of the same editors, at Edinburgh, in 1811, in ten volumes, 12mo.: of which there are also copies upon large paper.

tions may be had in boards at from two to three guineas. Again, I am unwilling to omit a brief notice of the beautiful little edition of Xenophon's works put forth by the *Foulises* at Glasgow, in 1762-1767, Gr. and Lat. 12 vols :—" companion meet" of the Thucydides described in the preceding page.

As to the works of this instructive writer, *separately* published, he who shall possess the editions of Hutchinson, * or Schneider, or Schæfer, (to say nothing of those by Simpson and Benwell), will do well to rest contented with such specimens of editorial sagacity. Nor let the *Lexicon Xenophonteum* of Thieme and Sturzius, 1804, 3 vols. 8vo. be wanting to render the Xenophonian department complete.

Of DIODORUS SICULUS, I shall unhesitatingly and exclusively recommend the *Bipont* edition of 1793-1807—Gr. and Lat. — in eleven 8vo. volumes —containing the annotations of Heyne and others. A good copy of it may be worth £5. 15*s*. 6*d*.

Of modern publications, relating to the HISTORY OF ANCIENT GREECE — secure the highly interesting and not less original work entitled *Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce, par I. I. Barthélémy,* An. VII. (1799) seven vols. 8vo. in eight : with a quarto Atlas:

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* The " Young Man" will necessarily be anxious to possess fine copies of the *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis* of Xenophon, by our Hutchinson : the former published in 1727, the latter in 1735, 4to. They are by no means rare ; but, upon the LARGEST PAPER, of a scarcity almost amounting to desperation. The principal translations of Xenophon, in our own language, are by *Smith* and *Spelman*. Of the latter, indeed, Gibbon has said that it is " one of the most accurate and elegant prose translations that any language has produced." Let the reader examine a copious list of English Translations of the Greek and Latin Classics, in the Cat. of Messrs. Arch, 1821, p. 116.

the best edition: but frequently reprinted. Didot published a magnificent 4to. edition of it, in seven volumes in the same year, with an Atlas, in folio. To these, add the later editions of Histories of Greece by our *Gillies* and *Mitford*. But never let *Potter's Antiquities* of the same country be wanting in your historical collections of Greece. I believe that none of the later editions of this profound, and yet unpretending work, contain improvements. But I hear the "Young Man"—ambitious of possessing almost every thing which can throw light upon that most interesting of all countries—exclaim, "am I to be debarred of the TREASURE of GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES," by *Gronovius*? Are so many dull and dreary nights of winter to pass, or rather creep, away, when the possession of such a "treasure" may serve to enliven and improve them?" Be it so, therefore. Let him get a copy of this most elaborate, learned, and desirable work—printed at *Leyden* in 1697—in thirteen folio volumes; of which the thirteenth furnishes him with an admirably copious Index of the contents of the twelve preceding tomes. He may see the *Heads* or *Titles* of the tracts, contained in each volume, in Mr. Harris's judiciously compiled *Catalogue of the Royal Institution.*

HISTORY OF ROME.

I come to ROMAN HISTORY; which may occupy even less space than Grecian; as, in the selection of original texts, less care is necessary. He who has the DION CASSIUS of *Fabricius* and *Reimar*, 1750, Gr. and Latin, folio — the DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS of Reiske, 1784, 8vo. Gr. and Lat. six vols.—the LIVY of

Drakenborch, 1738, 4to. seven vols.*—the APPIAN and the POLYBIUS of *Schweighæuser*, 1785-1789, Gr. and Lat. the first in three, and the second in nine vols.—the TACITUS of *Brotier*, 1771, 4to. four vols.†—the CÆSAR of *Oudendorp*, 1737, 4to., or of *Oberlin*, 1805, 8vo. and the SALLUST of *Havercamp*, 1742, 2 vols.‡—together with almost any respectable impression of VELLEIUS PATERCULUS and FLORUS — he, I say, who shall possess sound and fair copies of these ancient historians, may be said to possess a full and complete Body of Roman History. Or, if he prefer a Collection of the whole, in a sort of *Corpus Historicum*, let him rest well contented with that published by Haurisius, in 1743, in three folio volumes, containing the Latin authors only. And if, to the foregoing, he add the *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum* of Grævius (the companion of the collection of Grecian Antiquities by Gronovius) published in 12 folio volumes, in 1694,§

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* If minor editions of Livy be rather sought after, obtain the beautifully executed one of the late learned Mr. *Homer*, 1794, in eight octavo volumes; or the yet smaller one of *Ruddiman, Edinb.* 1751, 12mo. four vols. But he who has the *Variorum* impression of 1679, 8vo. three vols., need not feel comfortless in the absence of any other edition.

† Again, as to minor editions—let the *Barbou* impression of 1776, edited by Lallemand, in seven 12mo. volumes, be your elbow-companion; for it hath never yet been eclipsed for beauty and accuracy united.

‡ Among the smaller editions, that of *Edinb.* 1755, 12mo. has been long and highly prized; but of equal, if not higher, estimation, is that of *Homer*, 1789, 8vo.—now become a very scarce book. Among our VERSIONS of Sallust, none approach, for quantity and quality of research, that of Dr. H. Steuart, in two 4to. volumes, 1806. It is replete with useful collateral aids. Murphy's version, both of Tacitus and Sallust, is in more general requisition.

§ But even BOTH treasures—the one by Gronovius, and the other the Young Collector's historical library will be sufficiently complete.

Descending to *Modern Historians* of the Roman Empire, the names of *Rollin, Crevier, Hooke, Ferguson,* and *Gibbon,* will necessarily present themselves—to which, that of Montesquieu—whose sketch of the "Grandeur et Décadence des Romains" has been expanded into such a magnificent picture by Gibbon, may be judiciously added: while, descending to *lower* periods, connected with Italian Antiquity and History, let every work of the greatest of all modern antiquaries—MURATORI—find a place, if possible, in the library of every judicious Collector. It will be here only necessary to notice his truly stupendous performance—the "*Scriptores Rerum Italicarum ab ann. D. ad ann. M. D. quorum potissima pars nunc primum in lucem prodit*"—1723-51, in twenty-eight or twenty-nine folio volumes. The life of the longest liver should seem to be inadequate to a performance like

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by Grævius—are not perfect without the following supplemental volumes, "*Novus Thes. Antiq. Romanar. ab A. H. de Sallengre,*" in three folio volumes, 1716: and "*Utriusque Thesauri Antiq. Roman. Græcarumque Nov. Supplementa congesta ab. I. Poleno, Venet.* 1735, folio, five vols. In Tom Osborne's time, when these substantial tomes, especially upon LARGE PAPER, brought great prices, a copy of this kind, of Grævius and Gronovius, was marked in the folio sheet catalogue of 1759, at sixty guineas; and with the *Thes. Antiq. Ital. et Sicil.* bound in forty-eight volumes, at 94*l.* 10*s.* A copy of the former set, on small paper, and in neat binding, may be obtained for about 42*l.* But "the Young Man" may travel a little further — if he pleases, and the weight of his purse allow of it. Perhaps he already anticipates the collection of the BYZANTINE and TURKISH HISTORIES in the earlier periods of Christianity — which furnished Gibbon with such a supply of curious and important matter. Of the writers of these histories, the Paris edition of 1647 to 1680, folio, will amply satisfy the most inordinate book-appetite.

this: where materials were collected from MSS. of which the greater part had never been before liberated from the huge brass bosses that had helped to hold them together; but which, — being touched, as it were, with the magical wand of Muratori, poured a flood of light and of information upon periods, hitherto deemed impenetrably dark and wholly uninstructive. One hardly knows sufficiently how to appreciate the talents of this wonderful man.*

From the departed and splendid æras of Greece and Rome, we touch upon those of the modern world; and first, necessarily, of the History of our OWN COUNTRY. Many are the helps, and yet many are the deficiencies, connected with this important branch of our enquiries. The former arise from the excellent materials supplied by a regular succession of Historians beginning with the author of the *Saxon Chronicle*, and ending with that which issued from the press of *Caxton*. I mention this latter as the first book, regularly connected with our history, which was published since the invention of the Art of Printing. And yet, (as just intimated) at the very outset of our pursuits, there are deficiencies; arising chiefly from the want of a *Collection* like unto the *Recueil des Histo-*

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* The principal of his other works, of less extent, but of equal utility and importance, are these: *Antiquitates Italicæ Medii Ævi post Decl. Rom. Imp. ad an.* 1500, 1738-42: folio, six vols. This is now become a rare work with us; it will excite the reader's surprise when he learns that a copy even of the "*Scriptores*" has not been on sale, by auction, these five years. Of the "*Antiquitates*," a reprint appeared at Arezzo, in 1777, in 4to. in seventeen volumes, but of considerably less beauty of execution. To the "Scriptores," must be added the "*Accesiones*" by Mittarelli, 1771, folio: and, again, two more folio volumes of historians, from the year 1500 to 1600, published at Florence in 1748. We have not yet done with Muratori. His "*Nov. Thes. Vet. Inscript.*" in four folio volumes, was

riens des Gaules, &c. of which the foundation stone was laid by Bouquet.*

But it must be remembered that we are not without many very solid foundation stones of our history which have supported the more elegant superstructures of modern historians. "The Young Man," who is emulous of a complete English historical library (and what young Englishman of enlarged views, and enabling purse, is not thus emulous?) will do well to attend to the following bill of fare — which will supply him, not only with food for to-day (dressed as daintily as intellectual viands need be dressed) but with food for a succession of "to-morrows:"—which, the more carefully it be digested, the more strengthening will be the nutrition, and the more fixed and permanent the health of him who is thus nourished.

Know then, hungry and enterprising student, *that* I deem it necessary, in the first place, to present thee

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published at *Milan*, in 1739: and his *Annali d'Italia dal principio dell' era volgare sino all' anno*, 1749, appeared in twelve quarto volumes at Milan in 1749. This latter has been twice or thrice reprinted. But the keener hunter of Muratori must beat the brakes and bushes of Brunet in pursuit of the choicest game: in other words, of the various editions of this multifarious writer. Had Niceron survived Muratori, we should have seen a capital account of his productions.

* Of this magnificent, and truly invaluable work, the first volume appeared in 1738, and the xviiith and last volume (the work being yet imperfect—extending only to the thirteenth century) in 1822. It is in folio; and appertains almost as much to English, as to French History. It should doubtless be found in every collegiate, and PUBLIC LIBRARY. The copies upon *large paper* are by no means uncommon; but a finer one than that which adorns the shelves of Sledmere Library will with difficulty be found. It is bound in French red morocco. The immediately ensuing pages will prove the use which I have made of some of the volumes of this work; and for the gratification of the historical antiquary, I subjoin an alphabet-

with a few publications which contain "*Bodies of History*,"—or *Collections of Ancient Historians*—all of whom lived and wrote before the invention of printing. The earliest portion of British History, of which any MS. exists, is that called by the well known name of the SAXON CHRONICLE — an undoubtedly coeval fragment of the eleventh century; of which Bishop Gibson published a useful and valuable edition, towards the close of the seventeenth century, but of which, it cannot be dissembled, a new and improved edition, collated with other MSS. is much wanted; and, as I learn with great satisfaction, is on the eve of publication, from the competent pen of the Rev. Mr. Ingram, late Saxon Professor at Oxford.*

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ical list of some of our earlier historians who are mentioned, critically, in the pages of the *Recueil*:

	Vol.	Pages.		Vol.	Pages.
Abbas Benedict,	xiii.	xvij. 142.	Girald Barry, .	xiii.	xviii. xxii.
Brompton, . .	—	iii.	Hemingford, W. de,	—	iii.
Chronicon Saxon.	—	vij. ix. 47.	Hoveden, R. de, .	xi.	309.
Durham, Simeon of, .	—	xi. 79.	Huntingdon, H. de, .	—	lviii. 206.
Eadmer, . . .	—	iv.	Malmesbury, G. de,	x.	xxxvij. 24.3
———,	xi.	liij.	Neubury, or Neubridge,		
———,	xi.	lij. 173.	G. de, . .	xiii.	xiii. 92.
——— ———,	xiii.	iv.	Odericus Vitalis, .	xi.	lxiij. 221
Encomium Emmæ,	xi.	iv. 5.	Paris, Matthew, .	xiii.	iii.
Gemeticensis, G. de,	—	xxxix.	Ralph de Diceto, .	—	xviii. 183.
Gervais of Canterbury,	xiii.	xv. 120.	——— Coggershal,	—	xxiij. 217.
——— Tilbury,	xi.	lxxxj. 317.	Walsingham, .	—	iii.
Gesta Guil. Ducis,	xi.	xxii. 75.	Westminster, G. de,	—	iii.
——— Stephani, .	xiii.	iv.	Worcester, Flor. de,	—	x. 67.

But the most pleasing part, attending the introduction or notice of this grand French work, is, that WE have at length been roused to a glorious spirit of rivalry in undertaking, a similar work devoted to the History of our OWN COUNTRY. This laudable plan was brought into the House of Commons, and carried through without the semblance of opposition, at the close of the session of last year. FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT!

* I cannot omit this opportunity of noticing, with the commend-

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The first Body of British History which appeared from our press, is contained in a folio volume, comprising, 1st, *Asser's Life of Alfred*; 2nd, the *Ypodigma Neustriæ of Walsingham*, a Norman History to the time of Henry I.; and 3dly, the *Historia Brevis* of the same Author, being a Chronicle of Events from the commencement of the reign of Edward I. to the end of that of Henry V. Of these three works, which are usually found in the same volume, the two former were printed by Day, and the latter by Binneman, in 1574—under the patronage and even particular superintendence of the famous Archbishop Parker:* a vo-

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ation which it merits, the literal English version of the Saxon Chronicle by Miss Gurney, sister of the Member for Norwich. Why should such a laudable effort of industry be confined to *private circulation* only? But whether privately, or publicly circulated, Miss Gurney is sure of being suitably enshrined in a future edition of Ballard's "Memoirs of LEARNED BRITISH LADIES."

* The above text comprehends three names of some importance in the annals of our country: Asser, Walsingham, and Parker. I shall devote a few lines to each, in reference to the work in question. Of ASSER, Bishop of Sherburne, [A. D. 890.] the reader will find a pleasing, and the best, account in Mr. Turner's *Anglo-Saxon History*, vol. i. p. 292. 4to. edit. 1807. Tanner adds little to Leland; but Nicolson is worth consulting; who repeats Parker's expressions, that it is printed "in the old Saxon character to invite his English readers, and to draw them in unawares to an acquaintance with the handwriting of their ancestors, in hopes to beget in them (by degrees) a love for the antiquities of their own country." *Eng. Hist. Library*, p. 47, edit. 1736.

OF THOMAS WALSINGHAM, we are told that—" his chief delight was in the collection of English Histories; wherein he hath left, to the perpetual registering of his name, divers monuments of reverend lume, by no means of common occurrence. Having furnished the reader with a particular description of this precious book, in the fourth volume of the recent edition of our Typographical Antiquities, it only remains to urge him—if he be earnest in laying a good foundation for an English Historical Library—to let no opportunity escape of becoming master of a sound and perfect copy of it.

About a dozen years after the publication of the Ypodigma, there appeared a collection of our historians at *Heidelberg* and *Lyons*, in the same year, 1587; but the latter seems to be only the former book with a fresh title-page. This collection contains *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, *Gildas*, *Bede*, *William of Newbury*, or *Newbridge*, and an abridgment of *Froissart*,* all of whom had been before separately published.

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antiquity. He lived in 1443." See Hearne's *Hemingi Chartularium*, vol. ii. p. 646. The author of this remark is said to be John Stow.

Of Archbishop Parker, even Gibbon, whose affection towards our prelacy was at no time very violent, is compelled to pay this handsome tribute to his literary memory: "Far different from such reformers was the learned and pious Matthew Parker, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His apostolical virtues were not incompatible with the love of learning, and while he exercised the arduous office, not of governing, but of founding the Church of England, he strenuously applied himself to the study of the Saxon tongue, and of English antiquities." *Posthumous Works*, vol. iii. p. 566. Strype tells us, in his *Life of the Archbishop* (pages 471, 529), that the above work was carefully printed from the original MS. "to a word," in Saxon characters, and was somewhat rare in former times: that the Archbishop delayed the publication "of which there had been great expectation among the learned," owing to his care in correcting, printing, and getting a few presentation copies to be bound—"wherein he was very curious." From the dedicatory epistle to the reprint of it, in 1603, in Camden's time, it appears to have been, then, a rare book. A fine and perfect

This collection is praised by Du Fresnoy, in his *Methode pour étudier l'histoire*; but on this point

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copy of it was sold last year at the sale of Mr. G. Isted's library, for 7*l.* 7*s.* Consult the *Typ. Antiq.* vol iv. p. 136. My friend Mr. Amyot possesses Hearne's copy of it, with a ms. collation or two, in Hearne's hand writing: a perfect, but not a fine copy—and obtained of a bookseller at the *comforting* price of 2*l.* 5*s.*

* The abridgement of Geoffrey, by Virunnius, accompanies the entire text of that author; but Bishop Nicolson mentions a previous edition of this abridgement by Powell, of the date of 1585. London, 8vo.; he might also have referred to Newbury's, or Bollifant's, edition of the same date, in 8vo. See Herbert, vol. ii. p. 912: 1215, and *Bibl. Hoblyn.* pt. ii. p. 500. Virunnius was an Italian; upon which the learned Bishop remarks,—speaking of the original history of Geoffrey, ' 'tis of a complexion fitter for the air of Italy than England.' *Historical Libraries*, p. 37. edit. 1736. GEOFFREY of MONMOUTH lived in the 12th century, and is supposed to have taken many hints from NENNIUS, who lived in the ninth century. Consult the spirited observations of Bishop Nicolson upon them; *Eng. Hist. Library*, p. 36-33., and Hearne's *Robert of Gloucester*, vol. i. p. xxiii., note 6. Mr. G. Ellis has made the former interesting, in spite of his incongruities: see his *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*, vol. i. p. 42. 100. The first edition of Geoffrey was printed in the office of *Badius Ascensius*, at Lyons, in 1508. 4to: and may be worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* It is said to be "translated into the Latin tongue from the most ancient monuments of the British or Saxon tongue." It was published by the care and expense of *L. Cavellat*, whose introductory address is most diverting. He says that, "happening to be rummaging among some old books in a college library at Paris, he stumbled upon a certain work, called "the History of the British Kings,"—covered with the glorious dirt and mouldering of antiquity." The sight and the perusal affected him almost to madness; [" Dii boni! quanto animi affectu iterum atque iterum legi et perlegi!"—are his words] and he began to find that "what he had hitherto deemed fables, was true history." The parent text of such a chronicler may be doubtless deserving of investigation: but it would be well if any "ancient British or Saxon materials" could be discovered in it. Till then, Geoffrey must be considered as the property of Fablers and Romancers. An English translation of the

there is better praise (as the subjoined note may testify) to be sought for, than that of the French bibliographer: who tells us, however, that "the book was printed in Commelin's office, from materials in the Heidelberg library, when the latter was in its glory, and before its transportation to the Vatican at Rome."

Latin text appeared in 1718, 8vo., by Aaron Thompson, who has prefixed "a large preface concerning the authority of the history." Thompson's book is worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* It is not very rare upon *large paper*, at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* I once possessed it (as well as the original edition of Ascensius,) in this *latter* form, in coeval blue morocco binding.

Gildas lived in the sixth, and Bede in the eighth, century: see Dr. Henry's *History of Great Britain*, vol. iv. p. 5. 25—where the former is severely censured; nor does the latter meet with less severity from Mr. Turner, in his *Anglo-Saxon History*, vol. i. 63.

William of Newbury, or Newbridge, lived at the close of the twelfth, and at the beginning of the thirteenth, century, His history extends to the year 1197. Bishop Nicolson, Hearne, and Dr. Henry, have said every thing in praise of the style and matter of this writer; and the Benedictine editors of the celebrated "*Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France*," call him "a judicious writer—more attentive to relate the principal events than minute details. His impartiality in the matter of Becket and Henry II., when every body took part with the former, and abused the latter, is worthy of notice and commendation;" vol. xiii. pref. p. xiij. The Rev. Mr. Sharpe (translator of William of Malmesbury, for which see page 148 post.) has completed an English version of William of Newbury for the press; and I hope there is a sufficient spirit of patronage abroad to induce him to publish it. The best edition of this historian, in the original language, is that by Hearne in 1719, 3 vols. 8vo.—see post. Gibbon, in his *Post. Works*, vol. iii. p. 565, speaks somewhat too severely of the above Heidelberg publication; observing that the collection "is selected with such critical skill, that the romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and a Latin abridgment of Froissard, are placed on the same level of historical evidence." Consult, too, *Rawlinson's translation of Du Fresnoy*, vol. ii. p. 463; and the *French* edition, vol. ii. p. 292.

This is a scarce volume; and a copy of it may be worth about 4*l.* 4*s.*

It was the good fortune, and even glory, of this country, to witness, towards the end of the same century, the labours of one of the most illustrious of her scholars and antiquaries, in the publications of Sir HENRY SAVILE: "a man (says Gibbon*) distinguished among the scholars of his age, by his profound knowledge of the Greek language and mathematical sciences . . . Some of the most valuable writers of the XIIth and XIIIth centuries were rescued by his hands from dirt, and dust, and rottenness; and his Collection, under the common title of *Scriptores post Bedam* was twice printed: first in London, 1596, and afterwards at Frankfort, 1601." Such is the title of the work, which I must *next* recommend to the attention of "the Young Man," emulous of providing himself with the earliest printed texts of our most valuable historians. The names of the authors con-

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[*] *Post. Works,* vol. iii. p. 566, 8vo. edit. But let the young and ardent lover of GREAT NAMES in our biographical history, recreate himself, respecting Sir H. Savile, with the recent edition of *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, by Bliss, vol. ii. col. 310-317: rather than with the same author's *Hist. and Antiq. of Colleges and Halls,* p. 10. Chalmers's *General Biography* may be profitably consulted: and in Berkenhout's *Biographia Literaria,* p. 435, there is a good compendious account of Savile. Gibbon, in the notice of Sir Henry's Greek attainments, alludes to his edition of St. Chrysostom's Works, printed at Eton in the year 1612. This edition cost Sir Henry Savile 8000*l.*; of which 2000*l.* were devoted to the paper. But he might have made a better choice both of a paper-merchant and printer. The edition has an uncomfortable aspect. Not fewer than two thousand copies were printed. Consult, also, Letters from the *Bodleian Library,* with *Aubrey's Lives,* 1813, 8vo. vol. ii. The anecdote about Sir Henry and his wife during the editorship of St. Chrysostom is very amusing; but my "Young Man" must forage a little for himself.

tained in this *Collection*, are as follow: *William of Malmesbury*, *Henry of Huntingdon*, *Roger de Hoveden*, *the Chronicle of Ethelwerd*, and *Ingulph*. Of the first of these,—the modest, faithful, and erudite historian of the twelfth century—the present impression of his historical works * was only once reprinted, namely, in the Frankfort edition of 1601, folio. But

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* Namely, *De Rebus Gestis Regum Anglorum*, lib. v.; *Historiæ novellæ libri duo*; *De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*, lib. iv. This latter, is said by H. Wharton to be from a very faulty MS. A *fifth* book concerning the English Bishops was published by Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii.; and also by Gale among his *Scriptores*, vol. iii. p. 337—but see the latter's "Præfatio ad Lectorem," sign. *b*. 2; where a doubt is thrown out respecting Malmesbury's being the author of this fifth Book; which is devoted to the life of Saint Aldelm. The remaining work of Malmesbury, concerning the "*Antiquities of Glastonbury Abbey*," was published very incorrectly by Gale, in the third volume of his "Scriptores," from a vellum MS. in the library of Trinity College, Cambrige: but which Hearne republished, with great accuracy, in his *Adam de Domerham's Antiquities* of the same Abbey. See the preface of the latter, p. 15.

William of Malmesbury has received a brief, but satisfactory, eulogy from Dr. Henry—who has translated the emphatic conclusion of his prologue—but who might have added, that the author speaks of contemporaneous events "as having witnessed them himself, or received the account of them from very creditable witnesses." *Hist. Great Britain*, vol. vi. p. 136-8. Berkenhout has given an animated abridgement of his labours; *Biog. Literar.* p. 11: but, above all, consult Leland's affecting eulogy: *De Scriptorib. Britan.* vol. i. 195. The learned Benedictine editors of that stupendous work, before referred to, have given us a droll story from Malmesbury, about Richard II. Duke of Normandy, and the supposed witchcraft of Pope Sylvester the Second, which sufficiently evinces the simplicity of the manners of the age; but they accuse our historian, after copying Sir Henry Savile's eulogy of him, [see his dedication to Elizabeth—prefixed to the above collection] of ignorance of French affairs: vide tom. x. p. xxxvj. 243. This is repeated in tom. xiii. p. 4: but, both in this latter, and in the fifty-second page of the preface of the of these two editions—one at London in 1596, and the other as just noticed — I strongly recommend the

eleventh volume, Malmesbury receives their warmest encomiums, in regard to style, judgment and veracity. This valuable historian has lately, indeed, been made familiar to English readers, by the translation of the Reverend J. Sharpe, 1815, 4to. This version also contains the fruit of collations with various other MSS.

Although HENRY of HUNTINGDON protests that he writes only of what he saw, or of what he received creditable testimony, yet, up to the year 1127, his history is scarcely any thing better than an abridgement of the famous Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Afterwards, in his eighth book, he is more diffuse, and seems to narrate events which came under his own inspection. His reign of Stephen is, therefore, the most original and valuable part of his composition; and it has been frequently copied. *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules*, &c. tom. xiii. pref. p. vj: consult also tom. xi. pref. lviii.

ROGER HOVEDEN held an important diplomatic situation under Henry II.; and his Annals have been much praised by the foregoing authority, in the eleventh volume of their *Recueil*, pref. p. lxxx.—but in the preface to the thirteenth volume of the same magnificent work, Hoveden would appear to have been chiefly a copyist of Huntingdon, Simeon, and Benedictus Abbas. "The first part of his work, which commences where Bede concluded, and extends to the year 1154, is, as far as the year 1122, a transcript of Simeon of Durham; who, in turn, is the mere echo of Florence of Worcester. From 1122 to 1143, he almost literally copies Henry of Huntingdon—from 1148 to 1154, his history is so confused that scarcely any event has a proper date assigned to it. The same censure may be passed upon the second part of his Annals, up to the year 1170; from which time, however, partly by copying and abridging Benedictus Abbas, and adding to this latter authority a few important events, he becomes a valuable and important historian. Hoveden died at the commencement of the thirteenth century." *Idem*. p. xxj.

INGULPH (says the foregoing authority), "avoit tout vu en bon connoisseur, et ce qu'il rapporte, il l'écrit en homme lettré, judiceux et vrai;" tom. xi. p. xlij. But consult the more animated eulogium upon him at p. 153, note *a* of the same volume. It is not, however, noticed in either place, that the Continuation of his history of Croyland Abbey is inserted in the first volume of Gale's Collection; vide second. The *Wechels*, it is true, were the printers of it; and they are noted all over Europe for the wretched tint and quality of their paper. In this instance, however, they have made some atonement for the sorry garb of their volume, by inserting all the "Emendanda" of the London edition; for which, from the specimens of the errors, subjoined at the end of Malmsbury and Hoveden, there was abundant reason. The Frankfort edition has also the advantage of a tolerably copious Index, whereas the London edition is without one. Yet the London edition has advocates, who deem it more accurate than that which succeeded it: but it must be observed, in defence of the Frankfort edition, that the errata (according to Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, in voce *Frithborga*, (as quoted by Nicolson in his *English Historical Library*, p. 59), are confined chiefly to the misspelling of English words: a venial tripping. Du Fresnoy has echoed the same complaint, on the same subject, against the same edition.* An ordinary copy

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post. Ingulph, who lived in the eleventh century, and was the secretary of William the First, published "an excellent history (says Dr. Henry) of the Abbey of Croyland, from its foundation A.D. 664 to A.D. 1091, into which he hath introduced much of the general history of the kingdom, with a variety of curious anecdotes that are no where else to be found;" *Hist. of Great Britain*, vol. vi. 123. The lovers of the *Round Table History* should be informed that there are many minute and curious descriptions in Ingulph, which throw considerable light upon the history of ancient chivalry. *Recueil*, &c. tom. xi. pref. p. xlij.

* In the *Bibl. Mason.* pt. iii. no. 509, Nicolson's attack upon the Frankfort edition, is quoted as an original criticism of the Bishop's. In the *Bibl. Beauclerk.* pt. ii. no. 2216, a copy of the London edition was sold for only 3*s.* 6*d.* It may be here observed, that, besides a general title to the volume, each author has a separate title, within a splendid border of twisted columns, enriched with

of the former edition may be obtained for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and of the latter for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Of the Frankfort edition, the only copy on large paper, which I ever saw, is in the possession of Mr. Amyot.

The seventeenth century was fertile in the publication of *Bodies of English Histories*; and the lead was taken by the celebrated antiquary, CAMDEN, whose *Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, et Cambrica,* appeared at Frankfort in 1603, fol. The historians included in this valuable volume, are, *Asser Menevensis,* (reprinted from Archbishop Parker's Collection, &c., see p. 142, ante,) *Fragmentum Anonymi, de vit. Guil. Conquest., Thomas Walsingham, Thomas de la Moor, Gulielmus Gemiticensis,** and *Giraldus Cambrensis.* This volume is of rare occurrence, and worth about 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* I apprehend there are no copies of it upon large paper.

The Norman historians received "a fuller and closer attention by the celebrated DUCHESNE; who, in 1619, put forth a magnificent work, in folio, entitled, *Historiæ Normannorum Scriptores Antiqui, &c.* It was the intention of the editor to have published three

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vine leaves. Mr. Grenville possesses a magnificent copy of it, upon LARGE PAPER, bound in olive-coloured morocco, by Lewis. It is the only copy of the kind which I remember to have seen. In the Harleian library (*Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. no. 1.) there appears to have been a very valuable copy of it, enriched with ms. notes: and in the library of the London Institution there is a copy of the Frankfort edition full of ms. notes by Gale.

* Of William of Jumieges, the present, and the subsequent edition of 1619 (vide post), are the only publications of his text: unless we except a short extract from a curious ms. of him, in the twelfth century, which the editors of the *Recueil,* &c. have published in the eleventh volume of that celebrated work. Of *Giraldus Cambrensis,* this is the second impression: neither this, however, nor Bollifant's first edition of him in 1584, contains the second book, "De illaudabilibus Walliæ."

volumes of these historians; but the present was all that appeared. Du Fresnoy is wrong in mixing up this work with Duchesne's other publications relating to France. The work is rare, and appertains equally to the Histories of France and England." Such are the remarks of Du Fresnoy and Niceron, which have been partly repeated by Debure, in the *Bibliog. Instruct.* vol vi. no. 5141. See also *Cat. de la Serna Santander*, vol. iii. no. 4884.* A good copy of this

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* Vogt, in his usual manner, calls it "Liber rarissimus, et in paucissimis bibliothecis obvius." *Catalog. Libror. Rarior.* p. 248, edit. 1793. But it is not uncommon in this country. Baron Maseres (who published an abridgement of this work in 1807) observes that "the tracts, of which it is composed, give us the fullest and most authentic accounts of the exploits of the Normans in France, Italy, and England, from the year 838 to the year 1220, that are any where to be found." At the end of Duchesne's book (which contains one thousand one hundred and four closely printed pages, besides a preface and index), there are genealogical tables entitled "Familiæ Regum, Ducum, Comitum, et Aliorum Nobilium, quæ in hoc volumine deducuntur." See the *Censura Literaria*, vol. i. p. 31, where there is a good account of Duchesne and his labours. But Niceron (*Mémoires des Hommes Illustres*, vol. vii. p. 323-336), is, as usual, copious and instructive. Before the publication of his Norman Historians, Duchesne had published his History of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in 1614, folio, in the French language; of which the best edition, is the *third*: published in 1657, 2 vols. folio. But this History is held in little estimation.

Baron Maseres's work contains select passages of *ten pieces* from the text of Duchesne's Norman writers, with ample and curious English notes. There were two impressions of the Baron's book; the first was printed for private distribution only; the second, in 1807, 4to. for public sale. See the *Censura Literaria*, vol. i. p. 28. Yet I may be allowed to observe, that the cotemporaneous but anonymous historian of the "*Gesta Stephani, Anglorum Regis, et Comitis Boloniensis*, who is said by the editors of the Recueil des Historiens des Gaules, (vol. xiii. p. 4.) to be "diffuse to excess, and wholly devoted to English affairs"—and who is printed by Duchesne, valuable work is worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*: but copies upon LARGE PAPER (which appear to have escaped the notice of Mons. Brunet), are exceedingly rare and high priced. Such a copy appears to have been in the Gaignat, Gouttard, and La Valliere collections. It will also be found in the libraries of our principal Collectors. Messrs. J. and A. Arch, in their recent catalogue, value such a copy, bound in russia, at 12*l.* 12*s.*

We now approach the yet more distinguished labours of SIR ROGER TWYSDEN; who, in his *Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores Decem*, 1652, folio, gave a specimen of his competency for finishing the fabric of British History, of which Sir Henry Savile had laid so noble a foundation. Unluckily this work was never completed; but, we may judge from what has appeared, how admirable would have been the building if finished by the same hands. The subjoined note may give the reader a notion of the contents and character of the volume.* A good sound copy of it may be worth about

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"ex veteri, sed imperfecto et semiexeso Exemplari Episcopi Laudunensis," &c.—is not incorporated in the Baron's work: which, however, is of considerable use, and moderate price.

* It contains the following historians:—1. *Simeon Monachus Dunelmensis:* 2. *Johannes Prior Hagustaldensis:* 3. *Ricardus Prior Ejusd.:* 4. *Ailredus Abbas Rievallensis:* 5. *Radulphus de Diceto Londoniensis:* 6. *Johannes Brompton Jornallensis;* 7. *Gervasius Monachus Dorobornensis;* 8. *Thomas Stubbs Dominicanus;* 9. *Guilielmus Thorn Cantuariensis:* 10. *Henricus Knighton Leicestrensis:* the greater part of whom are treated with more civility by Dr. Henry than by Bishop Nicolson. There is a preface by Twysden, which is followed by a curious account of "these historians now first published" by Selden. Hearne tells us that "even the Puritans themselves, affecting to be Mæcenases, with Cromwell at their head, displayed something like a a patriotic ardour in purchasing copies of this work as soon as it appeared." Preface to his *Thomas Otterbourne et Johannes Wethamstede*, p. 16 to 24.

5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The copies on LARGE PAPER are very rare; but are found in our principal private collections. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of this description at 14*l.* 14*s.*

The last body of authors, connected with British History, put forth in the seventeenth century, is the well known collection under the name of GALE; with the general title of *Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores Veteres*, 1684-91, in three folio volumes. Of this collection, indispensable to an historical library of any pretension, the first volume was carefully executed by WILLIAM FULMAN, a very skilful and modest editor, who was urged to the undertaking (as a continuation of Sir Roger Twysden's plan) by Bishop Fell.* The two

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The body of the work concludes at col. 2768; after which follow various readings, a glossary by Somner, an index rerum, &c., index cognominum, index authorum, &c., and a leaf of errata. All these pieces have not the pages numbered; but commence at *Sign U* 3, and end on the reverse of the second leaf after *Sign Nn* 3. Mr. Hamper of Birmingham (whose antiquarian attainments, and readiness of communication on all subjects connected with them, need not my humble notice,) informs me that some copies of Twysden's book are said to be printed at *Leyden*, by the Elzevirs, and others in *Little Britain* by Flesher, at the expense of Cornelius Bee. He describes his own copy, by the former, as printed upon finer paper. A list of some of the Mss., which had been transcribed for publication in the INTENDED SECOND VOLUME of this work, will be found in *Kennett's Life of Somner*, p. 65., &c.

* Both Fulman and Fell dying not long after the appearance of the first volume, Dr Mill urged Thomas Gale, the learned editor of Herodotus, to prosecute the work; who put forth the second and third volumes in the years 1687-91, (for it is not worth while to repeat Fresnoy's account about the priority of the appearance of these latter volumes,) but who gained very little credit by the undertaking, as they were acknowledged to abound with inaccuracies. The ardour of Gale, however, stimulated him to think of a fourth volume of similar matter, in which Hearne thought Otterbourne would have been included; but the then upropitious state of public affairs damped his

latter volumes are the editorial production of GALE. A copy, in fair condition, is worth 8*l.* 8*s.* Of the LARGE

enthusiasm, and the design was dropped. Hearne's pref. to *Thomas of Otterbourne*, &c. Yet, under all circumstances, these volumes are very precious to the historical antiquary, especially the *first*; which contains the following authors: 1. *Ingulfus*: 2. *Petri Blesensis Continuatio*: 3. *Chronica de Mailros*: 4. *Annales Monast. Burton*: 5. *Historiæ Croylandensis Continuatio*. Of Ingulph's curious history of Croyland Abbey, and of its continuation by Peter de Blois and Edward Abbas, this is the ONLY PERFECT edition extant: of the remaining historical works, just enumerated, the present are the ONLY EDITIONS. The *second volume* presents us with the following: 1. *Annales Marganenses*: 2. *Chronicon Thomæ Wikes*: 3. *Annales Waverleienses*:[*] 4. *Historia Galfridi Vinesalvi*: 5. *Historia Walteri de Hemingford*. Of these historical pieces, Richard the First's Journey to Jerusalem, and his transactions in the Holy Land, by Geoff. Vinsaufe, (which has received the commendation of Bale, Pits, and Selden), are the more curious performances.

Wikes is described by Dr. Henry, as "famous for the variety and

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[*] In the third page of the "Testimonia" prefixed to this second volume, we are told by Gale, speaking of the ANNALS OF WAVERLY, that the author seems to have been contemporaneous with the Norman æra, and to have seen William the First, [ipse testatur se vidisse Victorem Normannum et fuisse aliquando in ejus curia, p. 134.] This, however, is exceedingly erroneous. My friend, Mr. Petrie, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, (and to whose care the foundation stone is now entrusted to raise the superstructure of a BODY OF OUR NATIONAL HISTORIANS,) informs me, that, up to the year 1120, the Annals of Waverly are, with little exception, a translation of the Saxon Chronicle; and so close, as to supply, in two or three instances, the gaps left by Gibson. There exists no doubt as to the priority of the Saxon Chronicle; for the MS. (Vesp. A. xvi.) is in the same hand from the year 1000 to 1201. It evidently belonged to Waverly, and is one of those compilations which became so frequent in the thirteenth century. Gale was therefore mistaken in supposing these Annals to be an original document of the eleventh century. Whatever, therefore, in the Cotton MS. referred to by Gale, has any reference to the age of the conquest, must be supposed to be the language of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. And yet Gale ventured to say that the writer of the Cotton MS. "was nearly as respectable, in point of antiquity, as Ingulph himself," [" ipsi Ingulpho de antiquitate vix concessurus videatur"]. This is another proof, if indeed another were wanting, of the many errors, misconceptions, and ill-digested accounts, which have already gone abroad, respecting the MSS. of our ancient historians. See also Gibbon's sensible remarks upon a new edition of our historians, in his *Posthumous Works*, vol. iii. p. 570.

PAPER, I have known a very fine copy produce 31*l.* 10*s.* I apprehend such copies to be rarer than those of the preceding works.

In the eighteenth century, a collection of English Historians, by Sparke, under the title of "*Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores Varii e Codd. MSS. nunc primum editi,*" 1723, folio, is the first which was put forth. The contents of this volume are noted below.*

extent of his erudition;" and the present is the only impression of his chronicle. Of Walter de Hemingford, the present is only a portion of his work; the more valuable part of it was completed by Hearne. The *third volume* has the following title page: Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores XV.," &c. viz. 1. *Gildas*: 2. *Eddius*: 3. *Nennius*: 4. *Asserius*:* 5. a part of *Ran. Higden*: 6. *Will. Malmesb.*: 7. *Anonymus Malmesb.*: 8. *Anonymus Rames*: 9. *Anonymus Elyens.*: 10. *Thomas Elyens.*: 11. *Joan. Wallingford*: 12. *Rad. de Diceto*: 13. *Anonymus* (De Partitione Provinciæ): 14. *Joan. Fordun*: 15. *Alcwinus Flaccus.* Of these impressions, that of Gildas is, I believe, held in the greatest estimation. This third volume was separately published, with a fresh title page, printed entirely with black ink; whereas the present is partly in red. Each volume has an index. Reviews of these three volumes, as they were published, appeared in the following foreign Journals: *Acta Eruditorum,* An. 1685, p. 143: et suppl. tom. i. p. 8: *Nouvelles de la Rep. des Lettres,* An. 1688: Juin. p. 581: Août. p. 813. *Bibl. Universelle,* tom. xi. p. 397. My authority for these references is Fabricius's *Bibl. Lat. Med. et Inf. Ætat.* vol. i. p. 271. edit. 1734, 8vo.

* This volume, which is elegantly printed, and not uncommon, contains the following pieces; published for the first time: 1. *Chronicon Johannis Abbat.* St. Pet. de Burgo: 2. *Chronicon Anglicanum* per Rob. de Boston: 3. *Historiæ Coenobii Burgensis* Scriptores Varii: (Quinque) 4. *Vita Scti. Thomæ Cantuariensis* a W. Stephanide. Sparke, who was registrar of Peterborough cathedral, and seems to have had the superintendence of Bishop Kennett's MSS. (now in the British Museum) intended to have published a second volume "to

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* Mr. Amyot informs me that the work of Asser, here published, is not the life of Alfred, but a book of Annals doubtfully ascribed to him.

It is obtainable at the very moderate price of about 1*l.* 10*s.*: and as it should appear, from the list of Subscribers, that there were *three* different sizes of paper upon which the work was printed, the curious prefer that of which there were *only twenty-five* copies struck off—upon a very large paper, and which may be worth somewhere about 5*l.* 5*s.*

It remains to notice the last, and literally the smallest collection of our more ancient historians; which was edited and published by BERTRAM, at *Copenhagen*, in 1757, 8vo., and which may be justly considered a rare book. The names of the authors contained in it, are, 1. *Ricardus Corinensis*: 2. *Gildas Badonicus*: 3. *Nennius Banchorensis*.* There is a copy of this

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contain Whittlesey's life of Hereward, Abbot of Peterborough, and had actually engraved the arms of the knights, whose fiefs were instituted by Abbot Thorold; but he died in 1740." Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 521, 524. Of the largest size paper, a copy was sold at Dr. Heath's sale for 4*l.* 4*s.* See a well described copy, of this kind, in the *Bibl. Hoblyn*, pt. ii. no. 499.

* From a MS. remark in a copy of this work in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, it appears that "the tract Ricardi Corinensis de Situ Britan. lib. ii. is a most valuable treasure to British antiquaries. It was republished with a translation and commentary in 1809. The part of Gildas, here reprinted, was taken from a Cambridge MS. and differs occasionally, though not materially, from the first edition of Polydore Vergil, in 1525, 12mo.†. A copy of it will be

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† This first edition of Gildas's history, "De calamitate, excidio, et conquestu Britanniæ," was published under the editorship of Polydore Vergil, who wrote a short preface. It was printed at the expence of Cuthbert Tonstal, Bishop of London; to whom P. Vergil dedicates the work. From the preface, the editor does not describe *how* he came by a copy of the original—but he says, that the bishop found another copy, and employed his friend Ridley, a clergyman (probably the same as was afterwards Bishop of London), to collate the two MSS. with himself (P. V.).—There is very little interesting matter in Gildas. But if the version of this venerable historian, which was put forth in 1638, London, 12mo. be correct, it should seem that, Gildas was not disposed to "mince the matter" with the Clergy in those days. His words are as follow:—

"Britaine hath Priests, but some she hath that are unwise; very many that Minister, book in the British Museum, and another in the library of the Royal Institution. In the latter library, indeed, will be found a choice collection of our ancient historians; many copies being charged with the MS. notes of Thomas Gale. A fair copy of Bertram may be worth about 1*l.* 1*s.*

To the preceding may be added the notice of a few English Historians who lived in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and the editions of whose works preceded those, by Thomas Hearne, of other contemporaneous writers. Afterwards we may commence the list of our Historians and Chroniclers in the order in which they were printed. First of **Eadmer**; whose account of "affairs during the reigns of William I. and II. and Henry I." was first edited by Selden, in a thin folio volume, in 1623; which volume is obtainable at the moderate price of about 15*s.* Eadmer is a trust-worthy historian, and was the intimate friend and companion of St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the eleventh century.[*]

found in *Bibl. Beauclerk,* pt. ii. no. 2211: *Bibl. West.* no. 3763: *Bibl. Crofts,* no. 7269: and *Bibl. Tutet,* no. 436. When Lord Spencer visited Copenhagen in the summer of 1822, he made particular enquiries for the MS. from which the *first* of these histories was taken; but could neither discover nor hear of any traces of its existence. It has been doubted whether *all* ever had existence.

[*] The editors of the *Recueil, &c.* describe him as so intensely and

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but many of them impudent; Clearkes shee hath, but certaine of them deceitful raveners; Pastors (as they are called), but rather wolves prepared for the slaughter of soules, (for why, they provide not for the common peoples commodity, but covet rather the gluttony of their owne bellies,) possessing the houses of the Church, but obtaining them for filthy lucres sake; . . . and, being hoarse, after the fashion of Bulls, with the abundance of fatnesse, and miserably prompt to all unlawfull actions; bearing their countenances arrogantly aloft, and having neverthelesse their inward sences, with tormenting and gnawing consciences, depressed downe to the bottome, or rather to bottomeless hell: with the gaining of one penny glad, and with the loss of the like sad," &c. p. 184-188. The *Epistle of Gildas,* London, 1638, 12mo.

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER next demands our attention. The first edition of him was published in a folio volume in 1567, and afterwards in 1570, by Thomas Marsh: a book, by no means destitute of typographical attractions.* It was reprinted at Frankfort in 1601, with an index; and this latter edition is considered to be preferable; but I have known as much as 2*l.* 2*s.* given for the former. To this Frankfort edition is added a reprint of FLORENCE of WORCESTER, an early and esteemed Chronicler, from whom our later historians have largely borrowed. The *first*, and perhaps the most accurate, edition of this desirable work, is contained in a small quarto volume, dedicated to Lord Burleigh by William Howard, and printed at London in 1592. This may be worth about 2*l.* 2*s.*, and the reprint 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

MATTHEW PARIS is the last historian to be noticed in this particular department; and five folio editions of his *Historia Major*, with opuscula of other historians,†

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so constantly occupied with the life of his archiepiscopal master, that he ought rather to be numbered with the *Hagiographi*; vol. xiii. pref. p. 4: again; vol. xi. p. liij. Mr. Grenville possesses the only copy of this book upon LARGE PAPER, which I have ever seen. It had belonged to the family of De Thou.

* The reader may consult the minute description of both editions which are given in our *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 507, 512. In a copy of the Frankfort edition, in the Royal Institution, is the following ms. note—by the late Joseph Ritson: "The dates are erroneous, imaginary, false and forged, for the most part, in both books, throughout." In the collection of Mr. Grenville is the only copy of it upon LARGE PAPER (very fine, in olive-coloured morocco binding) which I ever saw.

† The title of the edition of 1640 is thus: *Matthæi Paris Monachi Albanensis Historia Major: et cum Rogeri Wendoveri, Willielmi Rishangeri, &c. Historiis Chronicisque MSS. Huic Editioni accesserunt Duorum Offarum Merciorum Regum; et vigenti trium Abbatium S.*

attest the importance of his labours. The first edition appeared in this country in 1571; the second at Zurich, in 1606; the third at London, in 1640; the fourth in 1644, at Paris; and the fifth, again at London, in 1684. Of these, the third is the most usually purchased edition; and copies upon LARGE PAPER are of very rare occurrence. If I did not bear in mind Mr. Grenville's copy of this kind, which had belonged to Jacob Joye, I should say that a similar copy at Althorp was unrivalled. I recommend the edition of 1684, although it be not the popular one.

Reserving the mention of other historians, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, to the editions of

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Albani Vitæ, &c. The editor was WATS. It contains the preface of the edition of 1571. I observe a large paper copy of the Parisian edition of 1644, to be marked at *6l. 6s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Arch. Perhaps, a designation of the contents of the latter part of the edition of 1684, may be useful to the Collector. After page 861, are "various readings" upon the foregoing history; with a preface, which begins at *Sign. A*, and ends at *Sign. K*: then follow notes and animadversions upon the same, ending on the reverse of the first leaf after *Sign. N*. Then an index at *Sign. O*.—Then four indexes, ending on the recto of the first leaf after *Sign. Aa*. None of these pieces, from p. 861, have the pages numbered. Next comes a fresh title page, dated 1683, of the lives of the two Offæ, kings of the Mercians, ending at page 988; but containing a preface, notes, and index, with the pages of these latter three pieces not numbered. Then the lives of the twenty-three abbots of St. Albans, as far as p. 990. Then the Additamenta, beginning abruptly at p. 1073, and ending at 1134: next the Auctarium Additamentorum, ending at 1175. Then the Glossarium, *Sign.* *1 to *Sign.* *7, concluding with a short "Index Rerum," and "Index Cognominum." This glossary and index have the pages not numbered.

The intention of translating this valuable historian into our own tongue—as a companion to the William of Malmesbury, noticed at p. 148, ante—is, I believe, now abandoned. It was entertained by a gentleman in every respect competent to execute such a task.

them given by Hearne, (under the head of HEARNE'S PIECES) I proceed at once to the notice of the *Chronicles of Froissart* and *Monstrelet*, the latter of which brings us into the fifteenth century : — from whence the path, to these our present times, is obvious and straight forward. First, then, of FROISSART. In the selection of this author, let me press strongly upon "the Young Man's" attention, the importance, the instructiveness, and the never-failing source of amusement, of his history; which has alike endeared the author to the antiquary, the man of taste, and even to the lover of romantic lore. The pages of Froissart exhibit a perfectly natural and pleasing picture. Conversations, skirmishes, battles — the country, the town—scenes within the tent, the palace, or the church—the quiet of pastoral occupations, or the tumult of a popular assembly—these, *and every thing* which he touches, are hit off in a manner the most simple and striking imaginable ; and severe indeed must be that taste, and fastidious that feeling, which shall deny to the pages of this historian the merit of great interest, candour, and apparent fidelity. His episodes are occasionally delightful, and it is evident that he was fond of them. He has also a peculiar art in suspending the main narrative, (where the interest is becoming more and more intense,) by the relation of a number of little circumstances which only makes us return to it with a keener appetite.

But it must not be concealed that Froissart is, after all, a little bit of a gossipper; that he relates stories, sometimes frivolous of themselves, and sometimes told at second hand; that he is frequently prolix, when he should be concise ; and concise when he should be copious ; that many parts of his narrative might have been spared, and that there are errors and omissions which excite the wrath of the critic, and the regret of the antiquary. But this is little better than a statement of the common lot of humanity; and is only equivalent to the declaration that the pages of Froissart are NOT PERFECT.

His facts, or the events described by him, may in general be depended upon. FROISSART has been accused of partiality towards the English; but this accusation must always be estimated according to the *quarter* whence it comes. It cannot be denied that Froissart has admirably described the campaigns of our Edward upon the Continent, when the British arms were covered with glory; when a spirit of chivalry, amounting to the romantic, stirred every breast and nerved every arm. The splendors of Cressy and Poictiers are but slightly shaded, if at all, by the achievements of Agincourt and Waterloo; although it cannot be denied that, in its *results*, the latter victory has scarcely a parallel in the world. The truth is, that France, towards the end of the fourteenth century, had weak Princes, with a crowd of Nobles, who were jealous of each other, and were alike prodigal of their own wealth, and of the blood and lives of their vassals. Yet there were great and towering spirits among the French Noblesse at that period. Gaston de Foix, the personal friend of Froissart and the patron of his historical work, leaves all competition at a distance. Compared with him, even Sir John Chandos becomes but an attendant Knight. Indeed it were difficult to mention an historian whose pages are more richly emblazoned with feats of chivalry, than are those of Froissart. He is the most picturesque of all Chroniclers.

The popularity of his work, in the XVth century, was without bounds. Not a baronial mansion, or an Hôtel de Ville, but what could boast of a transcript of Froissart in its library; and almost every such transcript was adorned by the pencil of the illuminator.* It was however natural to suppose that, as soon as the Art of Printing was established in France, the impatience of the French would call for an edition of their favourite historian; but it seems pretty certain that nearly twenty years were suffered to elapse between the appearance of the *Chronique de St. Denis*, and the first impression of Froissart, by Verard and Regnault, in conjunction †— the latter, quite at the conclusion of the XVth century. In the sixteenth century, however, ample amends were made for the negligence of the previous century; and the presses of *Le Noir* and *Eustace* put forth magnificent editions of their favourite Chronicler. Speaking soberly and critically, I must advise "the Young Man" to rest satisfied with the edition of 1559, superintended and corrected by *Denis Sauvage*; but I scarcely know how to refrain from urging him to let no opportunity pass—provided his *means* allow of it—to secure a good old MS.[*],

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* In the great foreign private Collections, which have been dispersed by public auction, the libraries of the Duke de La Valliere and the Prince de Soubise contained the finest Mss. of Froissart. The copy, in the latter collection, became, I believe, the property of the late Mr. Johnes — and yet slumbers in the unexplored retirement of Hafod. But the transcribers of these splendid Mss. of Froissart were sometimes "jolly fellows." Witness, the subscription to the magnificent copy in the Soubise collection, just mentioned: which was executed very shortly after the death of the Chronicler.

Raoul Tanguy qui POINT N'EST YVRE
A Iantem accomplit ce livre
Le Mardi quatrième jour de Iuillet,
Puis ALLA BOIRE *chez Tabouret*
Avec Pylon, et autres Caterveaux
Qui aiment Ongnons, Trippes, et Aulx.

In our own public libraries there are several beautifully illuminated Mss.: but none of greater splendour than that in the British Museum, and in the library of the Royal Society—which latter, however, is unfortunately imperfect.

† The first edition of the *Chroniques de France appellées chroniques de S. Denys* were published by Pasquier Bonhomme in 1476, folio, 3 volumes. Verard reprinted these Chronicles in 1493, and Eustace in 1514; of both of which latter impressions, there are copies UPON

VELLUM: of exceedingly rare occurrence and high price. See the *Macarthy Catalogue*, vol. ii. p. 100. The very first edition of Froissart, in the French language, is yet perhaps a moot point. Fontette is not only indecisive, but somewhat superficial. Clement, *Bibl. Curieuse*, vol. viii. p. 473, &c. and Meuselius, *Biblioth. Historica*, vol. vii. part ii. p. 91, may be consulted with respect to Verard's edition. The former is copious and interesting. See also *Bibl. Krohn*, no. 242. In the Valliere sale, the vellum copy, of Verard's edition, (which had been Gaignat's) was sold for 920 livres.[*] Consult also Brunet, vol. ii. p. 57. See also Oldys's *British Librarian*, p. 73, and *Bibl. West.* no. 4096, for Le Noir's impresion of 1503. The edition of Eustace, of 1514, was unknown even to De Bure. The copy of it UPON VELLUM, formerly in the Soubise collection, is now the chief ornament of the Hafod Library. It was obtained at the sale of Mr. Paris's library for 150*l.* The varieties and apparent discrepancies in the early editions of Froissart are pointed out by Mr. Greswel in his *Annals of Parisian Typography*, p. 224-5. At Althorp there are beautiful copies, upon paper, of the Chroniques de St. Denis, and Froissart's Chronicles, each by Eustace, in 1514, folio; and at Spencer House there is a copy of the first edition of St. Denis. The reader will witness a rich harvest of early vellum copies of the French Chroniclers in the Macarthy Catalogue, vol. ii. p. 100-5.

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[*] This copy was purchased by Count Macarthy. The first volume was in bad condition. The Count was lucky enough to get possession of *another* first volume (also upon vellum) which was adorned with a greater number of illuminations: and the copy, with the discarded *original* first volume, produced the weighty sum of 4250 francs at the sale of the Count's library. It was purchased for the Royal Library of France.

whether illuminated or not; and the black letter impression by Verard or Eustace.* Froissart, to a well versed French scholar, is a comfort and delight in *any* ancient shape; and whatever be the boast of our ingenious and enlightened neighbours, there is no printed edition of this historian, in his vernacular tongue, so entirely *correct*, as is the English version of him by the late Mr. Johnes.

This necessarily brings me to the notice of our OWN TRANSLATIONS of the Chronicler under consideration. And first, of that by LORD BERNERS. A soldier, a statesman, and a scholar, this nobleman was singularly well adapted for the task which he undertook. Indeed, considering the period of its completion, it was a sort of literary miracle. "In imitating the style of his Original, Lord Berners's translation becomes peculiarly valuable to an English reader. His version is faithful, but not servile; and heimitates the spirit and simplicity of the original, without allowing us to discover, from any deficiency in either of these particulars, that his own work is a translation." This is the opinion of one,* who has read every sentence of the work which he criticises. The version of Lord Berners first appeared in two folio volumes, from the press of *Pynson*, in the years 1523-1525, and a perfect or genuine copy of this book is of the very rarest occurrence—especially in a fine condition. The latter part of the second volume is frequently " made up " from the reprint by *Middleton*, without date.† But he who has the reprint of 1812, 4to. two vols. may rest perfectly satisfied that he has the text of Lord Berners as correctly given as in the first edition by Pynson, with a great number of proper names, in places and persons, corrected into the bargain. If, however, the " Young Man " sigh, and sigh deeply, for the oak-bounden impression of Pynson, he must purchase it—but with caution and previous collation. In other respects, the russia-coated binding of the edition of 1812 has many advantages over its sable predecessor.

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* If Verard and Eustace are beyond the search—or the pocket—of the Collector, let him sit quietly and contentedly down with the four folios, in the black letter, printed by *Couteau* and *Regnault, for Jean Petit,* in 1530: especially as, according to De Bure, the impression of 1559 has by no means superseded the use of the previous ones; for Denis Sauvage is not free from the imputation of frequent inaccuracy. I have in vain searched for a large paper of the edition of 1559, and I conclude that it is not in existence; inasmuch as De Thou's copy of it (now in the richly stored library of Mr. G. Hibbert) is upon small paper. I am aware that, of the subsequent edition of 1574, there *are* large paper copies — to match with the Monstrelet, so temptingly described in an ensuing note; but even of this latter edition, Brunet tells us he has seen only one copy. Can it be so scarce? Messrs. Arch mark such a copy at £14. 14*s*.

The name of JOHNES is so coupled with that of Froissart, that I should not stand excused either to myself, or to the public, if I did not introduce it with the honourable notice which it merits. Nearly three centuries had elapsed since the death of the first English translator of Froissart, before any other candidate, in the same field of literary fame, presented himself as the Editor of the historian in question. Fortunately for the second, and recently deceased, translator, he brought, to the task which he undertook, not only a fair stock of knowledge of the original language in which the work was written, but leisure, opportunity, taste, and a devotional ardour which has never been surpassed. He erected a press, from which press issued Froissart, Monstrelet, De Brocquiere, and Joinville.* The public were equally delighted and instructed by these productions; and Froissart, the first in order, and the only author just now necessary

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* The Editor of the reprint of Pynson's first edition of 1523-5; of both of which, see above.

† A complete bibliographical description of the editions of Lord Berners's version, by Pynson and Middleton, may be found in the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 508-10; vol. iii. p. 552-3. A good sound copy of this kind is in the library at Blickling, in Norfolk; see p. 30, ante; but my friend Mr. Hibbert possesses one of the very soundest and most desirable copies with which I am acquainted. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy, " very neat in russia," at £21. Middleton's edition is said to be an absolutely lineal reprint of Pynson's. As to the black letter pirated reprint of Pynson, I own that I have no faith whatever in its existence. In the reign of Henry VIII. there were few or no " Pirates " in printing offices. That marauding system was reserved for the present enlightened period.

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* The first edition of Mr. Johnes's Froissart was in the year 1803, in 4 vols. 4to.: containing outlines of *illuminations* of some of the more precious MSS. consulted. Of this edition, as well as of the subsequent versions by Mr. Johnes, there were about twenty-five copies struck off in a folio form—the press being *re-set*—with duplicate impressions of the plates coloured after the originals. These copies have been sold at very high prices. At this moment there is a most splendid one, in the binding of C. Lewis, at Mr. R. Triphook's. There have been also two octavo editions, or re-impressions, of Mr. Johnes's Froissart — each in twelve volumes, with the same plates: and I believe I am speaking correctly, in saying, that neither of these octavo editions are now of common occurrence. Such are the unqualified testimonies in favour of the historian himself, and of Mr. Johnes's version of his text. For an interesting account of Mr. Johnes's labours, consult the *Edinb. Review*, vol. v. p. 347. With MONSTRELET, as an historian of English matters, we have less to do; and therefore I recommend only the folio edition of *Denis Sauvage*, 1572, or Mr. Johnes's version, in 1809, 4to., with very much abler outline illustrations than those in Froissart. But I should be guilty of an almost flagrant act of omission, if I did not inform my "Young Man" of the rarity and value of *large paper* copies of the edition of Denis Sauvage. De Thou's copy of this kind—belonging

to the late Colonel Stanley, is now in the collection of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. but that intrepid Baronet paid £136. for its acquisition. See the *Bibl. Decam.* vol. ii. p. 478; vol. iii. p. 81. It is probable that Mr. Evans's *stimulating* note might have been the cause of such a high price given. Mr. Evans has since told me, that, having had a strong impression upon his mind that this copy was not only upon large paper, but upon paper of a superior quality, he resolved, on visiting Paris, to have this point determined—and found, on examination of the copy in the Royal Library there, that his conjecture was confirmed. Mr. Hibbert has a very fine large paper copy, in two volumes, bound in red morocco, which had belonged to * * *: and at Blickling, there is a beautiful similar copy, in three volumes, bound in white calf, which had belonged to Maittaire. It is the *condition* of these large paper copies which determines their value: as they are by no means of rare occurrence. I proceed briefly to the mention of the *Mémoires de Joinville* (a contemporary of St. Louis, or Louis IX., at the end of the XIIIth century)—also translated by Mr. Johnes; but of which the best edition, in French, is that by Messrs. Mélot, Sallier, and Capperonnier, in 1761, folio; although Ducange's edition of 1668 should be consulted for its ingenious notes. The edition of 1761 is very fine, and copies upon LARGE PAPER are by no means uncommon.

Having thus entered upon those portions of older French History, in which frequent mention is made of OUR OWN COUNTRY, I may be permitted to recommend *Les Grandes Chroniques de Bretaigne, composees en langaige francoys*; Paris, S. de la Roche, &c. 1514. This is the first edition; of which the second appeared (with the name of the author, ALAIN BOUCHARD) in 1518, folio — each in the Gothic letter. The late Daines Barrington, (in a copy of the first edition, once in my possession) said "This Chronicle seems to contain more particulars with regard to what is called the fabulous part of English History, than any other, either English or French, which I have happened to meet with." This may be true enough; and, as a proof of it, Du Fresnoy classes the work amongst the Romances of chivalry. Of course, no English historical collection can be complete without the Memoirs of P. DE COMINES; of which I shall not quarrel with either the "Young Man," or "the Old Man" (should to be noticed, as connected with our history during the period which it embraces, is, at this moment, perhaps, as great a favourite as Rapin and Hume. You meet with him in the stately folio, bulky quarto, or portable octavo form, in the libraries of almost every well educated Englishman.

The order of these researches has at length brought us to the period of the INVENTION OF PRINTING; and, with it, to that of a series of publications under the denomination of CHRONICLES, ANNALS, MEMOIRS, MEMORIALS, &c. which render the collection of British History, (as those publications appeared in the sixteenth and following centuries,) a work of considerable labour, but of scarcely less amusement, and of almost endless variety. I will, therefore, commence with the *Chronicles*—a popular branch of collecting—and go through the series of them; or rather notice the most distinguished Chroniclers, from Caxton to Strutt.

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the latter be fortunate enough to have sufficiently good eyes) if either should make much of a beautiful large-margined copy of the Elzevir edition of 1648, 12mo.—whereof I have seen several of considerable price. The printers profess to have examined the following editions: 1525, by I. G. no date or place: 1526, at Lyons, by Nourri: 1546, at Paris, by Mesuiere: and 1549, at Paris, by Thibout. At the end of the Eighth Book there is a short explanation of 17 pages of difficult passages which occur in relating to the wars of Charles VII.—followed by the Table of principal matters, or chapters, as before. But the best edition is that of 1747, 4to. 4 vols. by Du Fresnoy: and let the curious look well to the portrait of, and Dedication to, Marshal Saxe—both of which were suppressed. Nor will I quarrel with the folio edition of 1649; and still less with some of the earlier editions, in the black letter, from 1523 to 1600. Brunet speaks of a tempting copy, UPON VELLUM, of the edition of 1534, in the Royal Library at Paris. But what vellum copy of a black letter edition of an old historian, or chronicler, is NOT tempting?"

I am aware that the names of *Peter Langtofft* and *Robert of Glocester* stand the earliest in the list of our CHRONICLERS; but I shall reserve the mention of them till I come to the account of the Pieces published by THOMAS HEARNE, who was their first and only Editor. It is true that, in taking up the series of *Annals, Memorials*, &c. I shall often have to retread the same path, chronologically speaking; but this is of subordinate consequence. Any plan is better than no plan: and discussions and disputes about "systems" are interminable. "To begin" therefore "at the beginning"—with a Chronicle, which was printed in 1480 by the father of the British Press, and hence derives its name of CAXTON'S CHRONICLE. To this work is usually subjoined *The Description of Britain;* and a fair and perfect copy of these two works is an acquisition of very rare occurrence.* This book, was reprinted four times in the fifteenth century; namely, in the Abbey of St. Albans in 1483; by Machlinia, without date, but probably within a year or two of the preceding; by Gerard de Leeu, at Antwerp, in 1493; and by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497. It should however be noticed, that the reprints in the Abbey of St. Alban's, by Machlinia, and by Gerard de Leeu, do not contain the Description of Britain.*

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* These publications have been so fully described in the first volume of the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, p. 85, that I may here only refer the reader to such description. To obtain a sound and perfect copy of both, or of either, is a circumstance of no ordinary occurrence. Hearne expatiates very feelingly upon their rarity and value; supposing (but a little loosely) that not more than 120 copies were printed. "They do well (adds he) who buy them at any price; and none but blockheads would part with even a fragment of them—on the ground, forsooth, that the language is a little old-fashioned!" Consult his *Thomæ Caii Vind. Antiq. Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 802; and *Robert of Glocester*, vol. i. p. lxxxii. At the sale of the Alchorne Library, in 1813, no. 168, a copy of the Chronicle alone, with "the first leaf of the table and one leaf of the text supplied by manuscript," was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire for sixty guineas. At the sale of the Towneley Library, a copy of The Description of Britain, alone, was purchased for the Royal Library at the weighty cost of eighty guineas. Lord Spencer possesses a most desirable and perfect copy of each of these books, in the same volume, as they were doubtlessly originally printed. Perhaps the

largest and finest copy of each (in the same volume, old binding) is in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth; but an ancient ms. memorandum informs me that the Chronicle is slightly imperfect in the middle.

It is somewhat surprising that, in the rage for reprinting old English Chronicles, which obtained several years ago, the Publishers should not have commenced with this most ancient, most curious, and least bulky text of our Chroniclers?

* The St. Alban's reprint is called the "*Fructus Temporum,*" and contains precisely the same text as Caxton's, with the addition of slight notices of Popes and Emperors. A perfect copy of this book is of the rarest possible occurrence. Mr. West's copy, now in the Royal Library is supposed to be so. Lord Spencer's copy (formerly in the Alchorne collection) should seem to be deficient only in the table, and in the last leaf, which contains nothing but the barbarous device (in red) of the printer. I refer the reader to the full and particular account of this copy in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. iv. p. 369, &c. Miss Currer, a lady who ennobles a large property by a correct and liberal taste in the collection of a fine library, has the singular good fortune to possess a copy of this very rare book (wanting only the last leaf) UPON VELLUM.† The copy of this book (whether perfect or not, I cannot pretend to say) in Dr. Hunter's collection at Glasgow, had belonged to Ratcliffe, and was purchased by the Doctor for 7*l.* 7*s.* The cuts in this Chronicle are barbarous in the extreme; but luckily they are few in number.

Mr. Douce (in his *Illustrations of Shakspeare,* &c. vol. i. p. 423)

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† It is mentioned in the Catalogue of Miss Currer's library, printed under the care of Mr. R. Triphook, bookseller, 1820, 8vo. Of this catalogue, containing 308 pages, only fifty copies were printed—for private distribution.

In the sixteenth century, not fewer than seven reprints of it appeared; of which four were by *Wynkyn*

supposes that *Machlinia's* impression of this Chronicle was anterior to that of Caxton; but I differ decidedly from this inference, and deem it to be only a reprint: barbarously enough executed, and of a degree of rarity, in a perfect state, scarcely conceivable. Lord Spencer's copy (obtained from Mr. Douce, in exchange for some other book-rarities) is, I think, the only known copy in a perfect state. See the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. iv. p. 393. Mr. Roger Wilbraham possesses an imperfect copy which was formerly in the Tutet Collection, where (*Bibl. Tutet,* no. 485) it was supposed to have been printed by Caxton. The volume is without date, and destitute of every species of embellishment. Of the reprint by Gerard De Leeu, at Antwerp, in 1493, a particular account (with a fac-simile of the printer's device) will be found at p. 229-31, in the authority first referred to. As this was the last book ever printed by De Leeu, the reader may not object to be made acquainted with the phraseology of the colophon—in which the printer's decease is mentioned:—"*maister Gerard de leew. a man of grete wysedom in all manner of kunngng: whych now is come from lyfe vnto the deth, which is grete harme for many a poure man. On whos sowle god almyghty for hys hygh grace haue mercy.*" Consult Maittaire, vol. i. p. 562; Panzer, vol. i. p. 12; and the *Dict. Bibliogr. Choisi.* part ii, no. 421. Lambinet, in his first edition, was ignorant of the existence of this very curious volume. Lord Spencer's copy of it was once the property of Mr Roger Wilbraham, who kindly consented to part with it in exchange for some other typographical curiosity.

The reprint by Wynkyn De Worde, in 1497, contains the Description of Britain. See it described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 69-71, and *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. iv. p. 401. It is rarely found in a perfect state. The same printer reprinted it in 1502, 1515, 1520, and 1528: perhaps again. See the *Bibl. Harleiana,* vol. iii. no. 394. Of the reprints by Julian Notary, in 1504 and 1515, I have no certain information to impart beyond what is contained in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 579-580. The first of these reprints appears to have been in the *Bibl. Harleiana,* vol. iii. no. 392; and the second is found in the *Bibl. Brand.* part i. no. 2836; and particularly described in *Bibl. Monro.* no. 796. Of Pynson's edition in 1510, Lord Spencer possesses a copy, from the Alchorne Collection. The wood-cut, *de Worde*—briefly alluded to at the conclusion of the last note. *Julian Notary* printed it in 1504 and 1515; and Pynson only once — in 1510. The Chronicle of Caxton should therefore seem to have become unpopular a short time after the publication of that of Fabian, of which presently. Meanwhile, I am to notice a ponderous historical volume which appeared as a sort of help-mate to the Chronicle of Caxton: I mean, the POLYCHRONICON, printed also by the Father of the British Press, in 1482, from the English version of John de Trevisa, who translated it from the Latin original of Ranulph Higden.* A perfect copy of

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preceding the Description of England, has been copied in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. ix. There is a little tract, or table, entitled "Anglorum Regum brevis Epilogus post conquestum," after the Description --- which Herbert "had not found in any other edition of this book." In an imperfect state, Pynson's re-impression is by no means uncommon.

* "The father of printing (says Gibbon) expresses a laudable desire to elucidate the history of his country; but, instead of publishing the Latin Chronicle of Ranulphus Higden, he could only venture on the English version, by John de Trevisa; and his complaint of the difficulty of finding materials for his own continuation of that work, sufficiently attests that even the writers, which we now possess, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, had not yet emerged from the darkness of the cloister. His successors, with less skill and ability, were content to tread in his footsteps," &c. *Posthumous Works*, vol. ii. p. 710. Gibbon must be understood to speak of the Polychronicon. My interleaved copy of Herbert informs me, that, in the account of English History, there is a considerable variation from Caxton's edition of the Chronicle. Perfect copies of this impression of the Polychronicon are of most extreme rarity. Lord Spencer could not complete his own fine copy, without the acquisition of three imperfect ones. Sir M. M. Sykes possesses a very sound and nearly perfect copy which he purchased from Messrs. Arch. This copy had long lain (in oblivion) in an old library, in the attic story, belonging to a noble mansion in one of our midland counties. Miss Currer

this very rare Caxtonian volume is indeed seldom to be met with; although I should pronounce imperfect copies to be rather common than otherwise. This sort of historical *Olla Podrida* has been only twice reprinted; once by Wynkyn de Worde in 1495, and the second time by Peter Treveris in 1527: each in folio. Of these reprints, the first, in a perfect state (especially with the frontispiece) is a very rare, as well as a very handsomely executed, book: the second, even in a perfect state, is by no means of uncommon occurrence.

At the very commencement of the sixteenth cen-

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possesses a copy of it, but not quite perfect. The reprint of this edition by W. DE WORDE, in 1495, presents us with one of the most beautiful folio volumes of that skilful artist. The printer promised to bring the history down to the tenth year of Henry the Seventh: but, as *Herbert justly observes*, he was not "*so good as his word*;" the present edition being only a reprint of that of his predecessor. It is, however, executed with great typographical beauty; and has an introduction of a few poetical stanzas, (reprinted in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 50.) in which one 'Roger Thornye,' a mercer, is justly lauded for stimulating the printer to undertake so laborious a performance. A "fine gilt copy" of it was sold at the sale of Mr. Daly's books, in 1792, for 18*l.* 5*s.* See *Bibl. Daly*, n° 553. The only perfect copy which I remember to have seen, is that in the collection of J. D. Phelps, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. Of the reprint by TREVERIS, in 1527, the reader will find abundant notice (together with fac-similes of some of its wood-cut embellishments) in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. pp. xii. xv.: vol. iii. p. 40. It has a magnificent frontispiece, or title-page, of St. George killing the Dragon, &c. which is repeated, with some slight variations of ornament, on the last leaf of the book. Most of our principal collections possess it; and, till within a few years, the price of it, when in fine and perfect condition, has been pushed to 12*l.* 12*s.* It may be now had, at a public auction, in a perfect state, for about half that sum. One of the finest copies of it is in the library of the Marquis of Bath, at Longleat.

tury, appeared a thin folio volume entitled the *Names of the Bailiffs*, &c. of the city of London, commonly called ARNOLD'S CHRONICLE;* and of which a re-

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* *The Names of the Baylifs, Custos Mayers and Sherefs, of the cyte of londō, &c. commonly called* Arnold's Chronicle, London. 1500. 1521. Folio. Those who are fond of searching deeply into bibliographical lore, may amuse themselves with the various opinions which have been advanced in Oldys's *British Librarian,* p. 22; the *Harleian Catalogue,* vol. iii. nº 423; *Capel's Prolusions;* sign. C. 6. Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities,* p. 1746: Percy's *Old Ballads,* vol. ii. 27. edit. 1794; and the *Censura Literaria,* vol. vi. p. 113, 393, respecting the printer, date, and number of editions of this very curious and rare performance. This work, as above intimated, contains the original of Prior's celebrated Poem of the 'Nut Brown Maid;' of which specimens may be seen in the authority last quoted. All that seems necessary further to observe is, that Pynson was probably the first printer, and that there are at least three editions of it. The first about the year 1500; the second in 1521. A third edition, and a very curious one, was printed abroad by one Doesbrooke, Duesbrowghe, Dusborrowghe, Doesborowe, Doesborow, or Doesbroch, (for he writes his name each way,) at Antwerp, with types similar to those in the Life of Virgilius,* and Stanbridge's Accidence printed by him. See Herbert, vol. iii. p. 1531.

Doesborow's edition ends on the recto of V. v. Mr. R. Wilbraham is in possession of a fine copy of it. Copies of the English impression are in most of our public libraries. Bishop Percy mentions West's fine copy, now in the royal library. See also *Bibl. Tutet.* nº 210, 211. *Bibl. Mason,* pt. iii. nº 178; and *Bibl. Brand.* pt i. nº 227: which latter copy was purchased by Mr. —— for £18. 18s. Four copies, two perfect and two imperfect, were in the collection of Ratcliffe, nos. 815, 999, 1660, &c. Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenprint appeared in 1521, and again at Antwerp, without date: although, in fact, neither of the editions contains a date. I hardly know how to raise this work to the dignity even of a Chronicle; but it may be considered as rather a precious relic of the ancient customs and manners of the metropolis, and as yet more interesting to the philological antiquary in containing what is supposed to be the original of Prior's celebrated poem of the "*Nut Brown Maid.*" At length came forth the celebrated CHRONICLE OF FABIAN, "Citizen and Alderman of London," which first appeared in 1516; secondly in 1533; thirdly in 1542; fourthly in 1559; and, fifthly and lastly, in 1810.* Of all these additions, the *last* is of the

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* Of this most singular, and not unamusing performance (being the life of a Necromancer of the name of Virgilius, who wrought many marvels "*thorowgh the helpe of the devyls of hell*") a reprint appeared in 1812, by my friend Mr. Utterson, for the exclusive gratification of some fifty friends—with one additional copy struck off UPON VELLUM. This reprint was executed by Mr. M'Creery in a diamond letter, upon soft french paper, of a duodecimo form: and has been long considered a bijou of rarity and value.

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ville, and Mr. Heber, each possess it. But "the Young Man" need not sigh—nor need "the Old Man" despair—in the non-possession of either of the foregoing editions of this curious and even instructive volume: since a faithful reimpression of it, together with a judicious introduction, was published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in 1811, 4to. under the editorial care of Mr. Douce. Every liveryman and alderman must of necessity procure a copy of such a work.

* Let us take the editions of Fabian in the order above specified; and let us say somewhat *more* than "a word" about the first, since it is a volume of exceedingly great rarity. Berkenhout justly observes, upon the authority of Nicolson, that this work 'contains several curious particulars of the city of London, not elsewhere to be found,' *Biogr. Literar.* p. 23. This first impression, besides the superior beauty of its typographical execution, and the embellishments of cuts (not introduced in the subsequent editions), has a still further recommendation to the notice of the collector and antiquary, from its containing the legitimate text of the chronicler. See Mr. Brand's remark in the Variorum edition of *Shakspeare,* 1803, vol. xviii. p. 85, 6; and Hearne's *Robert of Gloucester,* vol. i. p. xxxii.

It has been a received opinion, from a loose dictum of Bale (*Cent.* n° lxii.), that Cardinal Wolsey ordered many copies of this first edition to be burnt, owing to the freedom of some observations in it upon the clergy of the day; and also that it contains some copies of greatest intrinsic value; it having been collated throughout with the subsequent editions; and the

verses, "suppressed in the latter editions." The latter remark, which was first advanced by Warton, (*Hist. Eng. Poet.*, vol. ii. p. 192,) is not quite correct: these verses having been in part omitted, and in part altered, in the editions of Reynes and Kingston; but inserted entire in Rastell's. The former remark may, probably, be equally without foundation; as it is clear that neither Cavendish,* Tyndal, nor Fox, notice Wolsey's destruction of the first edition. Nicolson was ignorant of this impression, but Tanner expressly notices it. Whether Leland ever saw a copy of it, may, in some measure, be ascertained, by comparing the extract from his *Collectanea*, (vol. ii. p. 426, edit. 1774,) with the original text. Neither the Harleian nor the West collections contained it. The imperfect copy in the Beauclerk Library (p^{t} ii. n^{o} 2229), was in the collection of the late Mr. Craven Orde, and afterwards in that of the late Mr. Samuel Lysons, at the sale of whose library, in 1821, it was purchased by the Earl of Aylesford for *£35*. Mr. Utterson possesses a very considerable portion of a copy; and Lord Spencer has been the fortunate possessor of two perfect copies. The one, now retained by him, is of great beauty and soundness of condition: the other, parted with, was sound and perfect, and was sold for £84. at a public auction, in 1815. There is a copy, in thorough pristine condition, in the very curious library of Dysart House at Ham. A perfect copy is said to be in the public library at Cambridge.

The second edition was printed by William Rastell, in 1533, and is indeed a very pretty typographical production. In the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. iii. n^{o} 402, there is a long note attached to a copy of this edition which may be worth consulting. It seems to have been unknown to Nicolson and Tanner. The third edition was printed by John Reynes in 1542; and we are informed by Mr. Henry Ellis, editor of the last edition, (to be presently noticed) that the alterations and omissions in it are more numerous than the generality of readers may probably suspect. The deficiences of Herbert's description of this impression may be found supplied in the recent edition of our *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. 268. There was a copy in the Harleian second part with a MS. of the Chronicle in the British Museum. The preliminary matter also renders this

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* See the Life of Wolsey by Cavendish, in Dr. Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Biography*, vol. i. p. 323—which is remarkably interesting.

Collection, 'with MS. notes;' and one in the Fletewode Collection, 'which formerly belonged to Maister Thomas Sakevile, afterwards Lord Buckhurst, and Lord H. Treasurer; having several marginal references in the hand-writing of that accomplished genius and statesman.' *Bibl. Fletewode*, n° 3339. This very copy recently came under the hammer of Mr. Evans, and was knocked down for £19. 8*s*. 6*d*. See also *Bibl. West.* n° 4119; *Bibl. Folkes.* n° 893; *Bibl. Tutet.* n° 484, "fine copy in morocco." Some copies of this date, with the name of BONHAM, as the printer, are only the same book with a fresh title page.

The fourth and last edition of Fabian's Chronicle, printed in the black letter, is that by *John Kingston*, in 1559, folio, 2 vol. in 1. The printer professes to have cleared Fabian's text from the errors of his predecessors, and especially from those introduced by Reynes—by a careful collation with the original impression. The present is therefore greatly preferable to the two immediately preceding it; and, when found in a large and clean state, may be called a magnificent book. See *Bibl. Woodhouse*, n° 334. Such copies have sold for £15. 15*s*.; but the recent edition has greatly, and justly, deteriorated their value. Each impression brings the history down to the period of its publication. Lastly, I have to notice, with the commendation which it unquestionably merits, the recent and most valuable edition of Fabian's Chronicle published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in 1811, 4to. from the editorial pen of Mr. H. Ellis, Curator of the MSS. in the British Museum. I have above enumerated the principal features of superiority in this work; and need here only further remark, that the second part of the Chronicle is collated with a MS. text of it in the British Museum.*

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* I have a perfect recollection at this moment of a letter, written to me by my friend the Editor, on the morning following that, when, beneath a cloudless sky, and fanned by a refreshing breeze, he described himself as seizing his pilgrim's staff (to wit, a comely black-thorn), in order to make a journey to the Commons, to discover the WILL of Master Fabian—and the joy, on the discovery of it, seems to have been scarcely less than that which seized Belzoni on the first view of his Egyptian tombs and temples, or Mr. Buckland on a similar view of the ante-diluvian remains of the hyæna. It will always be so with enthusiastic cultivators of every pursuit. Life seems but a dreamless and profitless slumber without some such occasional stimulants.

edition of considerable value; as it contains a life of the Chronicler, with an account of the different historians whence he gathered his materials. There is also a copy of his will; and the volume is closed by a useful index. Yet, on the score of bibliographical curiosity — and as a rarity of no mean value, the thorough-bred Roxburgher will never rest satisfied till he possesses a perfect copy of the FIRST EDITION— of which I should doubt whether there were six such copies in existence.

The order of time induces me to notice another publication in the character of a Chronicle, which was published by John Rastell, about the year 1530, under the usually received title of THE PASTIME OF PEOPLE. This volume was of such excessive rarity, that scarcely a perfect copy of it was known till of a late period. Its chief merit seems to consist in the cuts—or portraits of the Kings—with which it is professed to be adorned. Those, who assign these cuts to the pencil of *Holbein*, know little of the character of the Artist whom they thus traduce. This Chronicle was reprinted in 1811, with fac-similes of all the strange regal portraits, and a prefatory advertisement.*

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* First, however, of the old edition, or parent text: of which it may be premised that a long and faithful account appears in the recent edition of the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 91, &c. together with a fac-simile of the title page. The title is thus. *The Pastyme of People*, or the *Chronycles dyuers realmys and most specyally of the realme of Englond breuely compylyd, and emprynted in chepesyde at the sygne of the mearemayd next to polly's gate.*" It is justly observed by Herbert, that 'this is one of the scarcest histories we have in print.' Very few copies of it are known to be in existence; and of these, his Majesty's (it being Mr. West's copy, which was given to West in the year 1729, by Lord Oxford,) is perfect. Consult *Bibl.*

The notice of this graphically illustrated Chronicle reminds me of another somewhat similar production, but of considerably greater rarity, and of yet greater merit of embellishment. I allude to the mixed prose and poetry-chronicle, printed by GILES GODET, (dwelling in Black Friars) about the year 1560, of which an account first appeared before the public in the Ædes Althorpianæ:* and of which the private his-

Harleian. vol. iii. nº 253, and *Bibl. West.* nº 4094. Mr. Grenville's copy is also perfect: but Lord Spencer's (formerly Ratcliffe's copy) is imperfect. See the *Bibl. Ratcliffe,* nº 1013. 1392. *Bibl. Farmer,* nº 6226. *Bibl. Mason.* pt. iii. nº 341: and *Bibl. Brand.* nº 8320. Herbert has been sufficiently elaborate in his account of this extraordinary performance; justly remarking upon the ignorance of former historians of its existence. Hearne never saw but one copy of it, which was lent him by his indefatigable book-collecting friend, John Murray; and of which a curious notice will be found in the *Thomæ Caii Vindic. Antiq. Acad. Oxoniens.* vol. ii. p. 803-4; as well as a specimen of the work given in *Peter Langtoft's Chronicles,* vol. i. p. liv. 19, 84, &c. But the reprint above mentioned (which contains all the decorations of the original—and which decorations were cut upon blocks of the apple tree †) will give the reader every information which he may require. The author of this work was the Editor of the reprint in question; and placed the only copy of it in existence, upon THICK PAPER, on the shelves of the Althorp Library. The ordinary copies are obtainable at a very moderate price.

* A particular account of this very singular, and almost unique volume, will be found in the *Ædes Althorpianæ,* vol. i. p. 180-184. The only other known copy (and a very fine one it is) is in the collection of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville. The reader may probably not be

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† "Experientia docet." It was with the greatest difficulty that these blocks—from the soft and pliable nature of the wood—could be kept together for the purpose of printing. There were fractures in them, like those on a sheet of ice after the breaking up of a frost. I take it the originals were cut on pear or chestnut wood. It is almost certain that the large and ancient block, now in Lord Spencer's possession, and of which a specimen is given in my *Tour,* vol. iii. p. 234-5, is of pear-tree wood.

tory—as to the particular object in view, the author, and the artists employed—will probably for ever remain concealed. But I must not omit the mention of a Chronicle, entirely metrical, under the title of HARDYNG'S CHRONICLE, which was published in a small quarto volume in 1543, and of which the recent reprint in 1812, has rendered the possession of the original edition scarcely an object even with the most fastidious collector. The reader is referred to the accompanying note* as a whetter to further research respecting this singular production.

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displeased to have a specimen (such as it is) of the poetry in this extraordinary performance. The ensuing stanza relates to the murder of the young Princes, by Richard III., in the Tower at London.

But the manner how these princes were dead
Some say they were buried quick : and some tell
That they were smothered vnder a fether bed.
Some say they were drowned in a vessell
But when they came vnto the tower to dwell
They were never after seene with mannes eye
Thre moneths this king raigned men know well
But God knoweth where his body doth lye.

* Of the old edition, in black letter, there were at least two impressions; both in the same year. One has the title "A Chronicle in Metre;" the other has the words "in metre" omitted, and the date in Roman letters—whereas the former has the date in Arabic numerals. It is quite evident, throughout, that the press was reset; a circumstance, which seems to have escaped Herbert. The reader will find a full account of this rare and interesting book in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 447, together with a transcript of "an original grant of King Henry VI. to Harding, upon vellum"—which belonged to a copy that had successively enriched the collections of West and Mason, and which is now the property of Mr. George Hibbert. See also *Bibl. Pearson*, n° 5210 ; and *Bibl. Allen.* n° 713. But, on the score of utility, neither "the young" nor "the old" will hesitate one moment about the preference to be given, in all respects, to the reprint above mentioned : of which Mr. H. Ellis is the Editor.

About this time appeared a shoal of minor or fugitive publications, of the character of which it is difficult to give any precise account; and of which the account, if given, would very little profit the reader. Suffice it therefore to mention, in very general terms, the abridgements or Summaries of Chronicles under the names of Lanquett, Cooper, and Stow.*

* This "shoal of minor publications," in the character of Chronicles, shall be here summarily described. Among the earliest, is that by ARTHUR KELTON; being '*A Chronycle with a Genealogie declaryng that the Britons and Welshmen are lineallye dyscended from Brute. Newly and very wittely compyled in meter. London.* 1547. 12mo.† This is a very uncommon book. An outline of its contents is given in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 455, from a copy in the possession of Herbert; who tells us that the text is compiled in seven-lined stanzas; and that it contains forty leaves; the last leaf being blank. There was a copy of it in the Beauclerk collection, [*Bibl. Beauclerk,* pt. ii. nº 2220] which seemed to require the aid of another black letter book, to produce the sum of 4*s.* 3*d.*—for which they were both sold. It would appear from Ritson's *Biographia Poetica,* p. 260, that the poetical effusions of Kelton are very rare: they are not noticed in the new edition of Philips's *Theatrum Poetarum,* nor have any further discoveries of him, or indeed any specimens of this poetical chronicle, found their way into the *Censura Literaria* by the sedulous author of Additions to Ritson's work just quoted, and of which, let us hope, a new edition is forthcoming.

Secondly, of LANQUETT'S CHRONICLE, continued by Cooper: in the years 1549, 1559, 1560, 1565, &c. 4to. These, and more than are here specified, are editions of a Chronicle which does not appear to have been compiled with any extraordinary care or attention, and

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† Even this little volume was preceded by a "SHORT CHRONYCLE *wherein ye shall fynde the names of all the Kings of England, of the Mayors and Sheriffs of the cytye of London, &c.* printed by Bydell, in 1539, 1542, 12mo.: by Vowell, in 1551, and again without date. This seems to have been a sort of Manual, or Vade Mecum, published annually for the common people. Herbert has been exclusively indebted to Ames for his account of it. A copy of the second edition appears in the *Bibl. West.* nº 3764; and of the third in *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. iv. nº 11720.

Of the Annals, or larger Chronicle of Stow, I shall speak in chronological order.

which, therefore, is but of limited authority. The editions of 1549 and 1560 are printed by *T. Berthelet*; those of 1559, the one by *Marshe* and the other for *Seres*. They are all thick and inelegant small quartos; but bear some price from the increasing demand for this species of books. A copy of the edition of 1560 was sold for 2*l.* 6*s.* at Brand's sale: vide *Bibl. Brand.* pt. i. nº 2323.

In the third place, let us say a word of "*The Thre Bokes of* John Carion's *Chronicle*; printed by Lynn at London, in 1550, 4to. This English version of the Latin text of Carion was never, I believe, reprinted. The preface, on "the use of reading History," is by no means a despicable production. An index, with the pages not numbered, terminates the volume. A clean and perfect copy of this book is not common. Its title is well set forth in the *Bibl. Fletewode*, nº 2522. At the sale of Ratcliffe's library, (*Bibl. Ratcliffe.* nº 1500) Dr. Hunter purchased a copy in morocco for 19*s.* A fine copy was sold for 1*l.* 1*s.* at West's sale: *Bibl. West.* nº *3813*; and for 4*l.* 10*s.* at Brand's sale—nº 2326. In 1562, there appeared an *Abridgement of* Grafton's Chronicles, (or rather, as I conceive, of Hall's, published by Grafton, in 1548, 1550), in one octavo volume, which will be found described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. 433.

I owe it to the accuracy of research, and kindness of communication, of Mr. Grenville, to state that the first edition of this Summary (unknown to all bibliographers) was in 1561; of which Mr. G. has a copy, and which will solve the puzzle of Grafton's notice of it, in his own abridgement of 1562. See the *Typog. Antiq.* vol, iii. p. 423.

Fourthly, of Stowe's *Summarie of English Chronicles*, 1565. 8vo. printed by Marshe. This is the first edition of repute, and which was reprinted for a number of subsequent years. See *Bibl. West.* nº 3770; from which Herbert appears to have copied his list verbatim. *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 853: note. Among Bagford's papers upon printing, in the British Museum, there is the printed title page of an edition of 1570—of the existence of which Herbert doubted. I cannot, at this moment, exactly specify upon what basis, or of what materials, Jaggard's *Briefe Chronicle of the Successe of Times from the Creation of the World to this instant*, (viz. 1611) is composed; but it commences with the creation, and occupies a 4to. volume of 613 pages. Jaggard was the printer; and Anthony Mundy, the

I am now to touch upon a higher class of Chroniclers, under the names of HALL, GRAFTON, and HOLINSHED; and of which the recent and faithfully executed *reprints*, put it in the power of the Collector to avail himself of copies at an ordinary cost.* No

Editor, dedicates his work "to the right Honovrable, Sir VVilliam Cravon, Knight, Lord Maior of the Cittie of London; Sir Henrie Montagve, Seriant at Law to his Maiestie and Recorder of London: and to all the Knights, Aldermen, and worshipfull Bretheren, the carefull Fathers and Gouernours of this honourable Estate." This is followed by an Epistle to the Merchant Tailors, "being the worthy Society of S. John Baptist"—also by Mundy. The book however is of little worth.

* The ancient editions shall be described as briefly as is compatible with propriety: of late years, the rage for the Originals having much abated. First of EDWARD HALL; whose Chronicle is entitled "*the Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of York and Lancaster.*" Premising that the edition of 1542 is entirely supposititious, I proceed to the first impression in 1548.

The conclusion of the address of Grafton, the printer, informs us, that, Hall dying—and "being in his latter time not so painful and studious as he ought to have been,"— he, Grafton, undertook the compilation of the greater part; although he published an edition which goes expressly under his own name. Grafton in fact continued it down to the reign of Henry VIII. from Hall's MSS. *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 165. *edit. Bliss.* This impression of 1548 is a scarce as well as a beautifully executed book. The possession of the first three leaves, including a preface and other introductory matter —and the last leaf but one, on the reverse of which is a beautiful wood-cut of Henry the Eighth sitting in full council,—should be well looked after by the purchaser,—for they are often missing: and heavy must be the sum to redeem them.† There is a good note affixed to a copy of this edition in the Harleian Collection (*Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. no. 398), which shews the blunders of Bishop Nicolson respecting to it: these have been also noticed by Dr. Pegge, who calls thoroughly good historical library can be said to be perfect without these Chronicles; and, above all, that

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† A very successful fac-simile of this embellishment was published in the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. iii. p. 462: along with a particular account of the book: see too, p. 422.

our chronicler "a good writer for his time, and a competent scholar.*" Hearne† has very spiritedly corrected Nicolson; adding, that both this and the ensuing edition are "very scarce and of great price." See *Bibl. West*, no. 4120: *Bibl. Ratcliffe*, no. 1391: and *Bibl. Bryant*, no. 707; which latter copy was sold for 19*l.* 19*s.* Fifty years ago, this book might have been obtained for 12*s.* See *Bibl. Folkes*, no. 888. At present, a fair sound copy may be worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Heber bought a very fine one at Mr. Knight's sale, in 1821, for 5*l.* 10*s.*

This edition was reprinted in 1550; "whereunto is added to every Kyng a seuerall table." Whoever chooses to examine the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 466-8, will easily satisfy himself that this impression is *not*, as has been imagined, only the previous one with a fresh title-page. The leaves of each reign begin with a fresh set of numerals: and the present is, on the whole, the preferable edition. A good copy is worth 7*l.* 7*s.* My friend Mr. Douce has a very fine one. The reprint appeared in 1809.

Secondly, of RICHARD GRAFTON'S "*Chronicle at large and meere History of the Affayres of Englande and Kinges of the Same*," &c.: printed by *R. Tottel for R. Toy.* 1569. Folio. More sumptuous and elaborate than either of the preceding publications, is the one now under consideration; and to which it will be necessary to add only the following particulars to Herbert's minute and satisfactory account. *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 439. The three introductory pieces have the pages unnumbered; and a 'Summarie of the aforesaid History' one page, and a table of seven pages, not numbered, follow the text of the first volume, which contains 192 pages exclusively. The second volume, containing 1369 pages, is succeeded by of Holinshed requires particular notice and commendation. Indeed, to the comfort of the poor, but not

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* *Anonymiana.* 1809. 8vo. p. 1. See also some remarks relating to him at page 62, 394, in the same publication.

† *Hemingi Chartul. Eccles. Wigorn.* vol. ii. 671, &c. To the Harleian extract may be added, that Bishop Nicolson, talking of a flattering dedication to Henry VIII:, Hearne thus remarks upon it: "All the copies I have yet seen or heard of are dedicated to King Edward VI. and the dedication is far from being flattering. The informations too are all along so very good (abating that the chronology is here and there wrong) that they have been, and will always be, highly valued by the most curious men."

a table of thirty-one (not numbered) pages of the reigns of the kings of the realm, and an alphabetical table of nine unnumbered pages. Both volumes contain some very spirited wood-cuts. My friend Mr. Heber triumphs in the possession of an extraordinarily fine copy of this Chronicle; but, if the tearing out of the title, (which is ornamented with portraits of kings) by some execrable depredator,* be excepted, I question whether his own copy, magnificent as it is, have an amplitude of margin superior to the one in the library of St. John's College Oxford. "A matchless copy" of it was sold at the sale of Mr. Bryant's books, A.D. 1807, for 19*l.* 19*s.* See too *Bibl. Landsdowne*, no. 2517, and *Bibl. Allen*, no. 615.

Thirdly, of HOLINSHED'S *Chronicles of England, Scotlande and Ireland*: — which are by far the most popular and important of our historical records, in print, during the time of Queen Elizabeth; and from which, indeed, all modern historians have freely and largely borrowed. The first edition of these Chronicles was printed for *John Harrison the Elder*, in 1577, in two folio volumes, full of spirited wood-cuts,† which were omitted in the subsequent edition of 1586. This work must have been printed with great cost and labour. From Holinshed's dedicatory Epistle to Lord Burleigh, it should seem that REGINALD WOLFE, the celebrated printer (see *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 2) had projected and even executed the greater part of the work, it having "pleased God to call him to his mercie after xxv years travel spent therein." Wolfe, in fact, intended to make these Chronicles the substratum of "*An universall Cosmographie of the whole worlde.*" The other Assistants and Continuators of Holinshed, were Harrison, Hooker, Stanihurst, Stow, Thyn, and Fleming, &c. There are those who suppose this first edition to contain particulars not found in the subsequent one. Hearne speaks with his usual enthusiasm of it: *Robert of Glocester*, vol. i. pref. p. xxxiii—and Du Fresnoy, the faint-hearted Collector — be it made known, that good copies even of the *original editions* may be had

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* The "execrable depredator" (not, fortunately, either a Johnian or an Academic) is known—and I need hardly say, shunned and despised. The history of this man's spoliations, in which even the venerable Bodleian Library was not spared, would startle the sensitive, and even amaze the incredulous, Collector of Anecdotes of this kind.

† Among these cuts, there is one of a GUILLOTINE.

catching the current opinion of the day, observes—" Il faut cependant avoir aussi l'édition de 1577." *Methode*, &c. vol. iv. page 295. " An exceedingly fine copy " of this edition, bound in russia, was sold at the sale of George Steevens's library in 1800, for 22*l.*: and a very fine one, almost uncut, and bound in blue morocco, was recently (December 1822) sold at the sale of Mr. Neunburg's library for 11*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Heber possesses it in russia (bought of Mr. Stace) uncut.

Holinshed dying between the years 1578 and 1582,* a new edition of his Chronicles was put forth in 1587, chiefly under the editorial care of Boteville,† Stow, and Abraham Fleming; the printer was Henry Denham. Consult *Herbert*, vol. ii. p. 961. The Continuation, from 1576 to 1586, contained several curious particulars, which gave great offence at the time of publication, and were accordingly suppressed; " whereby (says Herbert) the paging, from 1220 to 1275, is very irregular." According to Nicolson, they extend from page 1491 to 1536.‡ These are called the " *Castrations* " of Holinshed, and were republished by Dr. Drake in 1728, in the black letter, in a thin folio volume. The curious, however, necessarily look sharply after the *original pages*. A copy of this at no very extraordinary price. In this department of book-collecting, it may be safely affirmed that *veins* are hardly now opened, where, formerly, *arteries* used to bleed profusely!

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* His will was proved on April 24, 1582; as a transcript of it, in Herbert's hand writing, in my interleaved copy of his Typographical Antiquities, sufficiently proves.

† Or THYNNE; an admirable antiquary. Consult Bliss's edition of the *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. p. 136.

‡ *Engl. Histor. Library*, fol. ed. p. 71. It appears from a note in the *Bibl. R. Smith* (A. D. 1682) p. 276, no. 160, that these suppressed leaves " were not thought fit, and so not allowed, to be printed in the second impression." According to some Antiquaries, they contained matter relating to Lord Leicester, which gave great offence to the Privy Council: according to Nicolson, the suppression was occasioned by Thynne's " singular respect to the Lord Cobham, at that time very unseasonable. All that's left out relates to Royal Grants in favour of that unfortunate Peer and his ancestors." After so much said about them, the reader may not be displeased with a more distinct notice of them, taken from Dr. Drake's reprint. William the Conqueror " A. D. 1066-7, 6 pages : " The historie of Scotland; p. 421 to 424 : p. 443 to page 450 : " " *An. Reg.* 23, Queene Elizabeth, p. 1328, to page 1331: *An. Reg.* 27. p. 1419, to 1574 (all inclusively). *An. Reg.* 28." Also twelve pages of Index, beginning on the recto of sign. z z. ' taken far leuieng ' to the conclusion ' Ypresse besieged.' Peignot has slightly noticed these castrations in his *Dictionnaire des Livres Condamnés*, &c. vol. i. 184.

As we come to the conclusion of the sixteenth century, and commence with the seventeenth, we are immediately struck with the venerable name of Stow, a laborious and honest man; content to state simple facts, without any enlarged views, and in a style the

kind was in the Harleian, and another in Dr. Mead's collection.* Osborne marked an elegant copy, in 3 vols. at 4*l.* 4*s.* in his sheet catalogue of 1759. The Mead copy now adorns the Cracherode Collection, in four volumes. There are copies supposed to be on *large paper*; and, although this may be questionable, yet that copy, which more decidedly approached such a form, was the one, in four vols., in Colonel Stanley's Collection, which was purchased by Mr. Heber for £63. Very fine copies are also in the Luton and Althorp collections. See *Bibl. Pearson,* no. 5274; *Farmer,* no. 6216; *Crofts,* no. 7276; *Allen,* no. 766, *Steevens,* no. 1700, and *Reed,* no. 2702.

The reprint in 1807, in six vols. 4to. incorporating the castrations, has materially diminished the value of the original impression —and here, as this is the last of the Chronicles in the 16th century, which come under my present review, and which closes the order of the *Reprints,* (getting scarcer every day) it may be as well to inform "the Young Man"—anxious for the possession of these useful re-impressions, — that a complete set of them, in fifteen volumes, neatly bound in calf, is marked by Messrs. Payne and Foss at £40.

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* Mead's copy belonged to Thomas Rawlinson, who received 25*l.* for it; and yet it wanted *four pages* of the castrations. These were supplied by a transcript from a copy in Bishop More's library at Cambridge; which, although a perfect, was a very inferior copy. In former times there was an absolute MANIA about the possession of these original castrations. John Bridges, (of whose library see somewhat in the *Bibliomania,* p. 480), who had a perfect copy of Holinshed, told Hearne that "he would not part with it for fifty libs." And Thomas Sclater Bacon, a man of very large fortune, and a fierce bibliomaniac, (who died in 1736), "gave twenty guineas to Bateman, the bookseller, for the castrated sheets alone," *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ,* vol. i. pp. 406-7: 413-4. In the library of the Royal Institution there is a copy of Holinshed, with an account of the variations in these castrated sheets by the Rev. P. Morant, in MS. So says Mr. Harris, in his excellent catalogue of that library.

most unpretending imaginable. But there are those who rank him even above Holinshed and the contemporaneous Chroniclers. That he was a diligent and careful collector of facts, and far better acquainted with ms. authorities (even with some, of which all traces are now lost) than any writer of his day, may be unequivocally allowed. Stow found a continuator in Edmund Howes;[*] a man, who seems

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[*] John Stow the Chronicler, and Edmund Howes, his editor and continuator, shall be as summarily described as is consistent with the importance of their labours. Berkenhout (*Biogr. Literar.* page 47.) seems to mention the *Annals* and *Chronicles* of Stow as separate works, but they are one and the same. Herbert makes brief mention of an edition of 1594, printed by Ralph, for his brother James, Newbury; and in the *Bibl. Beauclerk*, part ii. no. 2239. I find an edition specified of the date of 1592; but I apprehend that both these editions are supposititious, and that the first edition of Stow's Chronicle (which is only an enlargement of his "Summary"[†]) was printed without a date to the title page — which is ornamented— but with the date of November 24, 1600, in the dedicatory address to Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. In this address, Stow tells his Grace that "twas nigh forty yeeres since he first addressed all his cares and cogitations to the Studie of Histories and search of Antiquities." Strype has reprinted this dedication in his Life of Whitgift, p. 543. An address "to the gentle reader"—a table of "Authors out of whom these Annales are collected" — and another table "of the principal matters contained in these Annales," follow. The text of the history contains 1316 pages: the last seven pages treating "of the Universities." I recommend a good, clean, large-margined copy (such as it was once my good fortune to possess!) of this *parent text* of old Stow, to the tasteful collector (be he "young" or "old") of

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[†] See page 182, ante. Stow died in 1605. Mr. Chalmers (*Biog. Dict.* vol. xxviii[illegible] 445) has well observed upon the indelible disgrace reflected upon the government, the city of London, and the Company of Merchant Tailors (of which Stow was a member) that this honest and indefatigable Chronicler and Historian of the Metropolis, should have died in such an abject state of poverty. He is supposed to have "traversed all England on foot to obtain materials for his history." He cuts a more splendid figure upon his monument, than he did during his life:— a fate, not peculiar to John Stow!

to be entitled to less respect than his predecessor—notwithstanding he makes pathetic mention, in his preface, of the scoffs and gibes to which he had been subjected for the "painful travail" of his performance. Fuller, who loved to jeer, and who scattered about his criticisms with very little regard to truth, taunts our continuator in rather bitter terms.

his country's history and antiquities. A copy is marked at 15*s.* in the late catalogue of Messrs Payne and Foss.

Edmund Howes twice republished Stow's text, in folio, with corrections and additions: the first time, in 1615, the second, in 1631. To each edition, an ornamented title-page is prefixed, enough to give a fit of the cholic to every lover of good art: so greatly inferior, generally speaking, were the book-ornaments of the seventeenth, to those of the preceding, century! Both editions are printed in the black letter, but in a style—worthy only of the frontispiece. The first is the better printed book. Three introductory pieces precede the body of the text, which terminates at p. 988 [" of the Universities]; and which is succeeded by a page of verses from Drayton's Poly Olbion—an alphabetical Table, and a curious letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, by Howes, dated 1615; in which Howes tells them how heroically he had surmounted the labours and difficulties of his 'Continuation;' in the course of which "he had to encounter the scoffs, sarcasms, and discouragement of several friends; one telling him, that he "thanked God he was not yet made to waste his time, spend two hundred pound a yeere, trouble himself and all his friends, onely to gayn assurance of endlesse reproach, losse of libertie, and bring all his dayes in question," Bishop Nicolson says, "Howes is very unfortunate, if, after the great pains of thirty years bestowed upon his continuation of this Chronicle, he be justly liable to the sharp sentence that Fuller has passed upon him?" *Engl. Hist. Libr.*, p. 72; and Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 220-1 in 'London.' I have heard of, but never seen, copies upon large paper of the second edition of 1631. Mr. Grenville is the fortunate possessor of a copy upon thick-paper—the only one I ever saw — which had belonged to Dr. Mead. It was probably the one which had been sold at the sale of Barrett's library, in 1818, for £6. 2*s.* 6*d.* Messrs. Arch mark an ordinary, sound copy, in calf binding, at £3. 3s.

In the sixteenth century (reserving Speed's work as the first of our *Histories*, so called,) I am not aware of any thing particularly deserving of notice, till we reach the age of cant and persecution during the time of the Interregnum—when the *Parliamentary Chronicle* of VICARS,* published during the years 1643-6, in four parts, in 4to. arrests our immediate attention. It has of late become very rare, in a perfect state; and as it is never likely to be reprinted, it will not want severity of competition among purchasers. There is doubtless much curious, and much distorted information, in this chronological, " medley of facts, and of party fury"—as the recent Editor of the *Athenæ Oxonienses* properly designates it. The republican annals were doomed to meet with another Recorder, or Chronicler, of the name of JAMES HEATH ;* whose

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* JOHN VICARS is one of the triumvirate thus noticed in the immortal poem of Hudibras.

Thou that with ale, or viler liquors,
Dids't inspire *Withers, Pryn,* and *Vicars.*
Canto 1. v. 645.

The strange titles of the PARLIAMENTARY CHRONICLE of Vicars ar set forth at length in the *Cens. Literaria,* vol. i. p. 329, and *Watt's Biogr. Britan.*—to the former of which I refer the reader for extracts from the work.† The first published portion of this Chronicle is called *Jehovah Jireth, God in the Mount, &c.* containing Parts I. II. Part III. is called, "*God's Arke overtopping the World's Waves:*" and the IVth part, "*the Burning Bush not consumed,*" &c. Dr. Bliss (*Athen. Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 309, note 3) tells us that, in the year 1803, he "saw a perfect copy sell at an auction for £12." A copy of it, 'in blue morocco, border of gold, gilt leaves,' was purchased at the sale of Mr. Heathcote's books in 1808, (n° 834), by Sir Masterman Mark Sykes, for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; which copy was purchased at Mr. Woodhouse's sale, (*Bibl. Woodh.* n° 806), for the sum mentioned by Dr. Bliss, in *Bibl. Allen.* n° 1504. Dr. Lort's copy — in which the Doctor had written 'such a copy as this, compleat, is seldom to be met with'—was sold for 2*l.* 2*s.* Another work of Vicars, called '*Transactions of these latter yeares, emblemised.* (being the preceding article), was sold for £3. This latter work has plates. It would be difficult now to appreciate, with accuracy, the pecuniary worth of Vicars's Chronicles; but I should say that a good and perfect copy might be worth 6*l.* 6*s.* As to the POETICAL PIECES of Vicars, their rarity must have arisen from their destruction on account of their worthlessness. Dr. Grey, in his note upon

† And for a perfect specimen of Vicars's choicest slang, I recommend the reader to *Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.* vol. xxx. p. 332-3.

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the verses of Hudibras (just quoted) is, I submit, much in error in calling Vicars " as able a poet as Withers." The truth is, he had neither the genius nor the (comparatively) felicitous versification of the latter. Let me select a specimen—from a specimen—in Dr. Bliss's *Athen. Oxon.*—from the Chronicler's " *Prospective Glasse to looke into heaven.*" 1618. sign. D. 6.

> The gates of which most holy habitation,
> Are pearles of peerlesse price and valuation,
> Whose wall is all of precious stones most pure,
> Incomparably rich, and strong t' endure :
> There is that glorious paradise celestiall,
> Surpassing Adam's paradise terrestriall,
> Wherein are fluent oily riuers, currents,
> Faire brooks of butter, and sweet honny torrents.

But this is taking " the young man" prematurely, and by stealth as it were, into the department—or region—of POETRY. I must not be guilty of any further such indiscretion.

* The title of Heath's work is this : " *A briefe Chronicle of the late intestine War in the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.* Four parts, in 2 vol. 8vo. 1661, 1663. *The same,* continued to 1675 ; *London,* 1676. Folio. I shall speak chiefly of the octavo edition ; which, " on account of the pictures (says Anthony a Wood) of the most eminent soldiers in the said war, makes the book valued the more by some NOVICES." A frontispiece, and *thirty-seven* Portraits, render a copy complete. As to the text, the said Anthony designates it as " being mostly compiled from lying pamphlets, and all sorts of news-books, having innumerable errors therein, especially as to name and time, things chiefly required in

wretchedly printed, but by no means wholly useless, performance, seems to have been put forth rather as a vehicle for cuts of the sorriest possible description. It first appeared in four parts, forming two small octavo volumes, in 1661; and afterwards in 1663. Copies, containing *all* the portraits, are yet caressed by enthusiastic collectors.

Among the last of our Chroniclers, was Sir Richard Baker:* a man of versatile, but, as I take it, of

history." *Athen. Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 664. *Edit. Bliss.* I take the edition of 1663 to be only that of 1661, with a fresh title-page. Since the publication of Granger, this book—on account of cutting out the portraits, for an illustrated copy of his work—has greatly risen in price, if ALL the portraits are found in a genuine state. Tom Osborne marked it at a price, which would have pleased old Anthony; namely, at 3*s.* 6*d.* "with cuts;" in his catalogue of 1766, n° 12045. Of late years it has brought a large sum. At West's sale, *Bibl. West.* n° 4037, it was sold for 2*l.* 2*s.*: at Woodhouse's, (*Bibl. Wood.* n° 350), for 5*l.* 5*s.*, "elegant, in morocco binding." See too *Bibl. Allen.* n° 518, and *Scott's Catalogue* (1804), n° 990. A fine and perfect copy may probably be worth 7*l.* 7*s.*

The folio edition has no ornament but a frontispiece of Charles II. surrounded by his loyal Generals. Wood says that this continuation, "mostly made up from gazetts," was by John Phillip, "nephew by the mother to Joh. Milton." There is another folio edition, of the date of 1691. But neither the one nor the other is scarce or dear.

* Dr. Bliss, in his recent and truly valuable edition of Wood's *Athen. Oxon*, vol. iii. col. 146-8, has given us a list of the various editions of this once popular Chronicle, which I believe few lovers of history now venture to peruse, and still fewer to quote. It is entitled a "*Chronicle of the Kings of England*, &c. with *a Catalogue of the Nobility and Baronets*; and was first published in 1641, folio, about three years before the death of the author.† Not fewer than nine

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† "This first edition is a rare book. Besides the engraved frontispiece by Marshall, containing portraits of *Charles I.* and *Sir Richard Baker*, it should possess a plate, by Cor. V. Dalen, of Charles II. when a boy, to whom the original

shallow parts; and yet, such was the popularity of his flimsey performance, that not fewer than eight editions, in the same century, succeeded it: and before the second edition, in 1653, I find an edition of it published in the Dutch language, at Amsterdam, in 1649, "embellished with neat historical plates and portraits." See the *Bibl. Fagell.* n° 7734. The two latter editions—of the dates of 1730, and 1733,—bringing the chronicle down to the death of George I. are considered the preferable ones. Anthony a Wood calls the author a "noted writer," and strives hard to inspire us with a reverence for his character: but Bishop Nicolson says, that his Chronicle is fit only "to please the rabble." *Historical Library,* p. 73. And what are we to say to an author, whose vanity was so excessive as to instigate him to tell the world that "if all *other* Chronicles were lost, posterity would be sufficiently informed of every thing memorable in past times, by reading his OWN." Yet, as Mr. Chalmers (*Biogr. Dict.* vol. iii. p. 343), has observed, the late worthy and learned Daines Barrington gives the most favourable opinion of this Chronicle. "Baker, (says the latter authority,) is by no means so contemptible a writer as he is generally supposed to be: it is believed that the ridicule on this Chronicle arises from its being part of the furniture of Sir Roger de Coverley's Hall, in one of the Spectators." Sir Richard (in spite of all his pious effusions) * appears to have been a gay and an imprudent man, as he died in the Fleet Prison: A.D. 1644.

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work was dedicated. The first continuation, extending to the year 1658, was by Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, who printed it in 1660, and probably superintended many of the subsequent impressions. Certainly the ninth, in 1696, has his name to the introduction. When Langhorn's continuation commenced (if he did continue the work at all) seems uncertain; Langhorn died in 1681. The editions of 1730 and 1733 seem to be one and the same—excepting a fresh title to the latter. It is called the best edition; but the earlier copies, (particularly that of 1641), contain many very curious documents, and several interesting particulars omitted by Phillips and his followers. BLISS's *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ,* vol. i. p. 241. Langhorn published a chronicle, in Latin, entitled *Chronicon Regum Anglorum, &c. Lond. typis E. F.* 8vo. without date: but perhaps about 1670. See this, and three other works, relating to our history and antiquities, noticed in the same "Relics."

* Several "*Meditations and Disquisitions on the Psalms of David,*" are notified by Wood: and one upon *the Lord's Prayer,* 1633, &c. 4to. Of this latter, we have a singular testimony from Sir Henry Wotton, the author's "quondam

editions of it went through the press after his death—in 1644; he himself living to see only the first edition in 1641. I believe no man was found imprudent enough to republish it after the year 1733; the date of the last, and what is considered to be the best, edition.*

The word "HISTORY" should seem to have so completely superseded that of "Chronicle," that I am not sure whether any *Chronicler* is to be found till the year 1777—when a work, under the title of "*The Chronicle of England, from the landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain to the Norman Conquest,*" appeared from the laborious pen of JOSEPH STRUTT: among the earliest of his performances. It is a mere collection of facts; exhibiting, however, the result of much curious research, which has considerably enlarged our stock of information respecting our Anglo-Saxon

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* Bishop Nicolson has well called upon the impartial reader, to look into Thomas Blount's *Animadversions on this Chronicle,* published at Oxford, in 1672, 8vo.—in which the public had "such a specimen of its many and gross errors, as ought to have shaken its credit." And yet (in the Bishop's time) "it sold as well as ever." Blount himself is supposed to have spent several years in writing a Chronicle of English Affairs; but neither Wood, nor Nicolson, nor Hearne, had ever met with it. See the latter's *Peter Langtofft's Chronicle,* vol. i. p. xxviii. He was the author of the well known Glos-

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chamber-fellow," to whom Baker sent it before it went to press. "I much admire (says Sir Henry) the very character of your style, which seemeth unto me to have not a little of the African idea of St. Austin's age, full of sweet raptures, and of researching conceits: nothing borrowed, nothing vulgar, and yet all flowing from you, (I know not how) with a certain equal facility." *Athen Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 147. Sir Henry must have been in more than a usually complimentary mood. The sight of the author's ms. before it went to press must have quite overset him. I find, in that singularly rich library of R. Smith, 1682, p. 216, n° 36, a work by Sir Richard called "*Motives for Prayer upon the Seven Days in the Week:*" with cuts, 1642, 18mo.

Ancestors. The plates, forty-two in number,* are merely intended for illustrations. With Strutt, died our Chroniclers, professedly so called.

I now take up the HISTORY OF ENGLAND, properly so designated, from the time of Polydore Vergil to the more recent publications of the present period, not without the accompanying and appropriate aid of *Memorials, Journals, and Memoirs.* The Chronicles will be found to supply the vacuum between the middle of the sixteenth century to the commencement of the seventeenth century. The *Historia Anglica* of POLYDORE VERGIL, first published at Basil, in 1534,† is

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sographia Nova, &c. Wood is fertile in the notice of his labours. Note of Sir Richard's Chronicle: the later editions have engraved title pages, and a copy is worth about 1*l.* 10*s.*

[*] These plates are little better than magazine productions; unworthy of the name and reputation of the author. At the end of the second volume, p. 277, there is an "Appendix," which extends to page 291, inclusively. The catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss is enriched with several copies of this not undesirable work. The small paper being marked at 4*l.* 4*s.*; and the large, "very neat, in russia," at 12*l.* 12*s.*

[†] This is the first edition of the work, which was afterwards reprinted at the same place in 1555, 1556, 1557, and again in 1570, folio. The octavo edition of 1651 is considered the best. An intermediate edition was published at Ghent in 1556, 8vo. 2 vol. The edition of 1534 will necessarily be considered as the *Editio Princeps;* and perhaps, of all copies of it, now in existence, that of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville is the finest.* It seems to be also on LARGE PAPER. The binding is in the original, beautiful condition; and will be found described in the *Bibliogr. Decameron,* vol. ii. p. 469. All the books, with this peculiar binding, appear to have belonged to a collector, resident at Basle. At least I have seen none but Basle books in such a binding. But the typographical execution, and graphic embellishments, of this first edition of Polydore Vergil's

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[*] It has however the date of 1533.

now rarely consulted; its chief merit consisting in the purity of its style. The author has been accused of having destroyed those ms. authorities which he consulted. The *Collectanea* of LELAND * have been the well-springs of a great portion of information found in the pages of Polydore Vergil's successors.

From Vergil I proceed to JOHN SPEED; whose *Historie of Great Britaine* was first published in 1611,†

History of England, are most inviting. Consult the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. xliv, xlv. In regard to the character of the historian, the reader may see some powerful hostile criticisms, from powerful names, in the *Bibliomania*; p. 323. There are some who think that Polydore, in the purity of his style, redeems the frequent infidelity of his narrative. Had he given us a "History of his own Times" (and those times were most interesting, and he an acute observer) as Burnet has done, we might have cheerfully parted with every line of his "Historia Anglica."

* Leland's valuable Collections were first published by Hearne, in 1715, 6 vol. 8vo. Of these, hereafter.

† The dates of the subsequent editions are 1614, 1623, 1627, 1632, and 1650: each in folio—and all *substantial* volumes: but the first of 1611 seems to be the favourite. Large paper copies of this first edition are by no means uncommon. Mr. Triphook has at this moment a very fine one, marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* Messrs. Arch mark a copy of it, together with the *Theatre*, &c. (of which presently) at 9*l.* 9*s.* It is in most of our celebrated public and private collections: ‡ but one of the most gorgeous copies, with which I am acquainted, is that in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth—in 2 vol., bound in red morocco, with the plates coloured. The brass and gold coins, &c. have a good effect; but the rest of the ornaments are tawdrily executed. In former times, this copy appears to have been much used. The cuts in Speed's history are in wood, and consist of coins, seals, arms, and different insignia of the several reigns. The first three editions have engraved title-pages; the two latter have letter-press title-

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‡ It was also in the Library of Major Pearson, nº 5484. A similar large paper copy is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin—from the Fagel Collection, nº 7732.

in a splendid folio volume, and of which five editions appeared before the expiration of the half of the same century. Whoever was the projector of the *mode* of publication, is not known: if it were Speed himself,

pages, with an excellent portrait of Speed, engraved by Savery, prefixed. This is the only portrait of Speed (according to Granger) extant. Nicolson's *English Hist. Library*, p. 73, edit. folio, 1736, may be worth consulting, respecting the particular merits of Speed's history. Fuller has sneered at it—in his usually characteristic mannanner: but it is only a sneer.*

I have said that the first edition of 1611, is "the favourite;" but as Speed died in 1629, I know not why the subsequent editions, up to his death, are to be hastily discarded. Accordingly I find a copy of the fourth edition, in 1627, upon LARGE PAPER, in the *Bibl. R. Smith*, p. 280, nº 364; and a similar one in West's collection, (*Bibl. West.* nº 4125) splendidly illustrated, which latter was sold for 6*l.* 10*s.* Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a large paper copy of this edition, together with the *Theatre*, in russia binding, gilt leaves, at 8*l.* 8*s.* 2 vol. † The *Theatre of Great Britain* has been published perhaps more frequently than the history—as early, as 1611, and as late as 1743: see *Gough's British Topography*, vol. i. p. 91: where the work is called "a noble apparatus" to the history. It consists of maps of several counties and principal borough towns of G. B. and has small engravings of palaces and great mansions, in the corners—which the hungry illustrator seizes upon and cuts up without remorse. A good copy of this Theatre (in which the maps and arms are frequently coloured), may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* Du Fresnoy (in Rawlinson's Catalogue) calls the Theatre "a diligent and exact work, and of equal use for the history, as the topography of England," vol. ii. p. 460. A remarkably fine large paper copy of the first edition, 1611, was sold at Woodhouse's sale for 11*l.* 11*s.*

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* What Sir Henry Spelman said to Sir Wm. Dugdale, about Speed, was a harmless joke rather than a sneer. "We are beholden to Mr. Speed and Stowe for *stitching* up for us our English history." Both Stowe and Speed were *Tailors.* Aubrey's Lives of Eminent Men; vol. ii. p. 541.

† In this same catalogue (1822, nº 5531), I find a copy of Speed's "Catalogue of Religious Houses in Great Britain, interleaved, with portrait of Speed inserted," very neat, 15*s.*

he deserves the warm thanks of posterity—for it is, of all others, one of the most tasteful and useful plans ever carried into effect. And Granger has told us, that Speed's work "is, in its kind, incomparably more complete than all the histories of his predecessors put together."* The *History and Lives of XX Kinges of England, &c.* by WILLIAM MARTYN, Esq.† is now, I believe, a volume, coveted chiefly for the brilliant frontispiece of small portraits of the Monarchs whose deeds are recorded in the text. Wm. Marshall was the engraver of these brilliant little heads. The labours of Martyn were never intruded upon the public beyond a second edition, which appeared in 1638. The first was published in 1615. A book of greater intrinsic worth, and of much rarer occurrence, next arrests our attention. I speak of the "*Palæ-Albion, or The History of Great Britaine, &c.* by WILLIAM SLATYER; which appeared without date, but I believe in the year 1621.* Old Anthony a Wood says that the author was "in good esteem for his knowledge in English History, and his excellent vein in Latin and English poetry"—of both of which, indeed, he has exhibited copious specimens, in the Latin and English verses throughout the *Ten Books* of which his history is composed.

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* *Biographical History of England,* vol. ii. p. 320, edit. 1804.

† Martyn's history comprises a period from the reign of Will I. to that of Henry VIII., with the succession of the Dukes, Earls, &c. of this kingdom to the XIIth of James I. London 1615, 1638, folio. The engraved portraits, above noticed, are within very small circles, suspended, medallion-wise, to the shafts of two columns. The curious necessarily covet brilliant impressions of these graphic gems. See *Bibl. Hoblyn,* pt. ii. p. 509. Nicolson notices the second edition as enlarged with the lives of the three succeeding Monarchs: but without the frontispiece. My memory may misgive me, but I seem to possess not a very indistinct recollection of a fine large paper presentation copy of the first edition, with such impressions of the regal portraits as made the beholder almost start back with delightful astonishment! Martyn was recorder of Exeter; and his history was ushered into the world, after his decease, by his sons; who were very anxious that the public should acknowledge the same degree of merit in it which they themselves fancied they discovered. But the event proved sadly otherwise.

It is now time to notice "*The Collection of the History of England* by SAMUEL DANIEL;"† not probably in the precise chronological order in which it was published, but from the "last corrected copy" of the author appearing in 1634; after which it was continued, chiefly by John Trussel, to the year 1685. Daniel stands exceedingly high in the estimation of competent judges, as the preceding note will abundantly testify. About this time came forth the history of Great Britain by DUCHESNE; and towards the end of the same century, appeared the labours of another French historian, of the name of LARRY, connected with our history. I place them thus together,* almost

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* In the recent edition of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. iii. col. 227, there is some account of Slatyer, together with a specimen of the English verses from his history: for which Dr. Bliss, the editor, refers to the *Censura Literaria*, vol. ix. p. 31-36—and where indeed several specimens will be found both of the Latin and English poetry. Dr. Bliss, with good reason, thinks the former superior to the latter. I know not for what reason, but this has always been a rare book in a perfect state. Nicolson gives a very brief notice of it; and it is only to the *Bibl. Beauclerk*, pt. ii. n° 2244, (which copy with another book, was sold for a shilling only), that I am able, just now, to refer for the existence of a copy in a printed catalogue of a private library. A copy is in the British Museum, but not in the Royal or London Institution libraries. An inspection of a sound and neat copy, in the choice collection of Mr. Roger Wilbraham, enables me to point out to the purchaser the necessity of examining whether the copy, he have in view, contain sign. D d. 3—on the reverse of which the work ends. From signature C c 2, the leaves are not numbered. The "marginal notes" are duly mentioned by Wood. As a specimen of one or two of them, let the reader consult p. 113, where the heraldic authorities of John Harding, John Hanvill, and N. Upton are cited, in order to prove what arms "BRUTE bare!" The cut of Hengist at the commencement of Ode VII., is borrowed from Speed.

† It is perhaps difficult to know precisely when the first edition of SAMUEL DANIEL's truly desirable volume appeared. Bishop Nicolson hastily (I think) places it in 1602. Mr. Burnett (*Specimens of English Prose Writers*, vol. ii. p. 368) in 1613. It seems that two editions preceded that of 1634; namely, one in 1618, and another in 1621. The dates of TRUSSEL's (very unworthy) continuation are

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1636, 1650, 1685:—incorporating Daniel's *text*: and *from the Bibl. Hoblyn*, pt. ii. p. 509, these latter should seem to be the preferable editions. The style of Daniel has been generally and warmly commended. Headley calls the author "the Atticus of his day:" *Ancient English Poetry*, vol. i. p. xlii. edit 1787: See also Ellis's *Early English Poets*, vol. ii. p. 316. Echard also praises him in the preface of his own History of England; coupling him with Milton. It must be noted, here, that Daniel was a poet as well as an historian.

* I will, as briefly as possible, dismiss the notice of these two French writers of our history. DUCHESNE's history appeared at Paris in 1634-41; and again in 1666, in two folio volumes. Although the author be called in the first volume of the *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules, &c.* "The FATHER OF FRENCH HISTORIANS," he is, in reference to English History, among the least of its CHILDREN. Du Fresnoy dispatches the work with the laconic, but emphatic, epithet of "Médiocre." LARRY, who was a protestant, published the second volume of his history, first, in 1697: the third in 1698; the first in 1707, and the fourth in 1713. It was much applauded abroad, on its first appearance, as the completest history in the French language: and the portraits, with which it is plentifully furnished, helped to increase its popularity. But scarcely a score of years elapsed, ere the work was found to be jejune and unsatisfactory; and in spite of the style and narrative, which Niceron designates as "coulante" and "intéressante," the work rapidly sunk in estimation: and is now seized upon by Collectors chiefly for the sake of the portraits—which, if blackness, or strong shadow, alone,

parenthetically, and proceed to Milton, Whitelock, and Brady. First of Milton; whose history, however, is very short; it having been first published in 1671, 4to., and afterwards in 1695, 8vo. It has been incorporated in the octavo, and both the folio, editions of his works; the latter, of 1738, the better edition. The history extends only to William the Conqueror.*. The *Memorials of English Affairs* (from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. to the Restoration) by Bulstrode Whitelock, and which first appeared in 1682 †, is an admirable work; but both "the

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possess merit, are most meritorious.‡ Copies on LARGE PAPER are by no means rare. *Mémoires des Hommes Illustres*; vol. i. p. 10.

[*] Mr. D'Israeli, the modern "Indagator invictissimus" of every thing that is CURIOUS and interesting, and precious, relating to our history and literature, has furnished us with the following piece of information respecting Milton's *History of England.* "Milton, in composing his History of England, introduced, in the third Book, a very remarkable digression on the characters of the Long Parliament: a most animated description of a class of political adventurers, with whom modern history has presented many parallels. From tenderness to a party then imagined to be subdued, it was struck out, by command, nor do I find it restituted in Kennet's Collection of English Histories." It was, however, "preserved by a pamphlet in 1681, which has fortunately exhibited one of the warmest pictures in design and colouring by a master's hand." *New Series of Curiosities of Literature*; vol. i. p. 144. But this tract is reprinted in Milton's *Prose Works*, vol. ii. p. 39, Edit. 1738—where its omission, in all the previous editions of Milton's history, is mentioned. My friend Mr. Amyot seems to suspect that Milton was not the author of it: and I own that I incline to his opinion.

[†] I must commence this note with confessing my obligations to the authority with which the last terminated. Whitelock's *Memorials* were first published (as above) "by Arthur, Earl of Anglesea,

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[‡] "The portraits, in number LXVII, are after *Vanderwerff*, by *Van Gunst*, and others;" See Bibl. Fagel, no. 7737. The Originals of these engraved portraits were, I suspect, very frequently, ideal.

Young" and "the Old" Collector will do well to admit only the last edition of 1732 into his library. More ample, and doubtless more valuable, than either of its precursors, is *A Complete History of England*, &c. by ROBERT BRADY, published at London in 1685-1700,* in 2 folio volumes; to which is usually

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who took considerable liberties with the manuscript." The "liberties" usually consisted of a characteristic stroke, or a short critical opinion, which did not harmonise with the private feelings of the Earl." The passages struck out were restored (says Mr. D'Israeli) in the edition of 1732; which have scarcely increased the magnitude of the volume, and "the booksellers imagine that there can be no material difference between the two editions, and wonder at the bibliographical mystery that they can afford to sell the edition of 1682 at 10*s.*, and have £5. 5*s.* for the edition of 1732." *New Series*, &c. vol. i. p. 144. The edition of 1732 is doubtless the safest to purchase; but the recent catalogues of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and Longman and Co. lead us to indulge the hope that a copy of it may be obtained for one-fifth less than the "round sum" mentioned by my very "curious" friend Mr. D'Israeli. Granger says (from Echard) that "these Memorials would have been much more valuable, if his wife had not burnt many of his papers." *Biogr. Hist. of England*, vol. iv. p. 65. "There is an anonymous pamphlet (says Granger) well worth the reader's attention, entitled "*Clarendon and Whitelock further compared.*" It was written by Mr. John Davys, of Hertford College, Oxford." There is another work by Whitelocke, now little read, containing "*Memorials of the English Affairs from the time of Brute to the end of the reign of James I.*" This was published by W. Penn and Dr. Welwood in 1709, and may usually be purchased for a few shillings.

* More cannot be said in recommendation of Brady's history than is said above: and the well-disposed towards an acquisition of good old English History will do well to secure a copy of it at the very reasonable price of £2. 2*s.*, in three vols., as marked in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. Mr. Laing marks a copy "in four vol. not quite uniform" at *£2. 12s. 6d.* The work extends only to the reign of Richard II.: but says the Lord Keeper Guilford "it is compiled so religiously upon the very text, letters, and syllable of

added a third volume, being the author's "*Introduction to the Old English History,*" with a Glossary, &c. 1684, and a fourth, being an "*Historical Treatise of Cities and Boroughs.*" Brady's performance, which has received the warm commendations of Lord Keeper Guilford and Hume, as its title imports, may be considered rather the ground work of a general history of England — it being "all delivered in plain matter of fact, without any reflections or remarques." It is a work, which will every year necessarily become rarer and rarer. The last historian in the seventeenth century whom I shall notice — and who, especially with the admirers of the Whig principles of our constitution, is deservedly held in considerable respect, is JAMES TYRRELL * whose *General History of England,*

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the authorities, especially those upon record, that the work may justly pass for an antiquarian law book. Each volume of the history contains a frontispiece, and a copious Appendix separately numbered. The portrait of James I. is in the first volume; of which the "General Preface" is full of Anglo-Saxon historical erudition. His Introduction to Old English History is "comprehended in three several tracts," &c. together with a Glossary.† This forms a third volume. The account of cities and boroughs, a fourth. A complete copy is in the Library of the Royal Institution. Brady has been long considered as the champion of Toryism, at the period when he wrote. I seek in vain among catalogues — for copies of his estimable labours upon LARGE PAPER.

* Perfect sets of Tyrrel are becoming rarer and rarer every day. The author was professedly a Whig; and Tom Hearne, who made whiggism and republicanism synonymous, observes, in a letter to

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† The TRACTS are these: 1. "*An Answer to Mr. Petyt's Rights of ye Commons asserted;*" and to a book intituled "*Jani Anglorum facies Nova.*" 2. An Answer to a book intituled "*Argumentum Antinormanicum.*" 3. "*The exact history of the succession of the Crown of England;*" second edit. very much enlarged. The GLOSSARY expounds "many words used frequently in our ancient Records, Laws and Historians."

&c. was published in 1696-1704. It is in three, or four folio volumes, according to the fancy of the purchaser. Tyrrell is the very opposite of Brady; and his work abounds with equally curious and important matter. He married the grand-daughter of Usher; and Hearne admits (but with apparent reluctance) that he "is a learned man, although he runs counter now and then

Anstis, of the date of July 11, 1714, "The last time I saw Mr. Tyrrell, he told me he was going to London to print another part of his General History of England. I hope he will retract his errors; but this I cannot well expect, considering his age, and his zeal for republican principles." *Letters of Eminent Persons*, &c. vol. i. page 289. I do not know what "other part" of his English history Hearne can allude to, as Tyrrell died in 1718, having just brought out an enlarged edition of his "*Bibliotheca Politica*, or an Enquiry into the ancient constitution of the English Government," in folio—of which I observe a copy on LARGE PAPER, marked at 10*s*. 6*d*. in Mr. Payne's catalogue. Of the "History,"* I know of no copy upon large paper; nor of any, in any form, which has a date later than 1704. The volumes in fact are nominally *three*, but volumes II. and III, being each of them about double the bulk of volume I. are more commonly bound in *parts;* thus making the entire work consist of five volumes. The purchaser should see that he is supplied with volume III., Part II., printed in 1704, and completing the history to the end of Richard II. In the *Bibl. West.* no. 4133, there was a copy "with a great number of ms. notes in the margin, and insertions of curious ms. papers in a fair hand;" which Paterson, who drew up the catalogue, supposed to be "the work of some very able historian, if not of the author himself." In the collection of Daly's books, which were sold in Dublin in 1792, there was a similar copy, in five vols.: thus described. "To this copy Mr. Tyrrel has made considerable additions in ms. written in a fair hand, which must be worthy of the attention of the learned." It was purchased for £10. 4*s*. 6*d*. I observe an ordinary copy of this work marked at £3. in Mr. Laing's catalogue of 1822: no. 7479.

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* Like Brady's, it extends only to the time of Richard II.; but it has many curious documents, illustrative even of the history of our language; to which I think either Warton, Ritson, or Burnett has referred.

to usually received opinions." See the preface to *Benedict. Abbas*, p. xi. In his *Thomas de Elmham*, page xvi, he seems to squeeze out a compliment to him in a circuitous and heartless manner. The truth is, that Tyrrell's history, together with that of Brady, is indispensable to an historical collection of any extent: but one regrets that the volumes are usually found in such varying sizes.

The opening of the eighteenth century was particularly distinguished by a series, and almost throng, of Histories of England, general or partial, so as to make it somewhat difficult to select them with judgment, and describe them with accuracy. But the names of KENNET and ECHARD—connected with the former—and that of the illustrious CLARENDON, illustrative of the latter, species of history—demand our immediate attention. First, then, of the "*Complete History of England*" usually attributed to BISHOP KENNET, but which was published anonymously—first in 1709, and secondly in 1719,* each edition being in three volumes.

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* First, as to the author. What could be the motive of Bishop Kennet† to *deny* it, is not, at this period, very manifest. That he took an *ample* share in it, is evident from Hearne's affirmation; who says (Oct. 8, 1708) that "Mr. Took told sir Philip Syndem that he paid Dr. Kennet 200 libs for his share in the three vols. of English historians, besides about 100 libs that it cost him in treats." *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*; vol. i. p. 141. Mr. Nichols, in that most interesting 4to. volume called *Anecdotes of Literaturé*, 1780 (subsequently and miraculously expanded into fourteen substantial octavos) tells us, at p. 54, that the compilation of the first two volumes of Kennet's history was by a Mr. Hughes; who is supposed to have written "the general preface without any participation of Dr. Kennet." (For some interesting particulars respecting Kennet, consult p. 532 of the

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† He was not made a Bishop till 1718: when he had the See of Peterborough.

I have little hesitation in affirming, that, considering the authentic and interesting materials of which this

same volume.) This history, as the title imports, is "illustrated with large and useful notes, taken from diverse MSS. and other good authors:" and at the conclusion of the preface to the third volume, we are informed that the author's intention was "to hold an even balance, and to let nothing turn it but truth and justice." The reader has only to glance on the subjoined note* to be convinced of the importance of the materials of which these volumes are composed. They are not destitute of embellishments, such as they are; the heads being engraved by *Vanderbanck.* The list of subscribers is large and respectable. Each volume has a copious index. The third volume of Kennet gave rise to the following publication: "Examen: *or an Enquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a Pretended Complete History; shewing the perverse and wicked Design of it, and the many Falsities and Abuses of Truth contained in it.*" &c. By the Hon. Roger North, Esq. London, 1740, 4to. This, till its recent reprint, was a scarce and coveted book. It contains many curious particulars; although Kennet is hardly treated with even the common civility of a gentleman.

The edition of 1719, commonly called "the best," contains "notes, said to be inserted by Mr. Strype: and several alterations and additions." Nichols, *ibid.* Dr. Rawlinson,† however, seems to doubt the authenticity of these notes as being penned by Strype. See a particularly described copy in *Bibl. Hoblyn.* part ii. p. 508.

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* Vol. I: contains: 1. Milton's *History of England, up to the Conquest:* 2. Daniell's ditto: 3. Ditto, *Life of William the First:* 4. *The same of William II. down to Henry VI.*—that of Richard II. being "new writ:" 5. Habington's *Life of Edward IV:* 6. Sir Thomas More's *Life of Edward V., and of Richard III.*—continued by Hall and Holinshed: 7. Buck's *Life of Richard III.:* 8. Lord Bacon's *Life of Henry VII.*

Vol. II. contains: 1. Lord Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII:* 2. Hayward's *Life of Edward VI.:* 3. Hughes's *Life of Queen Mary,* translated from the Latin of Francis, Bishop of Hereford: 4. Camden's *Life of Elizabeth, translated by Davis:* 5. *Appendix to the same:* 6. Camden's *Annals of James I.* never before in English. 7. Arthur Wilson's *Life of James I.*

Vol. III. From Charles I. to William III. inclusive—"all new writ by a learned and impartial hand;" which "hand" is supposed to be *Kennet's.*

† *Translation of Du Fresnoy;* vol. ii. 464, note*.

work is composed, (and of which the subjoined note affords a testimony) it must be entitled to a more conspicuous place in the Library of the careful collector than either of its predecessors: and if the materials are sound, it is but of second importance by whom they were collected; although, in my own estimation, the hand of Kennet was chiefly instrumental in their selection. The history of LAURENCE ECHARD,* of which both editions were published just one year after those of Kennet, seems to have less claim upon the attention of posterity; although (as the subjoined note may testify) there have not been wanting weighty authorities to recommend it to the notice of the author's contemporaries. But, on the whole, Echard is admitted with reluctance, though sometimes from

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The LARGE PAPER copies, are by no means rare. Messrs Payne and Foss mark a neat copy of the second and best edition at £3. 3*s*.

* "Collectio minime contemnenda"—says Fabricius, as he commences his analysis of the contents of each volume of the first edition. *Bibl. Lat. Med. et Inf. Ætat.* vol. i. p. 274, edit, 1734. In his preface, however, Echard treats the monkish writers of the middle ages, and even Holinshed and Speed, very uncourteously: as highly disagreeble to the taste and genius of this refined age;" and as "now much neglected and almost laid aside"—observations, which equally prove the author's want of judgment and of taste, if not of *knowledge*. Bishop Nicolson oddly observes, that "this history was chiefly intended for the useful diversion of the nobility and gentry." *Engl. Hist. Libr.* p. 74: and Rawlinson allows that it was "much esteemed by the author's countrymen." *Trans. of Du Fresnoy*, vol. ii. p. 466. The author of the "*Church History of the Catholicks*" has however accused Echard of "venturing into the world, without the ceremony of quotations." Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, had a royal privilege for the exclusive sale of the first edition, for fourteen years. Of the second, which does not seem to hold out any advantages over the first, there are magnificent copies on LARGE PAPER—printed in the fine style of the first half of the eighteenth century.

necessity, into "the Young Man's" historical collection.

Perhaps, pursuing exact chronological order, I ought here to notice the *Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England* by FRANCIS SANDFORD, of which the best edition appeared about this time; namely, in 1707; and of which copies on large paper are considered as among the great guns even of magnificent collections. But the lustre of all partial and

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* Although this edition, with additions and improvements by STEBBING, be doubtless the best, yet I recommend the *very* nice and curious Collector to avail himself also of the previous edition of 1677; because the chief attractions of this work consist in the *Embellishments*—which are engravings of tombs, seals, devices, arms, quarterings, crests and supporters, &c. of the several monarchs, &c. The earlier edition will necessarily have the choicer impressions of the plates; and if these be taken out and inlaid, as duplicates, in the later edition,† I hardly know of a more splendid and magnificent volume—especially if it be on LARGE PAPER: which indeed is of extreme rarity. Mr. Grenville possesses one of the finest copies of this second edition, on large paper, with which I am acquainted. It had once (I believe) graced the shelves of the Lee Priory Library. A similar copy, at Althorp, bound in russia, was furnished by Messrs. Arch at the cost of £36. 15*s*. In Osborne's time (1759) it might have been purchased for £2. 12*s*. 6*d*. in this state. The catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, marks a copy of the small paper, in russia, at 10*l*. 10*s*.: and a "tall copy, in russia" is marked at 9*l*. 9*s*. in the catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co. Messrs. Arch gallantly lift up the price to 12*l*. 12*s*. Sandford may therefore be said to be "looking up" in the market. With this "Genealogical History" is usually united, in a large library, "*the History of the Coronation of James II.*" 1687, with numerous plates. A fine copy may be worth 5*l*. 5*s*.

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† Messrs. Payne and Foss present us with a similar copy in their recent catalogue—but it seems to be BEYOND all price! At least, none is affixed. It is on small paper. Watt will supply the other magnificent work of Sandford. The history of such costly publications, at such a period, must be curious.

even general Histories of England, was eclipsed, at the opening of the eighteenth century, by the *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars*—from the powerful pen of LORD CLARENDON:* a work, of which the impres-

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* A pleasing little bibliographical memoir might be composed respecting the progress and success of this immortal work: which has placed the author among the acutest observers, profoundest thinkers, and most impartial historians, of any age or nation.† But my business is with a few simple facts . . and to be of service to the reader chiefly in the selection of the more preferable editions of Lord Clarendon's history. The work first appeared in three folio volumes, in the years 1702, 1703, and 1704. The Proclamation of Queen Anne, for fourteen years exclusive sale, is dated "*at Hampton Court, the 24th day of June,* 1703." The preface was written by Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, one of the brightest ornaments of the University of Oxford. *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ,* vol. i. p. 55. Some of the titles of this first edition (Dr. Bliss tells us) are uniformly dated 1704. This was the favourite edition, especially on LARGE PAPER, which served for the Grangerites to illustrate. I observe such a copy

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† It were idle to quote authorities. Sir Walter Scott, in his edition of *Dryden's Works,* vol. ix. p. 63, quotes Hume only: but Walpole, Granger, Lodge, and Chalmers, may be also consulted with advantage. Dryden addressed some verses to Lord Clarendon on the new year's day of 1662, when the Chancellor enjoyed the full confidence of the Monarch and the nation: but the poet's Muse was not in her best trim on the occasion, and the profligate Charles more than divides the eulogies upon the upright Chancellor. How *ought* Dryden to have addressed that great man in his banishment? and how magnificent are the lines of Pope to Harley, Earl of Oxford, on a similar occasion? To revert to the history:—it is the *matter* which chiefly fixes the attention, and confirms the judgment: for the perusal of Clarendon is, after all, any thing but a *recreation.* His style is cumbrous. His periods are long and frequently involved. The very opening of the work, although indicative of a lofty and generous turn of mind, is somewhat obscure and oppressive. We rise from Clarendon, as we sometimes do from Milton — often charmed and astonished—but a little wearied, and well pleased to rise. It is the magnanimous impartiality of the Chancellor, as well as his inflexible adherence to truth, which constitutes the chief excellence of his History. Many writers, I think, have described characters as vividly and as copiously; but it is the *honesty* of Lord Clarendon's descriptions which make his figures "*stand out* of the canvas" and claim our irresistible attention. Truth has mixed up his colours — and time will render them only more mellow and attractive. Of all the characters given by writers of Clarendon, that by Granger is one of the most pithy and exact.

sions and profits have increased in an equal ratio — and of which the popularity is built upon an impe-

of it, together with a similar one of the *State Papers,* (first published in 1767) in seven vols., marked at £21. in the recent catalogue of Messrs Payne and Foss. A second folio edition of the History appeared in 1707, of which there are two copies, on large paper, at moderate prices, in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co.; and a pirated edition of this impression came out at Dublin in 1719. The octavo editions are almost innumerable; beginning with the year 1705, and ending with 1819. The exclusive printing vests in the University. A *Supplement* to Lord Clarendon's history, containing tracts, speeches, letters, &c.: " with the heads [portraits] of the great men on both sides, eighty-five in number," was first published at London, in 1717; again in 1724, 8vo. These heads had better been elsewhere. " The *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland,*" first appeared in 1720, 8vo. A *Collection of Tracts* (obtained from Lord Clarendon's youngest daughter, the Lady Frances Knighteley) was also first published at London, in 1727, folio. The preceding, with the Chancellor's *Autobiography,* first published at Oxford, in 1759 in folio and octavo —again in 1761, 8vo.—and again, at the same place, in 1817, 4to. to harmonise with the 4to. edition of the *Rebellion in England and Ireland,* in 1816, 6 vols.—form the principal works that have raised Lord Clarendon to that rank which he will probably ever maintain in the annals of historical fame. His *Religion and Policy,* which was first published at Oxford, in 1811, 8vo. 2 vols., is not likely to meet with the success of the noble author's previous labours.

Of the editions just enumerated, I recommend, unhesitatingly, " the Old Man " to the recent quarto impression: as less incommodious than the folio, and as equally comforting to the eye. Mr. Collingwood, the University printer, hath indeed made it a beautiful typographical production. * The " Young Man " may choose from an almost countless number of *octavo* editions; and will probably hold out lustily for the large paper of the *Master's* edition (printed, rishable basis. A statesman, a lawyer, and a philosopher in its most practical, and perhaps rational, sense, there is hardly any name which has reached us, encirled by purer rays of renown, than that of Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; or any which is likely to go down to posterity in a more unsullied state of purity. When one considers the times in which this celebrated Lord Chancellor lived, the station which he filled, the characters with whom he came in competition—(as able as they were intrepid, daring, and corrupt) his family connections, his career of glory; brightest in its wane — and, above all, THE LEGACY, which, in his *History*, he has bequeathed to posterity,

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* Copies of this Oxford edition, in all forms and conditions, may be obtained of our principal booksellers. Messrs. Payne and Foss, who are the London publishers for the University of Oxford, seem to revel in a proud display of copies: see their last catalogue, nos. 5616—5620.

says Dr. Bliss, "for Masters of Art only"*) in 1731, or of some earlier, or later impression. But the recently favourite edition has been that of 1807, 8vo.: which is already exhausted, and of which the large paper copies exhibit a beautiful book. Need I remind the reader of that most exquisite and matchless ILLUSTRATED large paper copy of this edition, which has been so imperfectly described in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*? And when I mention this, I am not unmindful of that still MORE marvellously illustrated copy, of the *folio* edition, which belonged to the late Mr. Sutherland, and which is briefly mentioned at page 668 of the *Bibliomania*. The first copy is "matchless" as an octavo, and containing *prints* only. The latter admits *drawings* also.†

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* *Athen. Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 1024.

† And here, a word or two about the portrait of the illustrious author himself. It is certain that, if the engraved head of him by Fittler, in the recent edition of 1816, be a *resemblance* to the Original, those portraits, by preceding engravers, from the pencils of Lely and Zoust, are not so: and Granger (vol. iii. p. 360) tells us that "the best picture, and the truest likeness of him, is that which was painted by Sir Peter Lely." The portrait to the quarto Oxford edition, represents the Chancellor when he was a young man—but he has, here, a hooked or roman nose; whereas, in the other portraits, the nose is rather flat. *Once* "a roman nose," *always* a roman nose. See Mr. Harding's Illustrious Portraits: which gives us the head by Lely, admirably engraved by Cooper.

... I hardly know how to call upon both "the Young," and "the Old," lover of good books, sufficiently to reverence those invaluable volumes known by the title of the "*History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, begun in the year* 1641," by the great author in question.

I am now approaching the period when "*General Histories*" of England were written in a more methodical order—when the stream of events flowed on uninterruptedly; and when the reader might commence with the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and conclude with the elevation of the House of Hanover. The previous histories contained detached Memoirs, or Lives, or Annals. They supplied the materials for the picture, rather than exhibited the picture itself. Or, they were as the groups, or main features, of the composition; wanting that *keeping* and *expression* which arise entirely from the magic of colour. At length appeared an History of England, from the pen of a foreigner, which, till the publication of Hume's celebrated history, was attended by an unprecedented popularity in its sale. I am of course alluding to the work of Rapin;[*] first published in the French language at *Amsterdam*, in 1724, in ten quarto volumes;

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[*] The name of Rapin-Thoyras will continue to be as familiar to the English as to foreigners; and a great deal of amusing bibliographical discussion belongs to the account of the editions of his history. The two French quarto editions above mentioned, each of which contains a brilliant head of Rapin, may be had at very slender prices indeed. The work was translated, and improved by "Notes ecclesiastical and civil," by Tindall, and published in 1728, 8vo. in 15 volumes. A continuation, by Tindall, appeared in 1732: the whole in 3 vols. folio. This folio was again published in 1743, with the Maps,

and reprinted the following year at *Trevoux*, in the same number of quarto volumes. It was shortly

Plans, Summary and Medallic History,[*] in 5 folio volumes; and the octavo, in 1757, in 21 volumes: so that both these latter editions, of their respective sizes, must be considered the preferable ones. They are dear, in fine condition. A copy of the former, with the addition of the *Monuments and Houbraken's heads*,[†] is worth £31. 10s. —and even of the previous folio of 1732, with the Summary and Medallic History, a copy, in 5 volumes, is marked at £12. 12s. in Payne's Catalogue; whereas, with the portraits of Houbraken inserted, it is valued at £31. 10*s*. "in russia, with gilt leaves," by Messrs. Arch. A copy of the best octavo, neatly bound, is worth about £10. 10*s*. The recent labours of Mr. Archdeacon Coxe have taught us the value of Tindall's[‡] Continuation. No historical library can be perfect without it.

But a word only for the VERY curious—Young and Old Collector. It is well known that there are copies of the best folio Rapin upon *fine writing paper*: and such copies, if they possess fine proofs of the heads engraved by Houbraken and Birch, are . . . NOT NOW to be purchased—unless on the death of a very eminent collector. Our old Collectors[§] usually enriched their libraries with such copies; but afterwards translated into our own language, and published with a continuation by Tindall, in two octavo, and three folio, impressions. Such a successful sale was without a parallel: while the skill of the Engraver was latterly called in aid to embellish the text of the Historian. Whatever may be the superiority of the labours of Hume, Henry, and later historians, let me assure the well educated and tasteful collector of books, that he can have no brighter, or more desirable ornament, in the historical department of his library, than the second folio edition of Rapin and Tindall, adorned by the heads of Vertue and Houbraken. He must shun the last folio, by Harrison, as he would a plague-stricken Turk.

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[*] The 5th volume, containing the maps, monuments, plans of battles, &c. was published by itself: but these are usually incorporated in the body of the work, in their proper places.

[†] *Birch's Lives of Illustrious Persons*, with their portraits engraved by Vertue and Houbraken, were published in a magnificent folio volume in 1745-51, of which copies, on LARGE PAPER, with proof impressions of the plates, have brought from 20 to 30 guineas. I suspect, however, that there was a very *liberal* number of these proofs taken, and that the large paper of Birch is almost as common as the small. It is from this work that the heads were taken to embellish Tindall's Rapin; and it must be admitted that they form splendid and appropriate ornaments.

[‡] Tindall was assisted by the learned Morant; who, in fact, abridged his history, and published it in 1747, 8vo. 3 vols. Mr. Archdeacon Coxe says, (Pref. to Memoirs of Lord Oxford) that the Continuation was written by Dr. Birch. Th notes to the former part are excellent, and constitute the principal reason for preferring the translation to Rapin's original edition.

[§] West's extraordinary copy was *not*, however, upon fine writing paper. In the *Bibl. West.* n°. 4136, it is called a matchless set—"embellished with several hundred *extra* portraits, plans, maps, views, public buildings, medals—many of which are exceedingly scarce, with MS. illustrations of the prints." This copy was sold for 54*l*. 12*s*. I would fain know in whose possession it now is?

The present is probably the fittest place to notice the publications of Hearne, to which some allusion has been made in a preceding page.* As Hearne died between the publication of Rapin's history and that of Carte, (presently to be noticed) we may as well therefore occupy a few pages with the register of his historical works,† in the chronological order in which

I know of none which exceeds that at Althorp, bound in 8 volumes, (including the Summary of the Maps and Plans) which had belonged to George Steevens, and which was not obtained under the sum of seventy guineas. It is bound in calf, with a broad border of gold on the sides, having the edges of the leaves marbled, and gilt. I am told that a fine, similar, copy adorns the library at Woburn Abbey. The late Sir M. M. Sykes justly boasted of a similar treasure—bound in red morocco, and obtained of Mr. Evans. Mr. Dent is also in possession of a similar copy. It is now a work of the rarest possible occurrence.

† "The last who has dug deep into the mine [of English History] was Thomas Hearne, a clerk of Oxford, poor in fortune, and indeed poor in understanding. His minute and obscure diligence, his vo-

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* See page 169, ante.

they appeared. The ridicule and satire which once pursued the person and the publications of the author,

racious and undistinguishing appetite, and the coarse vulgarity of his taste and style, have exposed him to the ridicule of idle wits. Yet it cannot be denied that Thomas Hearne has gathered many gleanings of the harvest; but if his own prefaces are filled with crude and extraneous matter, his editions will be always recommended by their accuracy and use." GIBBON, *Misc. Works.* vol. iii. p. 566—7.

Let me premise, that a complete list of ALL Hearne's works may be found at the end of the Biographies of Leland, Wood, and Hearne, published at Oxford, in 1772, 8vo. 2 vols.* My business here is only with the historical works, including however the lives of Great Men. I begin with one of the greatest. I. *Spelman's Life of Alfred, from the original MS. with considerable additions,* 1709, 8vo. The large paper is scarce; but the small is common and cheap. Hearne got into a scrape about the prefix of Alfred's portrait, and especially about the long and dignified beard which is flowing down that monarch's breast. He thought it worth while to defend this beard, pretty stiffly, in his *Johan. Glastoniens. Chron.* vol. ii. p. 648. I had supposed that there were no copies of the *Alfred* on large paper, but I find the fact established by a letter from Hearne to Cherry, soon after the publication of the work: *Letters of Eminent Persons*; vol. i. p. 191. Indeed, Mr. Grenville possesses it. II. *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary;* Oxon, 1710-12, 8vo. 9 vols: 1745, 8vo. *Second Edition:* 1770, 8vo. *Third Edition.* Of the first and original edition, only 108 copies were printed on small paper; and, as it should seem from the list of Hearne's works, at the end of the 9th volume, published in 1712, only 12 copies on LARGE PAPER. It is difficult to say where these 12 copies are now to be found. The Bishop of Ely (More), Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, Dr. Frewin, Mr. Francis Cherry, Dean Aldrich, Charles, Earl of Sunderland, John Bridges,† are *now* forgotten; and Hearne stands upon a pedestal which may be said to have truth and honour

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* In the *British Bibliographer,* vol. i. p. 241 &c. 385, &c. there appears a very full account (furnished by myself) of the contents of *some* of Hearne's scarcer works —and although there are abundant materials for the completion of this account, the probability is that no encouraging opportunity will present itself But the reader may see a collection of critical opinions, pronounced upon Hearne's labours, in the *Bibliomania,* p. 441, &c.

† Bridges's copy, at the sale of his library in 1725, was purchased by Fletcher Gyles, the bookseller, for 10*l.* 12*s.* Gyles lived in Holborn, and was succeeded by Lockyer Davies. He purchased lustily at Bridges's sale.

Lord Somers, Rev. Mr. Hinton, Thomas Rawlinson, Sir T. Sebright, and Dr. Stratford, Canon of Christ Church, had each a copy. Of these I can only refer with certainty to the libraries of the University of Cambridge, Woburn, and Blenheim, as still possessing a copy on large paper. The copy at Christ Church College, Oxford, is on small paper: which, as Dean Aldrich gave all his books to that college, is a little extraordinary; the more so, as the LARGE PAPER HEARNES, at Christ Church, are in remarkably fine condition. Lord Oxford had a copy, which might have been bought at one of Tom Rawlinson's sales. The copies of Lord Somers, Dean Aldrich, Mr. Hinton, Tom Rawlinson, and Dr. Stratford, have doubtless got into other collections.

Nor do the noble libraries of Rutland, Beaufort, and Spencer, possess it in any other shape but in *small* paper; and Mr. Grenville is compelled to solace himself with the process of *inlaying*, in order that his regiment of GRENADIER HEARNES may be of the same height. After this, who shall venture upon fixing a price on such a treasure? Thus much only be it permitted me to say. I have heard a young and adventurous book-knight remark, that 100 GUINEAS should not stand between him and a large paper copy of the first edition of Leland's Itinerary!! Surely, the ghost of Tom Hearne will be seen flitting about the auction room of Mr. Evans—when *that* event arrives!

But the small paper is of rare occurrence,* and yet its value is very differently estimated. Mr. Thorpe, in his recent catalogue, marks it at 5*l.* 5*s.*; and Mr. Bohn, at one half of that sum. However, in point of intrinsic worth, it is rather inferior to the succeeding for its basis. His works, which present us with portions of History, chiefly local, are now coveted by the

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* It was rare even at the time of publication. Thus, Gale writes to Hearne in Sep. 1712, "A friend of mine, the Dean of Rippon, is much concerned that he cannot procure your Itinerary for money." For an account of its rarity and cost, on large paper, see that of the *Collectanea*, its companion, post. The *Itinerary*, however, (if it be the edition of 1710) seems to have sunk prodigiously in price in Osborne's sheet catalogue of 1759; for it is there marked at 2*l.* 5*s.* In the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. p. 366, mention is made of "some Grub-street people reprinting this edition of the Itinerary." Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, told Hearne so; but added, "it would only make *his* still the more valuable." I believe no such reprint ever appeared.

editions; of which the third, of 1770, (as its prefix or advertisement notices) is doubtless the best. Of the second edition of 1745, there were 350 copies on small, and 50 on large paper. A copy of the large was sold for 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* at a late sale of Mr. Evans's. Of the third, to the best of my observation, no number of either is specified in the preface or prefix: but the original price was 2*l.* 2*s.* the small, and 3*l.* 3*s.* the large paper. I have purchased a large paper of the third, in russia binding, for 5*l.* 5*s.*

III. *I. Lelandi Antiquarii de Rebus Britannicis Collectanea. Oxon.* 1715, 8vo. 6 vols. First edition; reprinted in 1745 and 1774. Of the first edition, only 150 copies were printed on small paper, and a very few (the number not specified) on large. It was of great rarity during the Editor's life-time; and it should seem that LARGE PAPER copies of this first edition, and of the *Itinerary* of 1710, were considered as the true Keimelia of a thorough-bred Collector's library.*

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* In the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. p. 304, is the following memorandum, dated April 30, 1714, from Hearne's diary. "Whereas my edition of Leland's Itinerary in 9 vols. was sold to subscribers for 37 shillings the small paper, and 45 shillings the large paper; they now go at a prodigious price, viz. at 10 or 12 guineas. Mr. Clements, bookseller in Oxford, bought Mr. Hinton of Corpus's copy (he being a subscriber for large paper) for 5 guineas, and immediately sold it to another bookseller at London for 8 guineas, who gave him many thanks for his bargain, it being said that he was to have 12 guineas of another for them." At a subsequent period, Hearne makes the following memoranda: Sep. 24, 1724, I paid Mr. Samuel Wilmot, of Oxford, bookseller, 20 guineas for a complete set of my edition of Leland's *Itinerary* in 9 vols. and his *Collectanea* in 6 vols. The set belonged to Dr. Charlett. He would not abate a penny. I bought these books for Mr. Vansittart, of Shottesbroke, in Berks. A Mr. Edward Prideaux Gwyn thought that they were cheap; being now worth much more." This transaction is disclosed by Hearne, in a gossipping letter to the Rev. L. Torkington, who had given him the commission: see *Letters of Eminent Persons*, (from MSS. in the Bodleian Library) vol. ii. p. 69. In this reference, Hearne tells his correspondent that "the price is not dear, considering the great scarceness of the books, and the goodness of the set." Qu. Where is this set *now?* Does it grace the shelves of the library of Lord Bexley?—who, I know, hath a keen appetite for large paper copies of elegant works.

On consulting the *Letters of Eminent Persons*, vol. i. p. 279, I find Hearne thus complaining of the expenses of printing these *Collectanea* of Leland. "I am now, (he says, in a letter to Mr. Allen) as you know, printing Leland's Collectanea about our British Antiquities, and the work hath been so chargeable, that had it not antiquary, and respected by the scholar. The "old" and the "young," professedly attached to BOOK-

A cut copy of the large paper of the Collectanea was sold for 14*l.* at a late sale at Mr. Evans's. Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a small paper copy of this first edition of the Collectanea at 4*l.* 4*s.* Mr. Thorpe marks the same, 9 vols. in 5, calf gilt, at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

IV. J. *Rossi Antiquar. Warwicensis Hist. Reg. Angliæ. Oxon.* 1716, 8vo. Original Edition: only sixty copies printed, of which twelve were on large paper. It was reprinted in 1745; of which reprint, a copy on large paper was sold for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6d. at a late sale at Mr. Evans's. A small paper is marked at 14*s.* by Messrs. Arch. The preface to this work is exceedingly interesting, in developing the real and wretched situation of Hearne, at the time of editing it. "And now, Sir, (says Wagstaffe to Hearne, in a letter to him, of the date of May 30, 1716) you must give me leave to mention the great pleasure with which I read your preface to *Rowse.* It discovers a wonderful constancy and resolution in adhering to a well settled principle, and is so pathetical a relation of your sufferings, as not only raises our pity, but makes them our own: in a word, 'tis full of such sentiments as are unknown to the degeneracy of the present age, and are the peculiar affections of a soul prepared to suffer for conscience-sake." *Letters of Eminent Persons*; vol. ii. p. 25. The passage referred to by Wagstaffe, is subjoined in a note—in the same authority.

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been for the encouragement of several noble and generous persons, I could not have pretended to have set about it with any prospect of success; though I am very sorry to say, that I have not met with the least encouragement in this place. [Oxford.] ... Such expensive undertakings are enough to lessen the fortune of any one, though of a considerable estate; but then the burden is so much the heavier upon me, as I have only a salary of ten pounds per ann. (without any other place) and am so far from enjoying any estate, that my near relations were never able to contribute any thing to the education I have had, or to share in any of those expenses I have been put to during my residence here." On consulting the *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. i. p. 136, there appears the following memorandum, in Hearne's Diary, relating to the EXPENSES OF PRINTING books at Oxford about the year 1708. "The printers say they had 18*s.* a sheet for composing Lord Clarendon's history. They had 15*s.* a sheet for composing Pliny's Epistles: 16*s.* for Livy, [his own edition] per sheet. Dr. Mill paid 10*s.* per sheet for composing the text and notes at bottom of his New Testament. Bennett paid 12*s.* per sheet for composing Thucydides. For Mr. Bugg's book, called *Goliah*, he paid but 13*s.* composing, and all other things belonging to the press, and for paper 7*s.* per ream.

COLLECTING, can never be thoroughly happy, if their *Hearnëan Series* be not complete. Neither class

V. *Titi Livii Foro-Juliensis Vita Henrici. V. Reg. Angl. Oxon.* 1716, 8vo. To this work there were 100 subscribers; of whom 46 had copies on large paper. The most amusing part of it, is the collection of letters (cxxii. in number) from p. 99 to 216—the biography of Henry comprising only 95 pages. These letters were taken from the collection of Dr. Smith. A copy of this book, on LARGE PAPER, was sold for 7*l.* at a late sale at Mr. Evans's.

VI. *Aluredi Beverlacensis Annales, sive historia de gestis Rerum Britanniæ, &c. Oxon.* 1716, 8vo. Of the 148 copies printed, there were 33 copies on large paper. The small was published at 8*s.* and the large at 12*s.* A copy of the small paper is marked at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Longman for 1822; and a copy of the large paper was sold for 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's. But it usually bears a higher price. It is very rare.

VII. *G. Roperi Vita D. Thomæ Mori, &c. Oxon* 1716, 8vo. One hundred and forty-eight copies printed; of which *forty-two* were on LARGE PAPER. It is therefore erroneous to suppose the large paper of this work to be the rarest, or any thing like the rarest, of the large paper Hearnes. Yet copies, in this condition, bring great prices. That, at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library, most splendidly bound by C. Lewis, in Venetian morocco, in the Grolier style, was purchased by the Hon. Mr. Finch, for 35*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* A similar copy, at a subsequent sale at Mr. Evans's, reached a yet higher sum; namely, 37*l.* 16*s.* Messrs. Longman mark a small paper at 3*l.* 3*s.* The portrait of More, prefixed to this book, is a very sorry performance.

VIII. *G. Camdeni Annales Rer. Anglicar. &c. regn. Elizabethà. Oxon.* 1717, 8vo. 3 vols. There were 50 copies on large paper. Mr. Thorpe marks a fine copy of the small paper, in extra russia binding, at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A copy, on large paper, was sold for 7*l.* 7*s.* at a late sale at Mr. Evans's.

IX. *G. Neubrigiensis Historia, &c. Oxon.* 1719. 8vo. 3 vols. From the list of subscribers, vol. i. p. cxxiii, there appear to have been not fewer than 90 copies on large paper. This work, both on large and small paper, is among the most ordinary and low priced of those of Hearne; but it is, at the same time, one of the most intrinsically valuable, and singularly illustrative of the gossipping turn of mind of the Editor. A fine small paper copy is marked at of Collectors must expect the *earlier* and *choicer* editions of *all* the works of this indefatigable author; but it may be no unreasonable wish to desire to possess

2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue; and a fine large paper copy, in russia, bears the elevated price of 10*l.* 10*s.* in Messrs. Arch's catalogue of 1822—the sum which it brought at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library.

X. *Sprotti Chronica. Oxon.* 1719, 8vo. Originally published at 12*s.* the large, and 8*s.* the small paper. Messrs. Arch mark an uncut copy, with russia back, at 14*s.*; and a fine copy of the large paper was sold for 5*l.* 5*s.* at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library.

XI. *Textus Roffensis. Oxon.* 1720, 8vo. A copy on LARGE PAPER was recently sold for 3*l.* 3*s.*—though a very fine one of this description brought 7*l.* 7*s.* at the sale of Mr. W. Taylor's library. There were 72 copies subscribed for. A very neat copy of the small paper, with gilt leaves, is marked at 15*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue.

XII. *Roberti de Avesbury Historia de Mirab. gestis Edvardi III. Oxon.* 1720, 8vo. This is one of the most curious and amusing of Hearne's pieces; but, like many of them, the most so, when relating to extraneous matter. The letters between Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn (of which a specimen appears in the *Bibliomania*, p. 285-7) are among the most interesting of the Appendix. It should seem that there were 176 Subscribers, but no large paper are specified; yet Osborne, in his catalogue of 1759, marks such a copy at 15*s.*: and a similar copy was sold, at the sale of Mr. W. Taylor's library, for £7. 10*s.* Messrs. Arch mark a similar copy, bound in russia, by Lewis, at £7. 7*s.* A fine copy of the small paper, in russia binding, is marked at £2. 2*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue. In the *Brit. Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 78-85, appear copious extracts from this singular volume.

XIII. *Ioannis de Fordun Scotichronicon Genuinum, Oxon.* 1722, 8vo. 5 vols. One hundred and fifty-one subscribers; but, as far as I can discover, the number of large paper copies is not specified. The original price was £1. 1*s.* the large; and 10*s.* 6*d.* the small; per volume. It is among the commonest of Hearne's pieces; and was reprinted, with additions and improvements, at Edinburgh in 1759, in two volumes folio. Of Hearne's edition, a neat copy on small paper, with marbled leaves, is marked at £2. 5*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue; and an uncut copy, in Venetian morocco half bind-those which are really and bonâ fide necessary in the department more exclusively historical. Hence, en-

ing, at £3. 13*s.* 6*d.* by Mr. Bohn. A copy on large paper was sold at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's for £7.: but a very fine one, of a similar description, was bought by Mr. Clarke, at the sale of Mr. W. Taylor's library, for £ 15.

XIV. *Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis, Oxon.* 1723, 8vo., 2 vols. There were 160 subscribers; but, as far as I can discover, the number of large paper copies is not specified. The original price was £2. 2*s.* the large, and £1. 1*s.* the small. The MS.* from which this work was printed, was supplied, or rather given to the Editor, by a Mr. Richard Graves of Mickleton, in Glocestershire—one of Hearne's warmest friends and earliest patrons; and it lately fell to the lot of Mr. Evans to sell the identical LARGE PAPER presentation copy to the Donor of the MS.—beautifully bound in red morocco—for £19. 19*s.* Lord Aylesford was the fortunate purchaser of this unique treasure, in its way. The small paper may be worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

XV. *Robert of Glocester's Chronicle* (in verse) *transcribed and now first published from a MS. in the Harleyan Library, Oxon.* 1724, 8vo. 2 vols. Printed in the black letter: and among the most valuable and important of Hearne's publications. The very first line of the joying *this* class complete, NENNIUS looks with complacency upon his octavo shelves; and POLYDORE

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* This publication of Hearne is full of all manner of desultory, and yet neither unamusing nor uninstructive, memoranda, or supplemental pieces. In conformity with the plan above stated — of publishing a raisonné catalogue or analysis of Hearne's pieces—I had transcribed very many passages from the present. From these, I subjoin the following curious, and generally unknown, piece of old English poetry. "Some verses on King Henry VI. and his bad Counsellors, as he was sitting in Parliament in the 28th year of his reign, which I shall here publish, as I transcribed† them, some years agoe, from a MS. paper in a box in the Ashmolean Museum:

For fere or favour or eny false man,
Lese not the love of al a rōialte
Be ware, y say, for by saynt Julyan,
Duke, Jugē, Baron̄, Archyebyschop at : : he be,
He wyll repente withynne ys monthes three.
Let folke accuse, excuse theym as they can,
Recyde no goode, let all such brybery be,
Supporte theȳ not, that thys wo be gan,

† Coll. nostr. MSS. vol. LIX. p. 10.

text of this Chronicle (of the XIIIth century) should be the motto of every true-born Englishman:

Engelond ys a wel god lond, ich wene of eche lond best.

It was originally published at £1. 1*s*. the small, and 2*l*. 2*s*. the large paper; but, along with its successor and companion, Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, it having been reprinted with great care (but without any additions) it has now fallen somewhat in price. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a new and very neat small paper copy at 4*l*. 4*s*.: and Mr. Thorpe has a "fine copy, morocco, gilt leaves, silk insides," at the reduced price of 2*l*. 15*s*.: but this latter has, in all probability, long taken its departure. Mr. Evans recently sold a large paper copy for 7*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; yet Mr. Watson Taylor's fine copy, purchased by Mr. Cuthell, reached the price of 16*l*. 16*s*. The reprint, in 1810, was published in an octavo, a royal octavo, and a quarto form. The two first are to be had at very reasonable prices: the latter ranges with the quarto re-impressions of the later Chroniclers.

XVI. *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle (as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne) from the death of Cadwaladon to the end of King Edward the First's reign. Oxon.* 1725, 8vo. 2 vols. The companion to the preceding; and of about equal rarity and intrinsic worth. I remember to have once seen Mr. Manson, the late bookseller, gallantly push a large paper copy of this first edition to the sum of £33. 12*s*. — at which price he bought it for the late Mr. Towneley. At a recent sale at Mr. Evans's it produced only £5. 7*s*. 6*d*. Yet Mr. Watson Taylor's copy produced 14*l*. 14*s*. Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a small paper copy at 5*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. This Chronicle

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But lete them were such clothes as they span,
And flein fro yow there wages, and see.
For y ensure yow by God, and by saynct Anne,
Some most goo hens, ther may no beter be,
And ells ys lost all thys lond and we.
Hange uppe suche false men to awr Soverayne Lord,
That ever conseylyd hym with fals men to be acordyd.

Vol. ii. p. 663.

rests contented with the more pigmy squadrons of his fine historical army. But to neither of these *Viri*

has been reprinted like its precursor; and the reprint may be obtained at equally reasonable prices.

XVII. XVIII. XIX. THE GLASTONBURY ANTIQUITIES. Although it should seem that the publications of Hearne, relating to these Antiquitities, were rather *topographical* than historical, yet as, with the usual peculiarities of the author, they exhibit a *Miscellany* in which there are several things appertaining to the earlier periods of our *History*, I have resolved upon classing them in the present order, and embodying them as the reader here observes: premising, that scarcely fewer than twenty well filled octavo pages have been devoted to an account of these three works, relating to the Antiquities of Glastonbury, in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 241. *The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury; by an Anonymous Author.** *Oxford*, 1722, 8vo. This is one of the handsomest of Hearne's publications; and one of the few which contains an English preface; but, it must be confessed, that the critical reader could well dispense with a great deal of extraneous matter. It was published at 10*s.* 6*d.* the small paper, and 1*l.* 1*s.* the large. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a large paper copy, in blue morocco, at 8*l.* 8*s.* There were only 151 subscribers to both large and small; and considering that it is a topographical work, one is surprised at its frequent occurrence. Sir R. C. Hoare, as might be expected, possesses a fine copy of it—in his fine set of large paper Hearnes. *Iohannis Confratris et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica; sive Historia de Rebus Glastoniensibus;* Oxon 1726, 8vo. 2 vols. About 140 subscribers: published at 2*l.* 2*s.* the large, and 1*l.* 1*s.* the small paper. I refer the reader to a critical analysis of these volumes in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. page 250; and in the meantime, to the *New Memoirs of Literature*, vol. iv. p. 200-207—" in which the account of the relics, said to belong to the abbey, is more minutely and sarcastically criticised than by Mr. Gough, in his *British Topography*; vol. ii. p. 215," &c. The tenth article, p. 423, gives a list of the old books in the library of the monastery—at a sight of which, " Leland drew back with mixed

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* The MS. of this anonymous author appears to have been " finisht April 28, 1716:" see the pref. p. lxxxviii.. and *Gough's British Topography*; vol. ii. p. 215.

versatissimi in British historical lore, is granted that, probably, richest of all bibliographical or biblioma-

astonishment and veneration." *De Scriptoribus Britannicis,* vol. i. p. 41. A copy of this work, on LARGE PAPER, was sold for 10*l.* 10*s.* at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's. *Adami de Domerham Historia de Rebus Gestis Glastoniensibus. Oxon.* 1727, 8vo. 2 vols. This is the most intrinsically valuable work relating to the antiquities of Glastonbury. The text is ancient, and taken from an unique ms.: see pref. x: but in Hearne's *Hemingi Chart. Eccles. Wigorn.* vol. ii. p. 602; and *Walter Hemingford,* vol. ii. p. 631, there will be found further particulars relating to this abbey. To *Adam de Domerham,* there appear to have been 128 subscribers only; of whom nine subscribed for more than one large paper copy: in the whole, forty-eight copies in this condition. A large paper copy was sold for the moderate sum of 5*l.* 10*s.* at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's: but the fine copy of Mr. Watson Taylor's, produced the sum of 9*l.* 9*s.* It was purchased by Mr. Cuthell.

XX. *Thomæ de Elmham Vita et Gesta Henrici Quinti Anglor. Regis. e Codd. mss. vet. Oxon.* 1727, 8vo. About forty-five copies on large paper, at 1*l.* 1*s.*—"in gratiam scilicet virorum in libris nitidis colligendis admodum curiosorum"—as Hearne not inaptly expresses it. There is a plentiful abuse of Tyrrell and Burnet (as was to be expected) at pp. xvi. and xviii. of the preface. This is by no means among the commonest of Hearne's publications; though I find that a large paper copy of it was purchased for 4*l.* 16*s.* by his R. H. the Duke of Sussex, at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's. Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a similar copy at 6*l.* 6*s.*

XXI. *Liber Niger Scaccarii, &c. Oxon.* 1728, 8vo. 2 vols. With some inedited Annals of William of Worcester subjoined. Perhaps

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The author, like R. Stephen (in planning his division of the New Testament into verses) and Erasmus (in meditating on his Moriæ Encomium) seems to have been indebted to a *journey upon horseback* for the discovery of the composition. He happens to alight at an inn; where, putting up his horse, he walks into the bar, or common room, for refreshment; and entering into chit-chat with the landlord, hears a long gossipping story about the Abbey of Glastonbury—in the neighbourhood of which the public house chances to be. This excites in him a wish to become better acquainted with the history of so extraordinary a place; and, going home, he rummages the works of the "best antiquities," from which he tells us, that his own composition is "gathered."

niacal gratifications—the possession of a set, or of the greater part of a set, of Hearne's works upon LARGE

the commonest, but not the most useless, of Hearne's publications. It may be worth 18*s.* in small, and 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on large paper.

XXII. *Historia Vitæ et Regni Richardi II. a Monacho quodam de Evesham, &c. Oxon.* 1729, 8vo. Among the more curious and rare performances of Hearne. The life of the King occupies 216 pages. In the 220 subsequent pages of miscellaneous matter, are some amusing particulars, furnished by Sir Richard Wynn, of the Journey of Prince Charles's Servants into Spain, in 1623. See the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 391: but in respect to the Regal biography, the Hearnean student should also consult *Walter Hemingford*, p. 453-477.* There were only 130 subscribers to this work; and, as it should seem, forty-five of these possessed the large paper. It is now scarce and high priced in either form. The Hon. Mr. Finch could not obtain a large paper copy, at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's, under 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

XXIII. *Iohannis de Trokelowe Annales Edv. II. Reg. Angl. Oxon.* 1729, 8vo. There are no subscribers' names prefixed or subjoined: the large paper was published at 1*l.* 1*s.* and the small at 10*s.* 6*d.* In the collection of large paper Hearnes, recently sold at Mr. Evans's, and so frequently referred to, I find no copy of this book. In the catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co., of 1822, a small paper copy is marked at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

XXIV. *Thomæ Caii (Collegii Universitatis regn. Eliz. Magistri) Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis, &c. Oxon.* 1730., 8vo. 2 vols. I possess copious manuscript extracts from the multifarious and gossipping contents of these volumes: which are full of biographical, topographical, and bibliographical anecdotes. It appears that there were 129 subscribers; and forty-three copies on large paper. Several Subscribers took several small paper copies.

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* A yet more curious and instructive memoir, relating to the unfortunate Richard II. was published (with illuminations) in the xxth vol. of the *Archæologia*, 1823: from a French Metrical History, written by a Contemporary. The Society of Antiquaries has taken loftier ground by the publication of such a tract, —translated and edited by the Rev. Mr. Webb. It is succeeded by a very sensible and satisfactory "*Enquiry concerning the death of Richard the Second,*" by T. Amyot, Esq. now Treasurer to the Society.

PAPER. Whether they disdain, or whether they despair of possessing, such a treasure, it is not my

XXV. *Walteri Hemingford &c. Historia de rebus gest. Edv. I. II. et III. E Codd. MSS. nunc primum publicata. Oxon.* 1731, 8vo. 2 vols. This is without doubt one of the most curious and scarce publications of Hearne; as an examination of the contents of it, in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 72, will sufficiently prove. There were only 120 subscribers to the work; of whom forty subscribed for large paper, at 2*l.* 2*s.* the copy. Such a copy was purchased by the Hon. Mr. Finch, at a late sale at Mr. Evans's, for 10*l.* At this moment, I find no traces of a small paper in the catalogues of some of our principal booksellers.

XXVI. *Otterbourne et Wethamstede Rer. Anglicar. Script. Vet. Oxon.* 1732, 8vo. 2 vols. One hundred and sixteen subscribers only; of whom nine subscribed for several small paper copies.* There appear to have been forty-four copies on LARGE PAPER—of which a very fine one was purchased at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library, by the Hon. Mr. Finch, for 17*l.* As usual with the publications of Hearne, these volumes contain a variety of miscellaneous matter exclusively of the text of the historians in question.

XXVII. *Chronicon sive Annales Prioratûs de Dunstaple. Oxon.* 1733, 8vo. 2 vols. Only 112 subscribers; but some for several copies. Of the LARGE PAPER, only thirty-nine copies are indicated as such. At a recent sale in Pall-Mall, a copy, on large paper, was obtained for 14*l.*: and at that of Mr. Watson Taylor's library, a similar copy was purchased by the Hon. Mr. Finch for 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* This work is perhaps rather topographical than historical; but it has many curious details,† and is considered to be among the more business to record: only I will be free to observe, that it is in the *possession* of such a treasure, that HONORIO

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* Among the subscribers for several copies was Lionel Walden, Esq.—" juvenis virtute pariter atque integritate spectabilis, qui ex summa sua in nos studiaq; nostra literaria benevolentia, ultimo suo testamento pecunias perquam generose mihi legavit. Is autem magno cum nostro dolore fœda barbarie ac crudelitate interemptus est A. D. M. DCC. XIX. id quod jam nuper etiam in Adamo de Domerham innuimus. Satis vero opportune solutæ sunt pecuniæ illæ, ut ita fieret non parum laborante Lionelli, quem diximus, sorore, conjuge lectissima Humphredi Ormii, Armigeri. Sat dictum sapienti. Beneficiorum immemores esse pudet. Idcirco nemo ægre feret, nosmet [ex adulatione minime aucupantes bonam gratiam] hæc de Waldeno, juvene plane egregio, prodidisse." p. ci.

† In conformity with the design mentioned at page 215, ante, I had prepared

coveted productions of Hearne; especially on large paper. The account of the mustering of the University of Oxford in 1642, is not the least curious and interesting; but the subjoined specimens are quite sufficient to excite the antiquary's curiosity.

XXVIII. The last, and perhaps (intrinsically considered) the most valuable of all Hearne's publications, is the following: *Benedictus*

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a considerable quantity of materials for the illustration of the *Annals of Dunstaple Priory*. It is just possible that the reader may not object to be made acquainted with a portion of these Illustrations; especially as they embrace some curious old English poetry.

Antiquity of this Chronicle.

Page xxvii.—Lord Coke quotes it in expounding the Statute de Judaismo: (in 2 Inst.) Stow, Holinshed, and other Chroniclers make mention of, or use, it. Nicolson did not know the author of it: and the mss. which he consulted or referred to, were discordant among themselves. Wanley had written his sentiments, knowing the authenticity of this Chronicle, that it should be made public. Hearne put short explanatory notes (very properly) which were not in the original. He avows his usual practice of copying mss. so rigidly, as to retain, purposely, the very errors—after the manner of Grævius in his Greek Inscriptions.'

"Although many have praised this Chronicle in print, no one had accurately described it; or seemed to know any thing of its age and authenticity. Both Stowe and Joceline and Tyrrell and White Kennett have acted thus. Richard de Morins was its author—at least of the first part—and he died in 1242. He thinks Leland* would have seen and noticed this ms. when he visited the public libraries, if some private hand had not carried it away—through envy, or spite." P. xxxi. Wanley was clearly of this opinion that Morins was the author—especially from comparing it with a ms. of the Chartulary of the same Priory—which was deposited in the Harleian Collection — formerly one John Ward's—and purchased by Wanley—p. xxxiv. xxxv. Hearne then is clearly of opinion that Richard de Morins† was an Englishman,‡ the author of both Chronicle and Chartulary, and, as such, that he ranks among the writers of British history, page xxxvi.

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* A slight notice of Dunstaple occurs in the Collectanea, vol. iii. xii. and Itinerary.

† Wanley describes him as "seeming to be a man of a griping and exacting temper, which often brought him into troublesome suits of law with the townsmen, and others his tenants and neighbours He was prior thirty-nine years." H. Wanleii Notitia Chartularii de Dunstaple, p. xciii ‡ lix.

feels comfort, and LENTULUS supreme felicity. Indeed, apostrophising and mystifying apart, I know of

Abbas Petroburgensis de vita et gestis Henrici II. et Ricardi I., &c. *Oxon.* 1735, 2 vols. Of the large paper copies, there were thirty-seven copies subscribed for; and their rarity may be presumed, when the Hon. Mr. Finch was compelled to give 19*l.* 10*s.* for a similar

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Customs of Dunstaple Priory. (From the Chartulary.)

Hearne says that some of these are worth noticing—for instance:

"Item dicunt, ubi vidua dimittit francum bancum. (5)

(5.) **Free Bench, Widow's Estate.** 'Tis observed that in the Manors of East and West Euborne and Chadleworth, in Berks, and in the Manors of Tor, and some other places in the West, there is this odd custom, that if a copyhold, or customary tenant dye, the widow shall have her *Free-bench* in all his copyhold lands, dum sola et casta fuerit; but if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her widow's estate; yet after this, if she come into the next court, held for the Manour, riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and say the words following, the Steward is bound by the custom to readmit her to her *Free-bench.*

Here I am,
Riding upon a black Ram,
&c. &c. &c.

[The remainder need not be repeated.]

"I take notice," (continues Hearne) "of these things, upon account of the mention of Free-bench in this Chartulary of Dunstaple, where however I do not think, that the custom of recovery of a widow's estate, by riding upon a black ram, prevail'd, as it may be some will imagine it did. Had it so prevailed, 'tis very probable it would have been mentioned in the Chartulary in this very passage I now publish." Page xxxix-xl. (Blackstone, *vol.* ii. p. 132, edit. 1772, does not notice this.)

* *Dewes' Description of Charles the First's Queen, Henrietta.*

"On thursday the 30 and last day of this instant Iune (1625) I went to White-hall, purposelie to see the Queene, which I did fullie all the time shee sate at dinner, and perceived her to be a most absolute delicate ladie, after I had exactlie surveied all the features of her face: much enlivened by her radient and sparkling blacke eye. Besides, her deportment amongst her women was so sweete and humble, and her speech and lookes to her other servants soe milde and gracious, as I could not abstaine from divers deepe fetched sighs, to consider, that shee wanted the knowledge of the true religion." Life of Simon D'Ewes, written by himself, in the Harleian Library, f. 79, b. p. lxiv. D'Ewes was a Puritan.

no collection of works which is more thoroughly inviting to perusal, than that of Hearne, on large paper, in primitive calf or morocco binding.

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copy at a recent sale at Mr. Evans's. I suspect the small paper to be also scarce; and that Messrs. Longman and Co. have not greatly overcharged it by the price of 4*l.* 4*s.*: the sum at which Gough's copy was, if I remember rightly, sold. Mr. Thorpe has however

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Verses concerninge the Name and Armes of Dunstaple.

By Houghton Regis there, where Watling Street
Is cross'd by Icknel way, once grew a woode
With bushes thicke orespred, a coverte meete
To harbour such as lay in waite for blood
There lurkte of ruffians bold an hideous route
Whose captain was one DUNNE of courage stoute.

No travailer almost could pass that way,
But either he was wounded, robbd or kill d,
By that lewd crew, which there in secret lay,
With murders, thefts and rapes their hands were fild.
What booties ere they took, ech had his share:
Thus yeere by yeere they liv'd without all care.

At last Kinge Henrie, first kinge of that name,
Towards the Northerne parts in progresse rode:
And hearing of those great abuses came
Unto the thicket where the theeves abode:
Who on the cumminge of the kinge did flee,
Each to his house or to his friend did hie.

Wherefore the Kinge, such mischiefs to prevente,
The wood cut downe, the way all open layd,
That all trew men, which that way rode or wente,
Of sodaine sallyes might be lesse afrayde,
And might descrie their daunger ere it came,
And so by wise foresighte escape the same,

This done, he reard a poull both houge and longe
In that road high way, where so manie passe,
And in the poull let drive a STAPLE stronge
Whereto the Kinge's owne ring appendante was.
And caus d it to be publisht, that this thinge
Was done to see, what thiefe durst steal the ringe.

But I am rambling somewhat. Reverting to Hearne, and to the critical value of his historical labours, it may be safely affirmed, that, for fidelity, and fre-

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valued it at 3*l.* 3*s.* Whoever has leisure, may examine a few of the odd things (such as "*Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham, Scoggan's Jests, Robert Burton, Tom Thumb, and the Mylner of Abingdon*") which Hearne has contrived to incorporate in these volumes, in the

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Yet for all that, the ringe was stole away,
Which when it came to learned Beauclark's eare,
By skylfull arte to finde he did assay,
Who was the thiefe, and first, within what Shyre
His dwellinge was, which this bold act had done,
And found it to be *Bedfordshire* anon.

Next in what Hundred of that Shyre might dwell
This ventrous wighte, Kinge Henrie caste to finde,
And upon *Mansfield Hundred* straight it fell,
Which being founde, he after bent his minde,
To learne the parish, and by like skyll tride,
That he in *Houghton Regis* did abide.

Lastlie, the parishe knowne, he further soughte,
To find the verie house, where he remayned,
And by the preceptes of his arte was toughte
That by one widow *Dun* he was retayned
The widowes house was searcht (so wild the Kinge)
And with her sonne was founde *staple* and *ringe.*

Thus Beauclerke by his arte founde out the thiefe
A lusty, tall young man, of courage good:
Which of the other ruffians was the chiefe,
That closelie lurked in that waylesse wood,
Then *Dunne* this captain thiefe the widow's sonne
Was hanged for the facts which he had done.

And where the thicket stoode the kinge did builde
A market towne, for saulfetie of all those,
Which travailed that way, that it might them yielde
A sure refuge from all thievish foes.
And there Kinge Henrie of his greate bountie
Founded a church, a schole, and priorie.

quently for intrinsic worth, they are in all respects admirable. Hearne's judgment in selection may be

extracts given in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 65-70.—As to the text of the Historian, which is carried down to the year 1178, it is not only highly praised by Tyrrell, but according to the higher authority of the authors of the *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules*, it seems of almost inestimable value. Let no Collector of our early history, in whose library Benedictus Abbas is *not* to be found, suffer a copy to escape him which can be obtained at any reasonable price. Perhaps, to the preceding, as strictly connected with the department of HISTORY, I ought to add the *Ductor Historicus* of Hearne, printed in 1704, 2 vols. 8vo. and several times reprinted; a work, which Gibbon did not disdain to read, in forming his mind for his great historical labours. *Misc. Works*, vol. i. p. 41.

Such are the PUBLICATIONS OF HEARNE, more especially connected with BRITISH HISTORY. The candid critic, and the intelligent reader, will throw out of the scale all considerations of the particular bias, or even the palpable credulity, which distinguish the Editor of these publications, from a consideration of the ABSOLUTE VALUE of the ANCIENT TEXTS which he has collected, and most faithfully printed. They will separate the ore from the dross in which it is embedded. Meanwhile let the curious consult *Fabricii Bibl. Med. et Inf. Ætat.* vol. i. p. 276, edit. 1734, about a reprint of the more valuable of Hearne's works. I do not despair of seeing, at least, the BUST of HEARNE in one of the public repositories at Oxford. That University yet owes something to one of the most dutiful of her

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And for that *Dunne* before the wood was downe
Had there his haunte, and there did steal away
The staple and the ringe, thereof the towne
Is called *Dunstaple* until this day
Also in Armes that Corporation
The STAPLE and THE RINGE give thereupon. By me John Willis.

These verses were sent to Hearne in Oct. 1733, by the Rev. Mr. John Jones, Curate of Abbot's Ripton, in Huntingdonshire—to whom they were sent, and transcribed from an old Register of Dunstaple church, by a friend — who assured Mr. Jones that the author of these verses was "sometime curate of that place," —and that the hand writing bore a resemblance "to that which begins the Register in the year 1558." Vol. ii. p. 727-729. Was Mr. Jones quizzing Hearne?

sometimes very justly questioned; and his frivolous digressions, and half crazy conclusions, must inevitably provoke the laughter, if not the wrath, of the critic. Yet our obligations to him are great. He has rescued much from oblivion, if not from perdition; and forgetting all the peculiarities and even weaknesses of the *man*, we must unite in bestowing our heartiest commendations on the *Editor*. More than the lapse of a century (that test of reputation) has confirmed the fame of Thomas Hearne.

Reverting to the regular order of published histories, I must make but slight mention of the antiquarian-historical labours of SAMMES and LEWIS,* in

children: —who may be said to have died in the act of paying her homage, by the publication last described; and which he survived but a few weeks. In the same year appeared the *Ectypa Varia*, or a collection of all his plates, from his different publications, in one folio volume. Mr. Triphook has, at this moment, a very fine copy of this work. And now, a word as to the fortunate Owners of a *complete* large paper set of Hearne's publications. But, in truth, I know of no such "fortunate owner" Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Hibbert, possess such a series complete, with the *exception* of the first edition of the *Itinerary*. Mr. Dent has many large paper copies, and Sir R. C. Hoare yet more. At Oxford, they have a fine sprinkling of them at Christ Church; and nearly all of them are at Blickling in Norfolk. At Althorp, they are separated, † according to their respective classes.

* I hardly know why Sammes's *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, or the Antiquities of Ancient Britain, as derived from the Phœnicians,

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† I remember, some seven or eight years ago, "a good saying" about the separation of these Hearne's. On hunting down some bibliographical question, connected with this series, a distinguished Collector discovered their separation. "What, (said he, with becoming emphasis) the Hearne's *separated!* I could not SURVIVE such a separation an hour." Note. May I be forgiven a bad pun? Lord Spencer is *doubly* blest in Hearnes: for he has a *Hernery* in his park!

order to do more ample justice to the *General History* of CARTE, who put forth four ponderous folio tomes in 1747, and who, in his title page, probably with as much affectation as simplicity, styled himself "AN ENGLISHMAN." Never was an history more anxiously expected, and more zealously supported. The City of London and the University of Oxford seemed to vie with each other in their acts of generosity. Although the author died before the publication of the last volume, in 1755—intending to bring his work down to the Restoration—yet he lived long enough to witness its success,* and the victory which he had obtained over its numerous opponents, and the shame attached to those who had withdrawn their original patronage. This work will live long and always be

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1676, folio, is here *introduced*—unless it be to exhort the curious collector to secure, without delay, the extraordinarily fine copy of this not uninstructive volume, on LARGE PAPER, bound in red morocco, by C. Lewis, which is now in the possession of Mr. R. Triphook, bookseller. In the same bookseller's collection is a similar choice copy of J. Lewis's "*Ancient History of Great Britain, with the Breviary of Bretayne, by H. Lhuyd. Lond.* 1729, folio—a book, (and especially such a copy of it!) of which the possession shall not cause the purchaser to repent his bargain.

* Mr. Chalmers, in his edition of the *General Biographical History*, vol. viii. p. 292—299, has given us a very interesting article upon CARTE: "and his history is there said to be "written with eminent exactness and diligence, and with a perfect knowledge of original authors; and has of late years risen considerably in reputation, as well as in price, especially since it was discovered how much Hume was indebted to it." Yet I have heard competent judges speak of the *infidelity* of some of Carte's quotations. A neat copy may be obtained for about *7l. 17s. 6d.* The LARGE PAPER copies are of late becoming somewhat common; and are cumbrous in the extreme. The small paper is excellently well printed. Messrs. Arch

consulted. Hume has been more indebted to it than he was disposed to acknowledge. Carte is also the author of the well known "*History of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde,*" in 3 folio volumes, 1735-6.

But Carte had been preceded by the partial history of Ralph; who had confined his labours to the reign of William III., with an introductory review of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. This work appeared in 1744-6, in two folio volumes;* and since the publication of Mr. Fox's incomplete history of the reign of James II., it has been very much sought after.

The progress of these researches has at length brought me to the labours of Hume, Smollett, and Henry.† Upon such works it were idle to bestow

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and Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a copy of *Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond,* (the companion to the History) in calf, at 7*l.* 7*s.* This work is also to be had on large paper.

* It was Mr. Fox's character of Ralph which, in a great degree, contributed to the recent enquiries made after his history. A copy of it is obtainable for about 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

† Every literary man knows that Hume wrote his history, as it were, backwards: beginning with the reigns of the Stuarts. The first volume appeared 1754, or 1755; the second and third, in 1756-7, the fourth and fifth, in 1759; the sixth and seventh, in 1761: each in 4to. These are the original impressions of Hume's celebrated History of England; and as the work is certainly a *Classic,* in its way, and portions of the text differ from those of the subsequent text, I recommend a copy of this Edit. Prin. to be in the library of every curious Collector. The best octavo editions—or rather those which received the last corrections of the author, with a short account of his life, written by himself—are of the dates of 1778 and 1786, in 8 volumes. To describe subsequent editions, which of late are become almost innumerable,* were a waste of words

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* Among the most celebrated for ornament, was that published in 19 vols. (con-

many words. They are comparatively the text-books of our history. They are in every collection; but no

and of paper. And equally so would be any elaborate appreciation of the style of the work—"the careless inimitable beauties" of which, have elicited the warm commendation of Gibbon. But, up to the commencement of the *Tudor Annals*, or the reign of Henry VII. the text of Hume has been pronounced to be "ingenious but superficial." The author indeed wanted that resolute spirit of industry and research, which alone can lead an historian to become thoroughly acquainted with the valuable writers of the middle ages. It is, I submit, in the reign of ELIZABETH, that the true genius of Hume may be said to shine forth. Here we have pathos, and argument,* vigorous delineation of character, and statesman-like views of policy: but the reign of Elizabeth was worthy of the exercise of such talents. Hume was a Tory; he was also a Scotchman:—this renders the almost uniform absence of scotticisms, from his style, a subject of surprise—if not of astonishment.

The first edition of SMOLLETT'S *Continuation of Hume*, was printed in 1763-5, in 5 octavo volumes. Of his *own* regular History of England, the first impression appeared in 1757, in 4 quarto volumes; reprinted in 1758, in 11 octavo volumes. But it is of HENRY'S history that I would speak in the warmest language of approbation. The plan need not be here mentioned. Its imperfect state, and the want of a copious and accurate *Index* to the 12 octavo vo-

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taining the continuation by Smollett) in the year 1803, in 8vo. It exhibits a series of most spirited engravings on wood; and is now become rare. The printer was *Bensley*. My friend, Mons. Delançon, an active member of the Society of *Bibliophiles*, at Paris, was too happy to secure a copy of it on LARGE PAPER, from the catalogue of Messrs. Arch, for 23*l*. 10*s*. The royal folio edition, published by Bowyer, and embellished with elaborate engravings by our principal artists, has of late (I know not wherefore) "hung down its head" in the market. The most *coveted* 8vo. edition, for the sake of the *copper plates*, is that of 1789. The portraits are here first impressions.

* Read the account of the execution of Mary—beginning with her leaving her private apartment for the block. Read also the summary of the arguments, pro and con, respecting her execution. Hume has shewn himself a perfect master of analysis, in compressing these arguments. Never was a point more delicately poised in the discussion.

one, unluckily, has yet had the courage or good sense to complete the plan of Dr. Henry. The continuation of it by JAMES PETIT ANDREWS, extends only to the period of Henry VIII. Of all plans, that of Henry, is surely the best—especially for the Students of our History. The names of Mr. SHARON TURNER* and Mr.

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lumes* already published, are truly lamentable. But ere he come to the perusal of these valuable volumes themselves, I earnestly recommend the gallant-spirited and warm-hearted "young man," to read with attention (as he can scarcely fail to do) the SECRET HISTORY of this publication, as developed in the instructive pages of Mr. D. Israeli's *Calamities of Authors*, vol. ii. p. 64, &c. He will there see how malicious, and yet how impotent, were the efforts of one Gilbert Stuart—by pen, and by word of mouth—to blast the reputation, and with it, the peace of mind, of the author of this history of England. He need not be told that Stuart is forgotten—and that Henry will live for ever. Such instances of fiend-like persecution are not peculiar to the age of Gilbert Stuart. *How incomparably more judicious, as well as candid and happy, is the criticism upon Henry's history, in the *Monthly Review*, by the philosophical Hume. —As this history, with its continuation by Andrews, is to be obtained at all prices, varying according to the quarto or octavo size, it is not necessary to particularise further.

* The foundation of Mr. SHARON TURNER's History of England, was laid in that of the *Anglo-Saxons*, published at various times, from the year 1799 downwards. It has appeared in 2 quarto, and 4 octavo, volumes; and being a standard book, editions of it are in a regular state of succession. The last of 1820, in three 8vo. vols. is certainly the best. The matter is highly curious and instructive; and, compared with it, one may fairly state, that all previous accounts of the same period were not only superficial, but erroneous. In 1814 Mr. Turner gave us his first volume of an *History of England*; in the year 1815 the second volume appeared; and very recently

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† The last octavo edition, or the last but one, has an Index; but not a very good one, as I learn.

LINGARD,* are among the most eminent of those of our living historians.

(1823) the third volume made its appearance. Each volume is in quarto. A great portion of this work is devoted to the history of Religion and Literature; † and in that which relates to civil history, I know of no portion, in any writer, in which the character of Thomas a Becket is more vividly and powerfully delineated.

[*] Mr. Lingard's labours have been so far crowned with success, that an octavo impression of his history has already appeared. There will be few, who, on account of the religious creed (of the church of Rome) of the author, *alone*, will deny this history a place on their shelves. The style is clear, vigorous, and unaffected; the facts are, upon the whole, fairly developed, and the authorities faithfully consulted. Nor is Mr. Lingard, like David Hume, afraid of encountering the tough and prolix Latin authors of the middle ages. His notes bear evidence of his research: and although his *colouring* of some characters will necessarily be seen with *different* eyes by Papist and Protestant, yet it must be fairly acknowledged, that the cause of historical truth (if TRUTH there be in HISTORY?) is in all respects promoted by the cautious investigations, and dispassionate remarks, which characterise by far the greater portion of his work. Mr. Lingard has caused the historical critic to examine anew, the data, from which his inferences have been drawn respecting the reigns of Henry VIII., and Queens Mary and Elizabeth.

The labours of BERTRAND de MOLEVILLE (*A Chronological Abridgement of the History of England*, 1811, 4 vols. 8vo.) ought not to be forgotten. The author's plan is ingenious, and his work is at once luminous and compressed. I am not sure whether young people can commence their acquaintance with our history, by the aid of a better guide.

[†] In the second volume, among the specimens of Gower's poetry, p. 491, it had escaped the learned author, that precisely similar specimens had appeared in vol. i. p. 181-4, of the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*. The horrible story of Canace is indeed thrillingly described by the muse of Gower.

HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Having dispatched those histories, which, with that of England, comprehend some accounts, more or less, of the transactions of Ireland and Scotland, I now come, naturally as it were, to the mention of a few historical works, *exclusively* devoted to the two latter countries. . And first, in its proper order, of Ireland. But the reader is previously warned, not to expect anything like methodical details of all the works connected with this subject; and in the second place, he is equally cautioned not to anticipate a descriptive catalogue of the *Lives of the Irish Saints,** whose supposed miracles seem to have involved the earlier periods of Irish history in darkness almost impe-

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* I willingly consign the pages of the *Acta Sanctorum* (that inexhaustible repertory of legendary lore and saintly romance!) to the investigation of the curious, for the fullest biographies of *St. Patrick, St. Brandon, St. Rumold, St. Columba,* and other similar worthies. The first, the tutelary Saint of Ireland, has been the object of the most unbounded veneration, and the theme of the most unlimited praise. No romance, in wildness or variety, exceeds the narrative of the fabled deeds of St. Patrick. I am ignorant of the first *separate* edition of his life; but presume that re-impressions of it are innumerable. Of these, I will mention the only four which I have seen: "*De Vita S. Patricii Hiberniæ Apostoli.* Libr. II. *Auctore Richardo Stanihursto Dubliniensi. Ant. ex Off. C. Plantiniana,* 1587, 12mo. The second is called "*The Life of the Glorious Bishop St. Patricke, Apostle and Primate of Ireland,*" &c. *At St. Omers,* 1625. 4to. This biography is followed by the lives of *St. Bridget* and *St. Columba, Patrons of Ireland.* The third, "*The Delightful History of the Life and Death of St. Patricke.*" *Lond,* 1685, 12mo. It is a chap book, printed in rather a neat black letter, and embellished with several spirited and not ill-drawn wood cuts. The only copy which I have seen, is that in the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville: a library, to which, as the reader will presently observe, I am under so

many obligations for my account of the rarer books relating to Irish history. The fourth life is a similar chap book, published in French at Rouen, in 1685; but in a much less desirable state: being wretchedly printed, with a rude whole length portrait of the Saint, as a frontispiece. It may be as well to notice, that, in *Carve's Lyra Hibernica,* (presently to be described) there is a small copper plate representing the Island of Purgatory, in which St. Patrick tarried, and where he saw such wonderful sights. It is, I think, the second plate.

ST. BRANDON'S biography first appeared in the English language, in a very scarce little quarto volume, printed by W. de Worde, without date, but early, and described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 345. It contains 10 leaves, having 33 lines in a full page. A copy is in the library of Mr. Grenville, who oberves, that "he knows of no other copy." This copy, therefore—neatly inlaid, and bound by Charles Lewis, is in Venetian morocco—was in all probability Thane's, as described in the *Typog. Antiq.* St. RUMOLD is connected with one of the scarcest pieces of Irish biography: but we may first notice the "*Vita, Passio, et Miracula S. Rumoldi. Arch. Dubl. J. V. W. Decano Capituli Metrop. Mechlin, Autore.*" *Mechliniæ,* 1634, 4to. A scarce book: by Hugh Ward, Dean of Dublin, who was an assistant to Colgan. Consult *Ware's Irish Writers;* vol. ii. p. 114. Mr. Grenville's beautiful copy is bound in blue morocco. But the scarcest of the biographies of St. Rumold, is that entitled "*Sancti Rumoldi Martyris Inclyti, &c. Opus Posthumum. Dissertatio Historica.*" *Lovan.* 1662, 4to. A prefix, in the pencil mark of Mr. Triphook, calls it, "an uncommonly rare work on Irish history." The *price* is a demonstration of the truth of the remark. At page 366, there is a duplicate, folio, folded leaf, containing the names of ancient Irish kings, in Irish characters. At the end, are three short Indexes; 1. Of Authors consulted: 2. Of Irish Saints; 3. Of things mentioned.

Those, however, who may give up the pursuit of such rare separate pieces of Irish biography in despair, will do well to solace themselves with the "*Florilegium Sanctorum,* &c. *seu Vitæ et Acta* netrable, and with doubts scarcely less unsolvable. Beginning, therefore, cautiously, with our old friends,

Sanctorum Hiberniæ; 1624, folio: of which "THOMAS MESSINGHAM, an Irish priest, and Moderator of the Irish Seminary at Paris," was the author. In the title page, there is a neat copper cut of the whole figures of Saints Columba, Patrick, and Bridget. In the whole, 441 pages. Mr. Grenville's fine copy of this most indifferently printed book, is bound in red morocco, by Lewis. In Mr. Thorpe's recent catalogue, I observe the copy which had "belonged to Geo. II. with Ware's Autograph," marked at 3*l*. 3*s*. This book, by no means of extreme rarity, has escaped Brunet; as have indeed almost all the rarer volumes connected with Irish history. Even the works of Lynch and Carve are not to be found in the *Manuel du Libraire*. And yet, what work advances nearer to perfection than that of BRUNET?

But the most copious and valuable work relating to the biography of the Irish Saints, is by JOHN COLGAN, an Irish Friar Mendicant, and Divinity Lecturer in the University of Louvain—under the title of *Triadis Thaumaturgæ, sive Divorum Patricii, Columbæ et Brigidæ, &c. Acta. Lovan.* 1647, vol. ii. folio: his third volume, printed first, (in 1645) is called "*Acta Sanctorum Vet. et Major Scotiæ*,"* *seu Hiberniæ Sanctorum Insulæ*, &c. The first volume, properly so considered, never appeared. This third is executed upon the plan of the Bollandists; and contains the Lives of the Irish Saints for the months of January, February, and March. "In this last book (says Bishop Nicolson) Colgan has hooked in most of the old holy men and women in England and Scotland: so that even Dempster himself† (in his *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum Libris* xix. Paris, 1624, folio) could not be more intent on multiplying the Scotch army of

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* In the first edition of the *Irish Common Prayer*, 1608, folio, edited by Daniel, Archbishop of Tuam, it is said, in the dedication to Sir Arthur Chichester, knight, Lord Deputy of Ireland, "Though this kingdom were sometimes called *Scotia*, that is, in Greek *darkness*—and now may justly recover the ancient title of *Scotia Major*, (being in greater darkness) &c."

† As connected with the DEMPSTERIAN CONTROVERSY, there are few pieces, I apprehend, rarer than that entitled "*Hiberniæ Sive Antiquioris Scotiæ Vindiciæ adversus Immodestam Parecbasim Thomæ Dempsteri*, &c. Antv. *Apud Herman Gopman*, 1621, 8vo. Strangely enough, Mr. Heber, who has an almost innate abhorrence of widely extended margins, possesses this very rare book on LARGE PAPER.

Girald Barry, and *Ware*, and *Stanihurst*,* as the more ancient and regular historians of Ireland, we have

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Saints and Martyrs, than Colgan of raising recruits for that of his own native country." *Irish Hist. Library*, p. 40. A perfect copy of Colgan's work is so rare, that Mr. Thorpe marks such a one at £20. Mr. Grenville's is in the finest possible condition.

The reader will remember that some curious similar biography may be seen in Pinkerton's *Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum*. Lond. 1789, 8vo.: only 100 copies printed. See the Life of St. Columba. But in the incorporated biographies of Saints, let me not omit the mention of the "*Lives of Saints, written in Spanishe, by the Rev. J. Alfonso Vallegas, Dominican, faithfully translated into English, &c. with the Lives of St. Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Columba; Patrons of Ireland. All newly corrected, and adorned with many brazen pictures in this last edition. Printed by John Cousturier*, 1636. 4to. pp. 945: then a leaf of "approbation," and 179 leaves of Appendix. My friend Mr. Heber possesses a beautiful copy of this uncommon book, in his extraordinary collection of works appertaining to Irish history. St. Bridget has, perhaps, few works connected with her biography more choice and rare, than that entitled "*Brigida Thaumaturga, sive Dissertatio Encomiastica in laudem ipsius Sanctæ: partim archaica ex sacra et antiqua historia Ecclesiastica: partim etiam parenætica ad alumnos Collegiorum. Paris*, 1620, 8vo. In Mr. Heber's collection.

* GIRALD BARRY, (*Giraldus Cambrensis*) *Topographia Hiberniæ*, and *Historia Vaticinalis de Expugnatione Hiberniæ*, &c. The latter was published in the *Anglica*, &c. of Camden, at Franckfort, 1603, folio: see p. 150, ante. G. Barry's work, which gives an account of Ireland in the 12th century, was answered by Lynch, under the title of *Cambrensis Eversus*, &c. for which, see post. But Barry's topographical labours appear to the best advantage in Holinshed's Chronicles, translated and improved, with occasional notes, by John Hooker, alias Vowel: vol. 2, edit. 1586.

RICHARDI STANIHURSTI *De Rebus in Hibernia gestis Libri IV. Antv. apud C. Plantinum*, 1584, 4to. Concerning this work, consult *Harris's Ware*, vol. iii. p 38: *Nicolson's Irish Hist. Library*, part iii. p. 21, edit. 1736; *Keating's Pref.* to his Hist. of Ireland, 1723, folio. Messrs. Arch mark a copy at 1*l*. 1*s*. It is rarely found in good con-few similar works to notice, (if we except the brief account of *Spenser* the poet) till we reach the middle of the following century; when the labours of *Messingham, Colgan, Lombardus, Hanmer, Campion, Stafford, Carve, Lynch, Caron, Sirinus*, and others, mentioned below,* furnish us with curious and copious details

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dition, although I was fortunate enough to pick up a fine and perfect copy at Nancy, bound in red morocco, for five francs. The reader may not object to know that Stanihurst was the uncle of Archbishop Usher.

* Before I dispatch the above list of old Irish historians or annalists, let me make brief mention of a few rare historical pieces, not incorporated in the text. 1. *Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ Compendium, a D. Philippo Ossullevano Bearro Iberno, Ulyssippone excusum a Petro Crasbeeckio Reg. Typog.* 1621, 4to. The arms of Austria in the title-page. Mr. Grenville and Mr. Heber each possess a copy of this rare book. The paper and type are rather indifferent. 2. *Paraineticorum Veterum Scriptores VIII. Insulæ ad lacum Acronium Permissu Superiorum,* 1604, 4to. This is a very curious volume, and Mr. Bohn has availed himself of Mr. Clarke's reference to this very copy, as one of the bijoux of the library of Mr. Grenville, which has encouraged him to affix the price of 1*l.* 16*s.* to a good copy of the work. The second part is full of curious old Irish poetry; and we observe a copper cut of "*Küning Tyro Von Schotten,*" with some poetry by that monarch. The pages run consecutively to p. 490. Then "Omissa" and "Index," separately. 3. *Analecta Sacra Nova et Mira, De Rebus Catholicorum in Hibernia.* (*Colon.* 1617, 8vo.) To which, add *De processu Martyriali Quorundam Fidei pugilum in Hibernia pro complemento Sacrorum Analectorum.* A long preface, on sign. a. e. i. unpaged: then a new title, as it were; *Catalogus Sacratorum Antistitum, &c.* on sign. o and u: next, *De Richardi Creaghi, Arch. Armac. Prim. Reg. Heb. vita et morte Notationes Mnemonicæ,* pp. 385. "The three parts (as here—observes Mr. Grenville) are of the greatest rarity.* The author was David

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* It is clear that Bishop Nicolson was ignorant of the *publication* of this latter tract. He speaks of it as if in MS.

respecting the proceedings—mostly of a melancholy description—which took place during the same

Rooth, Bishop of Ossory, highly praised by Usher, to whom he supplied some documents for the "Primordia." Rivius published an answer to this book, so scarce that I have seen no copy except my own. This answer was published at London, in 1624, 4to. (and dedicated to Charles Prince of Wales) under the title of "*Regiminis Anglicani in Hibernia Defensio adversus Analecten. Autore Tho. Ryvio. J. C. Regis Advocato. Libri Tres.*" Each book has separate paginal numerals. Mr. Grenville's copy is clean and most beautiful. Consult *Nicolson's Irish Historical Library*, 1736, folio, p. 5.

I now come to the notice of the authors above particularly mentioned; in the chronological order in which their works appeared. LOMBARDUS, *de Regno Hiberniæ, Lovan.* 1632, 4to. One of the rarest of the Irish histories. This book was ordered to be suppressed and prosecuted by Lord Deputy Strafford, at the direction of the King, in 1633; but the author was already dead. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. iii. p. 103. Mr. Grenville's copy of this indifferently printed book is fine and spotless; in venetian morocco, by C. Lewis. A short account of the life and writings of Dr. Peter Lombard, Roman Catholic Primate of Armagh, was published in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. i. p. 33. HANMER, CAMPION, and SPENSER, &c.—*Histories of Ireland*. Dublin, 1633, folio. There are three separate titles and paginations. Hanmer and Marleburrough occupy 223 pages; Campion, 138; with one of "faultes escaped;" and Spenser, 119; with 15 pages of annotations and poetical addenda. THOMAS STAFFORD was author of "*Pacata Hibernia; Ireland Appeased and Reduced,*" 1633, folio. This volume contains a fine portrait of Earl Carew, by Voerst, and another of Queen Elizabeth, with some verses printed beneath. These precede the title. The dedication to the King is signed by Thomas Stafford. The *Maps* are the chief treasures of this volume; of which there should be 18 to be complete. Some of these maps, in giving bird's-eye views of battles, sieges, camps, and of castles and fortified towns—many of the originals no longer existing—are very curious. Messrs. Arch value a perfect copy, in russia binding, at 7*l.* 7*s.* NOTE: The five last mentioned works, with a *Life of St. Patrick*, were handsomely reprinted, under the title of *Ancient Irish Histories*, at Dublin, in 1809, in five quarto century, in the sister kingdom. But while it ought to be duly noticed, that the greater number of the

volumes. The "*Pacata*" was separately published in 1820, 8vo. 2 vols.[*]

We are now to mention a few of the principal labours of CARVE, a native of Tipperary. His *Itinerarium*, or rather the first part of it, was published at Mentz, in 1639; the second part in 1641; the third, at Spires, in 1646. The first was reprinted in 1640:[*] but the first edition of the first part, and the possession of the second and third parts—the whole forming 3 small duodecimo volumes,—is a circumstance of very rare occurrence, even with the most indefatigable and fortunate book-collector. Even the second part has made a copy mount to the price of *7l. 17s. 6d.* The three parts have produced, I think, £21. Mr. Grenville possesses two copies: one, in 3 vol. in red morocco, including the original edition of the first part: the other, 3 vols. in 1, in venetian morocco. Mr. George Hibbert also possesses the three parts complete: from the Macarthy Library. Of scarcely less rarity is the "*Lyra, sive Anacephalæosis Hibernica,*" &c. of the SAME AUTHOR: printed at Sulzbach in *1666, 4to.*[†] This indifferently printed book contains 5 plates: 3 topographical: the 4th, a portrait of Charles I. (apparently copied from that in Heath's Chronicle) and the 5th, a portrait of Carve himself; with a long bushy beard—and altogether of a "wild" aspect.[‡] Of this portrait there is a poor books, from the authors just mentioned, are of an extreme degree of RARITY—and therefore covetted with

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[*] Mr. Grenville remarks, that the reprint is the same as the first edition of 1639; page for page, and word for word; excepting that it has an additional dedication, and at pp. 113-114, two additional epitaphs to *Wallenstein*, and an additional 35th chapter at the end of the first part. I may add, that the mistake of Tripperariensis, in the first edition, is corrected to that of Tipperariensis in the reprint.

[†] It was first published in 1660, in the 70th year of the author's age, when he lived at Vienna, and where he died a Vicar-Choral of St. Stephen's Cathedral, in 1664. Carve was a priest and apostolic notary. *Nicolson: Irish Hist. Libr.* p. 12.

[‡] But in regard to portraits, whether true or false in resemblance, I know of none (unless those in a scarce little volume entitled *Certamen Triplex*, 1645, be excepted) like that which adorns almost the first leaf of a very scarce tract entitled "*R. P. Petri Writi Sacerdotis Angli E Societ. Jesu. Mors quam ob fidem passus est Londini*, xxix Maii, M.DC.LI." It is a portrait of the authr, by Galle. It is brilliant even to dazzling. Why will not many of our able artists do the like? Mr, Heber's copy of this interesting book is "de toute beauté !"

and faithless copy, which Mr. Grenville has inserted into his own book —besides having the genuine impression. Mr. Hibbert also possesses this scarce piece of Carve; and Mr. Heber possesses it *uncut.* O rare! A remarkably clean and sound copy of it is at Althorp.

We are now to treat of LYNCH, one of the most celebrated of the Irish Roman Catholic writers and controversialists. His latinised name is usually *Lucius;* and his principal work is a sort of indirect attack against Girald Barry's, under the title of "*Cambrensis Eversus; seu potius Historica Fides, in rebus Hibernicis, Giraldo Cambrensi abrogata, &c. In quo, &c. plerosque nævos inesse ostendit Gratianus Lucius Hibernicus,*" *&c.* an. 1662, folio. A long dedicatory epistle to Charles II., and an Index of chapters (one leaf) precede the text. The text occupies 356 pages. Addenda 2 leaves. Index Rerum, 7 leaves. It appears from Croft's catalogue, p. 371, n^{o}. 7397, (as inserted by Mr. Grenville in his copy) that the greater number of copies of this work seems to have perished by the fire of London. The book was, doubtless, published abroad. Mr. Grenville's copy is a fine one, in venetian morocco binding. Lynch (according to Bishop Nicolson) "accuses Girald Barry of maliciously destroying a great many of the old Irish Annals, whereof he had the perusal; and it is thence justly observed by Bishop Stillingfleet, (*Orig. Brit.* p. 268,) that, if so, he had better advantages, and more authorities than Keating." *Irish Hist. Libr.* page 2.

Of infinitely greater rarity than the preceding, is the work of Lynch entitled "*Alithinologia, sive Veredica Re[s]ponsio ad Invectivam Mendacijs falacijs, &c. fœtam in plurimos Antistites, &c. Hibernos. Eudoxio Alithinologo Authore. Impress.* 1664, 4to. "One of the dearest and most rare of all the Irish tracts,"—says Mr. Grenville. I find no mention of it in Nicolson or Watt. A supplemental volume was printed in 1667, containing a title, 13 prefatory leaves, 228 pages of text, and 9 leaves of index and errata. This first part contains 144 leaves, and 7 leaves of index, &c. Mr. Grenville's copy is most perfect—and brilliantly bound, by C. Lewis, in red morocco, with vellum insides.

But perhaps the VERY RAREST of ALL Lynch's pieces, is that entitled "*Pii Antistitis Icon, siue De Vita et Morte R^{mi}. D.* FRANavidity by the historical antiquary, and keen collector of scarce and curious volumes—it must also be

CISCI KIROVANI *Alladensis Episcopi*: *Autore Joanne Lynchæo Archidiacono Tuamensi. Maclovii*, 1669, 12mo. Mr. Heber's *unique* copy of this slender duodecimo volume, (which is replete with interesting details,) has a portrait of Kirwan, (wholly unknown to all the Collectors) executed by C. Hilaer, in the line manner, very rude, out of drawing, and yet strongly indicative of a resemblance. It represents the original in his 72d year: adding, that he died in 1661. An original letter of Dr. O'Conor, of Stowe, accompanies this copy—written to the owner of it, in confirmation of its wonderful rarity. The place where this book was printed (St. Malo) was the rendezvous of the expatriated Irish in their way to France and the Netherlands—according to the author of the letter. Who shall have the courage to set a price on such a piece of biography?

Of almost equal rarity with the latter of Lynch's performances, is the "*Remonstrantia Hibernicorum contra Lovanienses Ultramontanasque Censuras*," *&c.* of which R. P. F. R. CARON, "Theologus Emeritus," was the author; and which was published "*Cum Lic. et Priv. Superiorum*. A. D. 1665, in folio. This work was, doubtless, printed abroad. Caron and Walsh* were two of the Catholic clergy, who, in opposition to the fierce writings of Nicholas French, (and especially to his *Bleeding Iphigenia*,† published in 1674, 8vo.) qualified their submission to the Pope, by their abhorrence of the principles as duly noticed, that the majority, if not almost the entire number, of these writers, were of the *Roman Catholic faith;* and therefore their narratives, or their conclusions, must be received with a mixture of more than "*one* grain of salt." Most of the foregoing authors had their works printed abroad, as if by stealth, and in a very sorry garb; but their rarity and

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* *History of the Irish Remonstrances*: Lond. 1674, folio.

† Who, I desire to know, is the happy, the enviable possessor of this "bleeding" treasure?—a treasure—for which my Lord Arundel, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, and Richard Heber, Esq. would cross the roughest ocean, even agitated by equinoctial gales! 'Tis, as I conceive, the rarest of Irish pieces. "This honest FATHER WALSH (as Bishop Nicolson remarks) is that same modern historian upon whom Mr. O'Flaherty has let fly a whole chapter of remarks—in his *Ogygia*, pt. iii. c. 27." However, among the rarer of his pieces is the following, of which a copy will be found in the libraries of Mr. Grenville and of Mr. Heber. "*Causa Valesiana Epistolis Ternis Prælibata, &c. Authore F. Petro Valesio, &c. Lond.* 1684, 8vo. A perfect copy of a very scarce work, by Peter Walsh, which is much oftener looked for than found (says Mr. Grenville). The whole appendix being unpaged, must be carefully examined. This is quite compleat. The pagination extends to p. 350. Then the "*Appendix Instrumentorum*," beginning on Z. and extending to P, each letter in eights: a blank leaf forming the last of P. The "Instruments" are numerous—with several titles. A beautiful copy is at Althorp.

of the Irish Rebels, and disclaiming the Pope's supremacy in temporals. Caron's book is of prodigious rarity. Mr. Grenville supposes the entire impression of it to have been nearly destroyed in the fire of London; and knows of no copy of the book, besides his own, except that at Stowe. His own copy was presented to him by Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. of Vale Royal. The work is dedicated to Charles II.: and the first four parts run through 266 pages, consecutively numbered. The first XI. chapters of the 5th part occupy 94 pages: from the XIIth to the XVIIIth chapters inclusively, there are 102 pages: the paginary numerals recommencing at ch. XII. An index of 4 leaves concludes the work.

The work of SIRINUS* ought probably to have been noticed under the account of Irish Saints. It is so rare, as to have escaped Nicolson. The title is thus: "*Patricii Flemingi Hiberni &c. Collectanea Sacra seu S. Columbani Hiberni Abbatis &c. Necnon Aliorum Antiquorum Sanctorum Acta et Opuscula, nusquam antehac edita.,* &c. *Per. Thomam Sirinum.*" *Lovanii,* 1667, folio. A dedicatory epistle to Cardinal Dubois, 2 leaves: privilege of publication, 1: contents, 1: followed by a Brevis Notitia de Collectore, and other pieces, 3 leaves: ad Lectorem, 2: Elogia de S. Columbano, 4: Hymni, 1: all unnumbered. Then 454 pages consecutively, to the end of the work: including the index. The paper and print, as usual, are indifferent. Mr. Grenville observes, that "this is one of the rarest and most valuable books of old Irish history: he knows of no other copy, except that at Stowe." Respecting the author, see *Ware's Writers,* vol. ii.

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* It may be as well to notice here a work of R. BELIN, entitled "Vindiciarum Catholicorum in Hibernia, Rerum in Hibernia Gestarum ab anno 1641, ad annum 1649." Paris, 1650, 12mo. A rare book; unknown to Nicolson, and the generality of Bibliographers. I find a copy of it marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in Mr. Rodd's Catalogue of 1823.

intrinsic worth, render them acceptable under any aspect, provided they be perfect.

Meanwhile, requesting the inquisitive reader to avail himself of the labours of *Camden* and *Baxter*—as not wholly irrelevant to the present subject — I recommend him to the sober and intrinsically valuable publications of *Lord Castlehaven*, *Davis*, *Cox*, *Capell*, and *O'Flaherty*;* and, in the ensuing, and last cen-

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* CAMDEN and BAXTER may be only incidentally mentioned, as it were. The labours of the former are topographical, and will be best understood in the editions of the *Britannia*, by Gibson or Gough. Those of the latter are paleological, or glossarial — under the well-known title of "*Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, sive Syllabus Etymologicus Antiquitatum Veteris* BRITANNIÆ *atque* IBERNIÆ *temporibus Romanorum.* Lond. 1719. 8vo. With an excellent head of Baxter, by Vertue, in the frontispiece. A most beautiful copy of this book, on large paper, in old red morocco binding, is marked by Messrs. Payne and Foss at *3l. 3s.* It was the presentation copy to Dr. Meade, and has an additional ms. dedication by Baxter. *The Memoirs of James Lord Audley,* EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, *his Engagement and Carriage in the Wars of Ireland*: from the year 1642, to the year 1651. Written by himself. Lond. 1680, 12mo. pp. 136. The Earl of Castlehaven's Review : or his Memoirs, &c.: enlarged and corrected, with an Appendix and Postscript. Lond. 1684. pp. 177, (not 161.)—with an Appendix of seventy-three pages. Reprinted in 1815. Dublin, 8vo.: of which there were *thirty* copies on large paper. Mr. Grenville has one of these—the gift of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.: gorgeously bound in green morocco, by George Mullen of Dublin.

Historical Relations: or, a Discovery of the true Causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued nor brought under obedience of the Crown of England until the beginning of the reign of King James of happy Memory. Dublin, 1664, 12mo. Second edition. "The author of the work, was SIR JOHN DAVIS, a learned man, and an excellent orator, who, for his great abilities, was by King James the First made his Solicitor, and afterwards his Attorney General in this kingdom of tury, to those of *Keating*, *Ware*, *Warner*, *Musgrave*, *Leland*, *Thomas de Burgo*, *O'Halloran*, and *Vallancey*.

Ireland." Preface. Lord Chatham, in his Letters to his Nephew, p. 81, calls this, "a great performance, a masterly work, containing much depth of knowledge of state matters, and settling of countries, in a very short compass." It is a small duodecimo of 255 pages.

But of all the smaller and more important pieces of this period, there is not ONE which can come within MANY degrees of rarity of that entitled "*Unkind Deserter of Loyal Men*," *Anno* 1676, 12mo. This "Unkind Deserter" was the Duke of Ormond. What though Mr. Heber's copy be bound in its pristine garb, of sheep skin—where shall we find a *morocco* volume, of the same dimensions, to come up to it in price? Note: the interior of this same copy is white throughout, and the condition even crackling.

The work of RICHARD COX, Esq. is entitled *Hibernia Anglicana*, or the *History of Ireland, &c. to the present time. London*, 1689, Folio. This book, to be perfect, contains two parts: the first part, having a Map, comprehends 456 pages, besides an Index: the second, 206 pages; then the reign of Charles II., with a separate pagination, of 211 pages, besides four pages of a table. Mr. Grenville possesses this work on LARGE PAPER, which is of very rare occurrence. CAPELL's *Letters, written by A. C. the Earl of Essex when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the year* 1675, were published at London in 1770, 4to. More curious, and certainly much more uncommon, than either of the preceding works, is that published by RODERICK O'FLAHERTY, Esq. called "*Ogygia, seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia. London*, 1685, 4to. The whole of the text, 700 pages; with forty-four pages of preliminary matter. In praise of this work, consult *Harris's Ware*, vol. iii. 271. But Bp. Nicolson disports in a very facetious vein concerning it.*

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* The work is partly topographical, and partly historical: for the former, see the *Irish Hist. Library*, p. 9.: for the latter, consult p. 23. "The author's patron, the then Duke of York, afterwards king James II., is encouraged to expect a complete chain of his Royal Ancestors, in a right line, of an hundred and twenty-four generations, from Adam: whereof, eleven were before the flood; twenty-six between that epoch and their settlement here; fifty-one in Ireland; and thirty-six in Scotland. But afterwards, he seems not to be sure of making out the regal stem, without interruption, for above 2700 years." *Ibid.*

The present century has been enriched by the productions of *Plowden, Gordon,* and *Wakefield.* This is a sort of *précis* of the chief historians of Ireland;* but to

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* KEATING'S *General History of Ireland, by Dermod O'Connor, Dublin,* 1723, should be in every library; but it is by no means a common book. Mr. Grenville possesses it on large paper. WARNER'S *History of Ireland, including the History of the Rebellion, London,* 1763-7, 4to. 2 vols. may be obtained for about two or three guineas, according to the condition. But, in chronological order, I ought to have mentioned rather an uncommon book called "*Jus Primatiale Armacanum in Omnes Archiep. Epis.,*" &c. *assertum per H. A. M. T. H. P. Anno Dom.* 1728, 4to. From a curious and valuable letter, by the present Dr. O'Conor, to Mr. Grenville — inserted in Mr. G's copy of this book—it should seem that these initials indicated "Hugo Ardmachanus Macmation Totius Hiberniæ Primas." The first piece includes 222 pages, besides an Index; the second, Prosecutio ejusdem Argumenti, 125 pages: then eleven pages, with a prefix "In nomine Domini," and three leaves of Memoranda et Corrigenda.

No library, especially as relating to IRISH literature or history, can be considered as complete without the labours of SIR JAMES WARE: who is justly styled by Nicolson "the CAMDEN of Historians, or Annalists." His earlier works are entitled "*Rerum Hibernicarum Annales, regnantibus Hen. VII. Hen. VIII. Eduardo VI. et Maria.*" *Dublin,* 1664, folio: "*Antiquitates Hibernicæ,*" &c. *Londini,* 1658, 8vo. *Edit. secund. et auct.* But it is more in the character of old Anthony à-Wood, that Ware will go down to posterity—especially in the publication under the title of "*The whole Works of Sir James Ware, concerning Ireland. Revised and Improved:*" and published in three volumes, or parts, (usually bound in two) at Dublin, in 1739-1745, under the editorial care of *Walter Harris.* The first volume is devoted to Ecclesiastical History, and contains 660 pages, besides an Index and seventeen plates. The first part of the second volume, containing 286 pages, relates to the Antiquities of Ireland: the second part of the same volume, has twenty-one plates, and 362 pages. Mr. Grenville possesses this desirable work on LARGE PAPER, of which he conceives there are only six copies. It is splendidly bound in red morocco by C. Lewis. I such publications, I am compelled, bibliographically speaking, to add the mention of a number of minor very curious and interesting tracts; of which the cele-

remember to have seen another large paper copy in the library at Hafod. The large paper contains Parry's dedication in Latin, and also Harris's dedication to the Archbishop of Armagh, which Mr. Grenville has not discovered in the small paper copies inspected by him. A good copy of the small paper is worth 7*l.* 7*s.* MUSGRAVE'S *History of the Irish Rebellion*, 1743, folio; was reprinted in 1801, 8vo. 2 vols. In the year 1762 appeared a work of THOMAS DE BURGO, entitled "*Hibernia Dominicana; sive Historia Provinciæ Hiberniæ Ordinis Prædicatorum. Colon. Agrip.*" 1762, 4to. There are xvi. pages, of introductory matter. Then, 797 pages of text. A "Supplement," of the same date and place, carrying on the pagination to 950 pages concludes. This "Supplement" is of extreme rarity.

In the year 1778 appeared a *General History of Ireland*, by Mr. O'HALLORAN; in 2 4to. volumes: preceded by an *Introduction* in 1772, 4to.: three volumes in the whole. These were reprinted at Dublin in 1803, 8vo. in three volumes. But perhaps, of all the writers upon Irish affairs, philologically or historically considered, few have written so much, or conjectured so hazardously, as the late COLONEL VALLANCEY; a writer, nevertheless, of considerable acumen, and originality of thinking. His *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, in several parts, are to be had in four, or six volumes; and I find a copy of the fourteen parts in four volumes, dated 1786, marked at 6*l.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.* Yet the account of the publications relating to Ireland, in the xviiith century, cannot be said to be complete without the notice of a few more works—or, indeed, of many—which do not come within the scope of this publication to record: as "*Hibernica, or, some ancient pieces relating to Ireland*, &c. Dublin, 1747, folio. These pieces are eleven in number, to render the first part of the volume complete—comprising 150 pages. The second part, with 131 pages, is sometimes wanting. Both parts were reprinted in 1770, 8vo. 2 vols. but with no additions. See the contents enumerated in Mr. Harris's *Catalogue of the Library of the* brated *Barnabe Rich** was the first and principal author. Towards the middle of the seventeenth cen-

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* Vallancey published his *Vindication of the Ancient Kingdom of Ireland*, in 1786, 8vo.: which has a Map at the beginning, and ten plates at the end.

Royal Institution, p. 394. LELAND's History of Ireland, 1773, 4to. in 3 volumes, is the one most usually read. PLOWDEN's, in the same number of volumes, appeared in 1804, 4to. Mr. GORDON wrote both a history of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, published in 1801, 8vo., and a general history of Ireland till the Union of 1801. Lond. 1806, 8vo. 2 vols. The labours of Mr. WAKEFIELD, which are rather statistical, and extremely valuable, were published in 1812, 4to. 2 vols. I affix no prices to these books, as they are obtainable in almost every bookseller's catalogue.

* The earliest, and in all respects the most curious, of the pieces of BARNABE RICHE, relating to Ireland, is that of the date of 1578, called "*Allarme to England, foreshewing what perilles are procured where the people live without regarde of Martial lawe*," &c. in a small 4to. volume, printed by Henrie Middleton, for C. B. (perhaps Christopher Barker.) As there is a particular account of this volume in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 508, &c. given by Mr. Haslewood, I shall here only content myself with the following interesting extracts, and somewhat sensible remarks therefrom.† It should seem that the government of Ireland, and the System of the Poor Laws, were for ever to be the CRUCES to baffle the wisdom, as well as to exercise the ingenuity, of British legislators.

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† In his dedication to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, captain of her Majesty's train bands, Barnabe Riche observes, "I haue here rashly and aduenterously taken upon me to become a writer, wherein a great number (I knowe) will likewise condemne me, and the rather considering my simplicitie and trayning vp, which hath not bene so much with my penne, but more with my pyke, nor in the scholes amongst learned clarkes, but rather in the fields amongst unlettered companions, or, as some will terme them, amongst a company of rustike souldiers." In his address "to the gentle reader" he says—"Such is the delicacie of our readers, at this time, that there are none may be allowed of to write, but such as haue been trained at schoole with Pallas, &c. — and for my parte (without vaunt be it spoken) I have been a trauayler; I have sayled in *Grauesende barge* as farre as *Billingsgate*, I haue trauelled from *Bucklers bery* to *Basingstocke*, I haue gone from *S. Pankeridge* church to *Kentish* towne by lande, where I was combered with many hedges, ditches, and other slippery bankes, but yet I could neuer come to those learned bankes of *Helicon*, neither was I euer able to scale *Parnassus* hyl, although I have trauailed ouer *Gaddes hyl* in Kente, and that sundrie tymes and often."

tury, when Ireland exhibited a picture of the most frightful desolation — especially between the years

On the reverse of Diij. there is this sensible remark about the ruling of Ireland. "In like manner it hath been often seene, that when a rascall (a rebell I would tearme him) hath done many spoyles, and committed many outrages, yet in the end hath been receiued vpon composition, and many times haue their pardons begged, by some that be about the Lorde Deputie: and many times they haue frends in England to purchase them pardons, and to send them ouer: and this is the uery cause that giueth them boldnesse to doe yll, so that there is no assured trust to be founde in the greatest number of them: but when they may see time and occasion to doe a shrewd turne, then they get them a cōpenie of breechless beggers, (folowers they cal them) when they haue plaid their parts to the uttermost, they assure themselves that a hundred of stolen cowes will buy a pardone: where, otherwise, if all hope were cut from them, and that no pardons might be granted vnto them, might without fauoure feele the force of the lawe, without any exceptions from the best to the worst, and that every one, like dutiful subjects should put to their helping hande, to the suppressing of them, there is no question but Irelande would soon waxe ciuil, and the countrie would quickly growe to be quiet." *Sign. Diij. rev.*

On Diij,

"How lamentable is the case of those that be honest, and suche as would gladly indeuour them selves to liue orderly, whiche can not so much as enioy a poore flocke bed to lie upon, but must content themselues with homelier beds than a bundle of sweete strawe: and, instead of other cates, do only liue by gross herbs and roots: — and then to see what labour, what toil, and what pain they endure, but to get some small portion of money, wherewith to buy a loaf of bread, of the which, neither he, his wife, nor his children, shall neuer eat so much as one crum, but must serve to content those idle rogues—where the poor man himself, if he be able to keep a cow for his better relief, letteth her blood in a vein in her neck, the which blood, being boiled in a clod, serveth his turn instead of the finest manchet." *Sign. Diiij.* A little before, Riche observes — "Whosoever will think to prevail in Ireland, it must be

1640 and 1650—a swarm of fugitive publications made their appearance; which were only calculated

by using justice with extremity, and not with lenity." Our friend Barnabe perhaps always rode with "a tight curb."

Riche's other pieces (though these are by no means the whole) relating to Ireland, must be summarily despatched: "*A short Survey of Ireland.*" *London,* 1069 *for* 1609, 4to. pp. 56. "*A Catholicke Conference betweene Syr Taddy Mac Mareall a Popish priest of Waterforde, and Patricke Plaine, a young Student in Trinity Colledge by Dublin in Irelande,*" &c. *London,* 1612, 4to. The subjoined extract may be worth perusal:[*] it must be confessed that Sir Taddy and young Patrick speak plainly with each other. This tract was not known to Mr. Haslewood when he made his list of Riche's pieces in the preface to the Paradise of Dainty Devises. *The Irish Hubbub, or the English Hue and Crie.* London, 1619, 4to. pp. 56: followed by one leaf of "Aphorismes, with other witty sentences," the 24th of June, 1618: but I confess that these sentences do not strike me as either witty or wise. Mr. Grenville's copy, which concludes with the comparison of "a wanton wench" to a trout, strikes me as being imperfect. *A new Irish Prognostication or Popish Callender. Wherein is described the disposition of the Irish, with the manner of their behaviour,* &c. (A very full and curious title) London, 1624, pp. 116:—qu. by Rich? *A True and a kinde excuse written in defence of* to put the peaceful in a state of excitation, and to enflame the restless and turbulent with desires of yet greater spoliation. These ephemeral productions were usually accompanied—I hardly know how to say *decorated*—with coarse copper cuts *—descriptive of

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[*] Sir Taddy introduces the prayer for salvation of souls, thro' the intermediation of St. Thomas à Becket, the Martyr:—adding "for here we make intercession unto Christ that by the bloud which Thomas *shed,* we may come where Thomas *is.* To which Patrick the Student replies, "And that is to the infernal pit of hell: O doctrine of diveles, that doth teach the silly people to fly from the bloud of Christ, to seek their salvation in the bloude of a Traytor!—a seditious wretch, that was only canonyzed by the Pope for his trayterous demeanure and disobedience to his lawfull prynce" A little further, after mentioning the mediation of the *Virgin,* the Student replies: "I doe not so much wonder at that, Sir Tady, when now, in the hottest sunne shine of the Gospell, wee see almost every day whole *Lordships* to be sould, and but to uphold *Ladyships:*" fol. 20-21. The conference has this angry termination. *Patr.* Syr Tady, when I meane to turne traytor to the King, I will follow your counsayle—I will turne Papist." *Tad.* "And until thou dost show thy selfe to be a professed Papist indeede, thou shalt find little friendshippe in Ireland. And so farewell."

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that Booke, intituled a New Description of Irelande. By Barnaby Rych, Gent. Servant to the Kinge's most excellent Maiestie. Lond. 1612, 4to. : twenty-five numbered leaves.

* As to the Pamphlets, Fugitive Pieces, &c. relating to what was called the IRISH MASSACRE — and alluded to in the text — the task were equally wearisome and fruitless to enter upon any thing like an enumeration or list of them. I will mention only *three* with which the richly furnished shelves of Mr. Grenville's library supply me: *Ireland's Ivbilee, or Ioyes Io Pæan; for Prince Charles his welcome home, &c. By Stephen Ierome, Domesticke Chappleine to the Right Honourable Earle of Corke. Dublin,* 1624, 4to. Sect. IV. Part I.; Sect. IV. Part II. There are few pious readers, and hearty wishers to their country's welfare, who would not unite their prayers to the following: "Oh, that as we professe, confesse one God, the father of all, one Christ the Redeemer of all, one spirit, the sanctifier of all the Elect: yea, one faith, one baptisme, one hope, one life, one way to this life, as one Sunne, but one soule in man, one Phœnix in the world, &c. so that wee would as one, in one minde, by one rule, worship this God in spirit, in truth, in unitie, in uniformitie of judgement and affections &c.!" p. 81. There are many wild and involved, as well as bold and striking, passages; as thus, at p. 111: "Oh doe I beleeve mine eyes and eares, that lions, eagles, panthers, yea dragons, elephantes, aspes, dogges, wolves, apes, have been thankfull to their Eupaters and Benefactors, and shall man, their pettie soveraigne, be claudicant and heteroclite?" The instances of supposed fidelity in brutes, which follow, are curious and comical enough. But, the *second* of the above alluded to works, is of such price, that I will not venture upon naming one *third* of the sum for which it must be obtained. The title is thus: *The Teares of Ireland: wherein is lively presented, as in a map, a list of the unheard of cruelties and perfidious Treacheries of bloud-thirsty Iesuits and the Popish Faction. London, printed by A. N. for Iohn Rothwell,* 1642,

the cruelties which were said to have been committed by the Catholics on the Protestants. Some of

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12mo. The author appears to be JOHN CRAUFORD. Three introductory pieces, without numbers to title pages, precede the text, which has eighty numbered pages. Thomas Partington's letter, sworn to be true, before a Committee of the House of Commons, is the last of these introductory pieces; and a perusal of it is enough to make the blood curdle. The PRINTS, the great attraction of the volume, illustrate most of the cruelties described in the text. These prints are twelve in number; having letter press at their backs. They are rather etchings than finished plates, and one plate contains two subjects: such subjects, as one desires never again to see as the representation of FACTS! They have, in themselves, very trifling merit on the score of art. They are executed in a freer and looser manner than if they were done by Hollar: and with infinitely less ability. Mr. Grenville properly suspects their being the production of Hollar; but as "resembling rather those engraved in the small historical tracts by Jenner." Mr. G. observes, very justly, that "the tears of Ireland, by Crauford is, perhaps, the rarest of all the historical tracts of this time." This was Mr. Bindley's copy. Mr. Thorpe possesses a copy of it, wanting the last leaf. It is a wretchedly printed performance.

A third similar tract, but of infinitely less rarity and price, is thus entitled—"*The Barbarous and Inhumane Proccedings against the Professors of the Reformed Religion within the dominion of Savoy, April 7, 1655*:" also, "*A true Relation of the Bloody Massacres, Tortures, Cruelties, &c. committed upon the Protestants in Ireland, &c. Oct. 23, 1641.*" *Lond.* 1655, 4to. A most miserable performance, in all respects. The copper cuts are worked on the pages of text; some half dozen like those in the Tears of Ireland. The others are quite barbarous: but the large whole length of the Vienna Lady, "who from eleven till twelve at night yelled out woe unto you, woe unto you, often repeating those words, and nothing else"—while "the bells, without help of man, rung suddenly, to the great affrightment of the people"—at p. 49—is something of an exception to the general barbarity of the art. In the whole, fifty-four pages, with eight further pages of Names of Members returned to the Parliament of 1656.

these "cuts" are literally too dreadful to look upon, except that the extreme coarseness of their execution renders them little attractive in the estimation of the curious in graphic lore. Women and children, butchered or burnt, and sometimes both; parents viewing the deliberate murder of their offspring by fire and sword, or themselves rendered a similar spectacle to their children: villages and towns on fire: the rivers choked with drowned carcases—the cross, the gibbet, and the rack — in short, every species of refinement on cruelty seems, if such representations can be trusted, to have been practised in these recriminating and rebellious times. But a love of truth compels me to declare, that these facts are handed down to us by *ex parte* evidence. The Protestants are the sufferers, and the Protestants are the authors of these publications. *It is possible that* the Catholics might have had to complain of occasionally similar atrocities inflicted on themselves; and yet the voice of history seems to be silent thereupon—and the philosophical

The last which I shall notice, is the following: "*An Accompt of the Bloody Massacre in Ireland, &c. executed by the Irish Papists upon the English Protestants in the year* 1642. *London, licensed* 23*d December*, 1678, *and printed for R. G.* 1678," 4*to*. Only eight pages.*

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* Take a specimen of the *Monstrosities* detailed in these, and similar, publications. "Some English men's heads they cut off, and carried them to Kilkenny, and on the market day set them on the cross, where many, especially the women, stabb'd, cut, and slash'd them. A poor Protestant woman, with her two children, going to Kilkenny, these bloody miscreants baited them with dogs, stabbed them with skeins, and pulled out the guts of one of the children, whereby they died: and not far off they took divers men, women and children, and hanged them up; one of the women being great with child, they ripped up her belly as she hanged, so that the child fell out in the cawl alive. Some, after they were hanged, they drew up and down till their bowels were torn out." Page 7. But enough of such ATROCITIES —yea, more than enough!

Hume, relying mainly on the unimpeached authority of Sir John Temple,* indulges in a strain of impassioned eloquence on this occasion, which appears to have been dictated by the mixed feelings of sympathy and horror. There are few portions of his History† in which the language of pathos and commiseration is more powerfully displayed.

But great and execrable as might have been the spirit of persecution among the Irish Catholics, it must not be forgotten that something like a similar spirit manifested itself among those of a very *opposite* religious persuasion; so that it should seem as if, at that hapless period, men had transformed themselves into blood-hounds of prey. The *Presbyterian* soldiery of Cromwell, about eight years after what is called the Irish massacre, slaughtered, without hesitation and without remorse, the Protestant garrisons of Tredah and Wexford; leaving only one man alive, of the former town, "to be a messenger of this universal havoc and destruction."‡ A truce, however, to these heart-aching reminiscences.

I must not close this account of publications relating to the History of IRELAND, without the mention of a *living author* who has long and justly borne the character of an upright and intelligent writer. I allude (as the reader will immediately suppose) to the Rev. Dr. CHARLES O'CONOR, librarian to the late Marquis, and to the present Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe.

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* His account of the Irish Rebellion is one of the most exact and authentic extant. It was republished, in an improved state, by Baron Maseres, in a thin quarto volume, in 1812.

† Vol. vi. p. 436. Edit. 1812.

‡ HUME: vol. vii. p. 170. Edit. 1812.

This gentleman, a Roman Catholic priest — exclusively of various publications of a temporary nature,[*] written with a view to soften the asperities, and reconcile the differences, existing, at one period, pretty strongly between the Protestant and Roman Catholic parties—has more recently put forth the first volume of a work, which is intended to accomplish for Ireland, what Bouquet has done for France. The first volume of his "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*" appeared, with copious prolegomena and indexes, in the year 1814. It is accompanied by plates of fac-similes —chiefly of early Irish MSS.—and is, on the whole, a very creditable production for a provincial press.[‡] Though deeply sunk into the vale of years, and afflicted with frequent and severe infirmities, the ardour of this venerable critic and antiquary is as keen as ever: and we may yet hope for a second volume of similar matter, as ponderous and as valuable in all respects.

It will not be presumptuous to say, that, after all, a FULL and COMPLETE History of Ireland, is "a consummation devoutly to be wished;" but he who shall embark in this laudable undertaking, must give very many of his days and nights to the volumes of an O'CONOR.

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[*] Among these, are his tracts, or octavo volumes, entitled "*Columbanus ad Hibernos*; and an instructive volume, entitled "*Narrative of the most interesting Events in modern Irish History; from original MSS. and some Tracts. Lond.* 1812, 8vo.

[†] *At Buckingham*, in the immediate vicinity of Stowe, and published by Messrs. Payne and Foss. Of a volume, so intrinsically valuable, and of such limited notoriety and circulation, it is fitting that a brief outline should be here submitted to the public. After a short address to the Reader, and a dedication to the present Duke of Buckingham, (then Marquis) there is an "*Epistola Nuncupatoria de Fontibus Historiæ Genuinæ Hibernorum, Eorumque Chronologia, deque Antiquissimis Codicibus Literis Hibernicis ante Annum X. exaratis.*"

This epistle contains cclvi pages, followed by an index, which concludes at p. cclxxvi.; and is replete with much curious, recondite, and interesting lore. It contains five plates of fac-similes of Irish MSS. beginning with one of the VIIth century. The "Epilogue" *to* the Epistle, devoted to an account of the latter moments and dying injunctions of the author's late noble patron, does equal honour to the head and heart of the author himself. We have, next, the first part of the Prolegomena, occupying clxxxiv. pages; replete with a variety of historical and philological intelligence. The second part of the Prolegomena ensues: "*in qua Domesticorum Annalium Chronologicæ Rationes, Codices, Carmina, et Scriptorum Tempora ad Trutinam revocantur.*" This extends to clxxxvi. pages: an index, terminating at p. ccvii. concluding the volume. These portions, separately, make the volume extend to about 650 pages. From which the reader perceives that the *text of the* ANCIENT HISTORIANS *is yet to commence.*

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

THE account of the more ancient and popular histories of Scotland is attended with fewer difficulties than that relating to the Sister Kingdom; while, in the investigation of this subject, we become acquainted with more interesting and romantic details. Scotland has found nearly as many old chroniclers in *verse* as in *prose*; and her BORDER HISTORY* is one which equally interests the reader on either side of the Tweed. Her mountains, her crags, her castles, and her fortresses, have been all immortalised in poetry—while the hardy achievements of their possessors have alike formed subjects for the drama and romance.

Yet, in the *number* of her more ancient historians, Scotland is neither fertile nor particularly distinguished. Making only brief mention of the Chronicles of HOLYROOD and MAILROS, we may consider JOHN BARBOUR, (who flourished in 1380,) as the father of regular Scotch history; although that history be known to the world as a metrical composition, under the name of *The Bruce.** JOHN FORDUN is the next chronicler, and the first legitimate historian of Scotland, in prose. His *Scotichronicon* (for the publication of which Bishop Nicolson was exceedingly anxious) has been twice edited.† The *Chronicle of* WYNTOWN, in Scottish verse, may be the next history deserving notice.

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* Read *Mr. Ridpath's Border History*, 1776, 4to. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* as a good introduction to this subject; and, above all, let "the Young Man" feel his imagination warmed, as well as his curiosity excited, by the perusal of the interesting notes of Sir Walter Scott, in the *Minstrelsy of the Scotish Border*, published in three octavo volumes—and frequently reprinted. I consider these notes as a most admirable, and hitherto unrivalled, style of HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATION; and we occasionally discover in them, more than faint gleams of that information and "incidental story," which burn so brightly, and warm us so thoroughly, in the Scotch historical novels... now pretty generally supposed to be by the hand of the same writer.

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* First, of the chronicles of *Holy Rood and Mailros.* Wharton published the former in the first volume of his *Anglia Sacra,* under the title of *Chronicon S. Crucis Edinburgensis;* and Fulman the latter, in the first volume of what is called *Gale's Scriptores,* &c.: but I recommend the READING Collector to throw an eye of curiosity over what Nicolson has written in his *Scottish Historical Library,* p. 28: edit. 1736. Secondly, of *Barbour.* The best edition of the Metrical Chronicle, above alluded to, is that by Pinkerton, under the title of "*The Bruce; or, the History of Robert I. King of Scotland.*" Written in Scotish verse, by John Barbour. London, 1790, 8vo. 3 vols.: "the first genuine edition, published from a MS. dated 1489, with notes and a glossary:" Mr. Pinkerton's preface tells us that twenty editions had been published since the first impression of it, in 1616, at Edinburgh: but all, more or less, inaccurately. Mr. Ellis, in his *Specimens,* &c. has done this work greater justice* than either Warton or Henry; while the researches of Lord Hailes impress us with a very favourable notion of the veracity of the text.

† When Bishop Nicholson wrote his account of the existing MSS. of Fordun—earnestly wishing for a printed publication of the Chronicle—only a small portion of it had appeared in the third volume of Gale and Fulman. His account is, in other respects, sufficiently interesting. On consulting the note at p. 220, the reader will observe that the best edition of Fordun is that edited by Goodall, at Edinburgh, in 1759, folio, 2 vols.; of which a good copy may be obtained for about 1*l.* 10*s.*; but Mr. Rodd marks it, in his catalogue of 1823, at 18*s.* half-bound, uncut.

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* The opening of it is very fine and animating:

Ah, FREEDOM is a noble thing!
Freedom makes man to have liking.
Freedom all solace to man gives,
HE lives at ease that FREELY lives!

MAIR or MAJOR follows; and HECTOR BOECE, very much his superior, is the next in succession. Below,* I have given a brief account of the publications of

* First, of WYNTOWN. The only edition worth possessing—and that, as remarkable for the beauty of the printing as for the accuracy of the text—bears the following title:—*DE Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, be Androw of Wyntown, Priowr of Sanct Serfis ynche in Loch Levyn. Now first published with notes, a glossary, &c. By David Macpherson.* London,* 1795, royal 8vo. 2 vols. This edition contains an elaborate glossary, learned notes, and an index. The printer was Bensley. It is by no means rare. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of it, in russia, at 3*l.* 10*s.* There were some few impressions struck off on LARGE PAPER, of a quarto size;—similar to those of the reprint of the Complaynt of Scotland, by the late John Leyden. Secondly, of MAJOR. His "*Historiæ Majoris Britanniæ, tam Angliæ quam Scotiæ*," was first printed by Badius Ascensius, at Paris, in 1521. The best edition is that published by Freebairn, at Edinburgh, in 1740, 4to. Prefixed to this edition, and probably to that at Paris also, are some monkish Latin rhymes, by William Baston, an English Carmelite monk, upon the battle of Bannockbourn.† Major's book is of ordinary occurrence, and worth about 10*s.* 6*d.*

Thirdly, and somewhat more copiously, of HECTOR BOECE, or Boethius. "*Scotorum Historiæ, Libr.* xix. *Hectore Boethio Auctore.*" Paris, Jacob du Puy, 1575, folio: but first published at the same place in 1526, by Badius Ascensius, having only xvii. books. The second impression, contains the continuation of John Ferrers, a Piedmontese. This work was translated into the Scottish language by *John Bellenden,* between the years 1530 and 1533, and printed the works of these writers. **GEORGE BUCHANAN** is justly considered one of the brightest ornaments of

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* From a MS. in the British Museum. "I wish it were in my power (observes the Editor) to give any thing which might deserve to be called the Life of Wyntown: but, from want of materials, I can do little more than draw into one point of view, what may be gathered from his own work." *Pref.* ix.

† The metrical colophon of the poet is thus:

> Sum Carmelita, Baston cognomine dictus,
> Qui doleo vita, in tali strage relictus.
> Si quid deliqui, si quæ recitanda reliqui
> Hæc addant hi qui non sunt sermonis iniqui.

by Davidson, royal printer to James V.* somewhere about the year 1538-40, under the title of the *History and Chroniklis of Scotland*; for which the reader may consult Herbert's *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iiii. p. 1474. This work, or translation, is printed at Edinburgh; in a coarse gothic type, having the arms of Scotland rudely cut as a frontispiece, and a composition of a religious description† at the end. Few copies are exactly alike, even in the phraseology. They are of excessive rarity; and Lord Spencer could not obtain his copy, from the Roxburghe Collection (*Bibl. Roxburgh.* n°. 8687,) under the sum of £65. That in the library of Mr. Towneley was purchased by Mr. Laing, of Edinburgh, for £85. Mr. Heber and Mr. G. Chalmers, each possess a copy. It was in the Harleian Collection, but does not appear to be in the British Museum. Scotland boasts, (and with equal propriety and justice) of possessing *two* copies ON VELLUM—which are thus described in the advertisement to the beautiful reprint of this work, published at Edinburgh in 1823.—"Of Bellenden's Boece, there are two copies in Scotland, printed UPON VELLUM: one is preserved in the library of the Duke of Hamilton, " and a more splendid specimen of early typography, and of antique binding, cannot well be imagined. The vellum upon which it is printed, is stainless, and the breadth of the margin would satisfy the most fastidious and his country, both as a poet and an historian; but a good deal before the appearance of his history,* there were published two or three historical pieces of a contemporaneous character, which are now sought after with uncommon avidity. The antiquarian reader will probably anticipate the *Expedicion into Scotland,* published in 1544-48: of which PATTEN was the author of the latter.† How shall I venture upon an outline,

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* Of the *first* set of STATUTES, or BLACK ACTS, as they are called---(and I entreat the reader's attention to Bishop Nicolson's account of them, p. 100.) printed by Davidson, for King James, only one copy is known; and that copy is upon VELLUM:—preserved in the Advocate's Society, at Edinburgh. My friend, Mr. G. Chalmers, possesses (with the exception of this first set) a comely collection of these black acts—down to the date of 1593, by Waldegrave: viz. from 1566-7: 1576-81: They are thin small folios—and were once inspected by that gallant Bibliopolist Mr. Constable, of Edinburgh, with a hundred guinea cheque ready to lay down, by way of exchange:—but " Procul o procul, este *profanum* !"—exclaimed their veteran possessor.

† I cannot unite in the very warm praise bestowed upon this cut by the editor of the Edinburgh reprint of the book. Many past and present " Xylographers " (or wood-cutters) could do infinitely better; although I admit that Mr. Lizars has made an admirable copy of it, on a reduced scale. There is great *spirit* in the general design of the original; but greater *delicacy* and *truth* are frequently displayed in the wood-cutters of Basle and Lyons, about the same period.

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princely Collector. The boards bear the following incription: JACOBUS QUINTUS REX SCOTORUM, and on the title-page, the initials I. R. appear in MS. They are, in all probability, in the hand-writing of that monarch, to whom the volume appears to have belonged."—*Advertisement,* p. vii. The other copy, miserably "cobbled" in the binding, is in the library of the University of Edinburgh; and is, in all respects, of an inferior description. But the vicinity of our own metropolis boasts of another membraneous copy. At Ham-House, near Richmond, (the residence of the Countess of Dysart) there is a third, and a not inglorious copy, of Bellenden's Boece, UPON VELLUM! And in what *Book-Company* does this gem disport itself?!!!

The REPRINT of this scarce volume, (comprehending Bellenden's translation of Titus Livius) is one of the most beautiful productions of the BALLANTYNE PRESS. It forms three quarto volumes, of the size of the *Palace of Pleasure,* and *Mirror for Magistrates.* Let me trust that there is at least *one* copy of it UPON VELLUM.

* The *first* edition of George Buchanan's history was printed by Arbuthnot, at Edinburgh, in 1582, folio; and, again, fuller and more correctly, at Geneva, in the following year: but the *best* edition is, doubtless, that published at Leyden, in 1725, 4to. 2 vols. under the editorial care of Ruddiman and Gronovius, on the basis of the previous folio edition of 1715, exclusively edited by Ruddiman. These two *latter* editions of Buchanan, of which copies on large paper are not very common, contain ALL his works. Let Nicolson, however, p. 40, by no means be overlooked; as he balances the praises and censures of critics, respecting Buchanan, with an even and pains-taking hand. A copy of the folio edition may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

† Mr. Beloe, *Anecdotes of Literature,* &c. vol. ii. p. 345, notices

even, of the numerous, or rather innumerable pamphlets, tomes, and broadsides, relating to the fate of the unfortunate QUEEN MARY?* The invincible

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only one edition—of the date of 1544—of this work; but there was a second edition in 1548—under the title of the "*Expedicion of the Duke of Somerset, by W. Patten:*" both impressions being in the Roxburghe Library: the former selling for 30 guineas, and the latter for 21*l.* Mr. G. Chalmers possesses a copy of the latter. Mr. Beloe tells us that, at the sale of West's library, the first tract was bought for 18*s.* 6*d.*; and at that of a portion of Mr. Wodhull's books, in 1803, for 16*l.* 16*s.*—the identical copy purchased by the Duke of Roxburghe. Mr. Isaac Reed had a copy, obtained, as Mr. Beloe imagines, for the very diminished sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* Copies of both editions are in the library of Mr. Heber. See *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 458. iv. p. 8. These rare books were unknown to Nicolson. The work was reprinted in 1798, 4to. among the "*Fragments of Scotish History.*"

* Of the well known black letter tract of *Buchanan's Detectioun of the Duinges of Marie Quene of Scottis,* there were at least two editions: one printed in 1572, the other without date. The Roxburghe copy of the former was sold for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the latter for 2*l.* 10*s.* In Mr. Rodd's last catalogue, I find several of these pieces thus described—"1404, MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. Ane Detectioun of the Duings of Marie Quene of Scottes, touchand the Murder of hir Husband, by G. Buchanan, *black letter, no date*—The Copie of a Letter written by one in London to his Friend concernying the credit of the late published Detection of the Doynges of the Ladie Marie of Scotland, *no date*—The effect of the declaration made in the Guildhall, by M. Recorder of London, concerning the late attempts of the Quenes Majesties evill, seditious, and disobedient Subjectes, 1571.—A Letter concerning the Marriage of the D. of Norfolk to Quene Mary, by R. G. 1571.—A Discourse touching the pretended Match betwene the Duke of Norfolke and the Queene of Scottes, 1571; *(these two last want the titles) a rare and curious collection in blue morocco,* 6*l.* 6*s.* 12mo. Yet must the reader not fail to bear in mind "*The Scottish Queen's Buriall,*" 1587, Lond. 12mo. no date: (£9. 9*s.* at the Roxburghe sale) and the very rare Latin piece relating to Mary, of which OBERTUS

perseverance and gallant spirit of such men as Mr. George Chalmers and Mr. Richard Heber, have not yet, I suspect, enabled those gentlemen to admit that their Scottish Collection, in *this* department, is complete! LESLEY, as much the friend, as Buchanan was the enemy, of Queen Mary, put forth his work a few

BARNESTAPLE was the author, and which was published at Cologne in 1627, 8vo. Mr. Thorpe bravely marks a copy of it, bound in morocco, at £4. 4*s*.

I have above mentioned the publication of printed BROADSIDES, &c. It is here in my power to make mention of a volume—beyond all praise and beyond all price — containing official instruments, in the black letter, relating to almost all public topics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This volume is in the Bodleian library, and has been of comparatively recent discovery. My friend Dr. Bliss, one of the librarians, in displaying its CHARMS, expatiated upon it with the correct taste and natural enthusiasm of a well-versed English Bibliographer; and the public will shortly be benefitted by some curious excerpts from it, in his *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*. Tom Hearne himself would have gone half crazed at the very sight of it — and especially at the extraordinary PORTRAITS* which it contains. But my more immediate business is with Queen Mary. Among these broadsides, is a Proclamation against her, and the house of Guise, for supporting her claim to the crown of England. "And consyderyng the sayde house of Guise, for theyr owne priuate aduauncement, hauynge no other meane to practyse the same, but by exaltyng of theyr nece the Quene of Scottes, in whose respect they intermeddle with the goueryears before the appearance of the History of Buchanan; namely, in 1575, and 1578, at Rome; and, in fact, he should have here taken precedence. Bishop Nicolson gives us encouragement to peruse Lesley with more than ordinary interest.* On entering the seventeenth century, we must begin with the notice of MELVIL, followed by that of SPOTISWOOD; although proper attention should be paid to the careful researches of JOHNSTON, and to the humbler chronicle of MONIPENNIE.†

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* These portraits are, *Elizabeth*, by Delarum; *Lord Darnley and M. Queen of Scots*, by Elstrack: *Mary*, an oval, in a large broadside, on the top and bottom of which are printed epigrams, "*In effigiem Mariæ*, &c. Londini, typis I. Norton; *The Earle of Nottingham*, 1588, very large broadside; no name, but "To be soulde at y^e horse shew in pater noster row:" *Robert, Earl of Essex;* on horse back, and very large and fine: *Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk*, between the pillars, a print of extraordinary rarity. I will not pretend to fix a price for such graphic gems. Mr. Woodburn, as he once gazed upon them with a throbbing heart and a well replenished purse, "sighed and looked, sighed and looked, and sighed . . . IN VAIN!"

naunce of Fraunce at this present, haue thus iniuriously and insolently set forth, and in tyme of peace continued in publyke places the armes and clayme of these kyngdomes of Englande and Irlande, in the name of their nece the Quene,"—&c. &c. Now, prefixed to this Proclamation, in the Bodleian volume, is a drawing of the arms of Mary, quartered with those of England and France, which purports to be one of the copies "*sent out of ffraunce in July* 1559," In a metrical inscription at the bottom, Mary is called

> "Off Scotland queene, and of Ingland also,
> Off Ireland als' God haith providit so."

If my memory do not deceive me, I have somewhere (either in the *Bibliomania* or *Decameron*) noticed this very book; as being in the possession of some one to whom Lord Oxford offered 100 guineas for it—but ineffectually.

* A good copy of Lesley, "*de moribus, &c. Scotorum*," 1578, 4to. is marked at 1*l*. 7*s*. in the recent catalogue of Messrs, Lackington and Co. If however the reader happen to get possession of the same author's work on the *Right and Title of Mary Queen of Scots*, 1584, 8vo. let him know that Mr. Laing not only calls it "VERY RARE," but affixes to it the price of £5. 15*s*. 6*d*.

† In order of time we should notice MONIPENNIE; the more so, as he seems to have escaped Watt. I find his *Chronicle and Description of Scotland, Lond.* 1612, 4to.; *Short Description of the Isles of Scotland*, ("very rare" and a *MS. Chronicle* of him, selling at the Roxburghe sale (n°. 8697) for £3. 6*s*. A copy of the first work,

It was not, however, till the eighteenth century, that the History of Scotland received its due and full share of investigation. The names of *Mackenzie*, *Wodrow*, *Anderson*, *Lindesay*, *Maitland*, *Robertson*, *Guthrie*, *Dalrymple* and *Pinkerton*, are familiar to the collectors of Scottish history; and have been more or less perused by the assiduous student in the same depart-

(called "scarce") is marked at £1. 1*s.* in Mr. Rodd's last catalogue; and a copy of "*Certaine Matters concerning the realme of Scotland, composed together as they were,* A. D. 1597," Lond. 1603, with a morocco back, is valued at £2. 2*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Arch. It is the first edition of the work. Let DAVID HUME'S "*General History, continuing to the Death of James VI.*" Lond. 1657, folio, (first published at Edinb. in 1617) have also a place in a library tolerably complete with Scotch history. Bishop Nicolson calls it "the best in this class"—but falling far short of the spirit of that author's other works. The *Memoirs of Sir* JAMES MELVIL, of Hall Hill, Lond. 1683, is important in very many repects to possess. Burnet calls the author a generous and virtuous man. A good copy may be had for 12*s.* *Spotiswood's Church History*, Lond. 1655; again 1677—must, on no account, be omitted in the historical department of Scotland; and let MIDDLETON'S appendix to it, incorporated in the *latter* edition, always be found in your copy of the work. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of it, bound with *Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*,* 1677, folio, in one volume, at £2. 5*s.*

Let me here briefly mention DRUMMOND'S (of Hawthorden) *History of Scotland*, Lond. 1655, with plates of James I., II., III., IV., V., by Gaywood. A good copy may be worth £1. 5*s.* It is reprinted in the collection of Drummond's Works, published in 1711, folio.

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* By Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury: having a portrait of James Duke of Hamilton as a frontispiece; and another of Charles I., by Faithorne, opposite p. 153: one of the commonest, but nevertheless one of the most spirited, of that engraver's productions. This book contains Letters, Instructions, and other papers written by the unfortunate royal author. Copies on LARGE PAPER usually present us with fine impressions of these portraits.

ment. I have endeavoured, below,* to give the best editions of the labours of these respective writers;

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* I will first dispatch, and as courteously as possible, the *two* MACKENZIES; each christened George. The first, who published the *Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scots Nation.* 1708-22, three vols. folio, was a Physician. His work, found complete, is not of very ordinary occurrence: the third volume being usually missing. Messrs. Arch mark a perfect copy in three vols., at 4*l.* 4*s.*; and Mr. Laing marks a similar one "new bound in russia, extra" at 7*l.* 7*s.* After all, they are unseemly tomes; and the third is compelled to walk on *stilts* to keep pace with its companions. The *other* Mackenzie (Sir George) was an eminent lawyer, and historian. He is called, in the title-page of his works, "eminent and learned," and his works were published in two folio volumes, in 1716.† There has been recently put forth, from the MS. of this author, his "*Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from the Restoration of King Charles II.*," &c. Edinb. 4to.; edited with great care, and printed with considerable elegance. The MS. was brought to the shop of a grocer in Edinburgh, and purchased by him for the humblest purposes of his trade; but owing to many entire leaves having been cut out, there is a lamentable hiatus in the history, from the year 1663 to 1669. See Pref. *Edinb. Monthly Mag.* N°. III., June 1817; and *Edinb. Mag.* April, 1820. A masterly and highly interesting criticism on this valuable work appeared in the *Edinb. Review*, N°. LXXI.

Briefly noticing "the *Martial Atchievements of the Scots Nation,*" by PATRICK ABERCROMBY, M. D. *Edinb.* 1711, folio, 2 vols. (now an uncommon work) I proceed, not only to the notice, but to the strong recommendation, of WODROW's *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland. Edinb.* 1721, folio, 2 vols. Considering that,

† In this edition of Mackenzie's works, are omitted his earliest publication entitled "*Aretina, or the Serious Romance,*" 1661, 12mo. and a political tract "*on the discovery of the Fanatick Plot,*" 1684, folio. Among the miscellaneous contents of these volumes, it will be difficult to find any number of original articles at all approaching to that of the manuscripts stated to have been in the possession of the publisher. *Preface,* (p. iv.) *to Sir G. Mackenzie's Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland,* 1821, 4to.

adding, here, that there are several minor authors, which, from their omission, must not be supposed as

even without the warm eulogy pronounced on this work by Mr. Fox, in his historical labours, these volumes have long richly deserved republication, one is surprised that so valuable a work, in so repulsive a garb (for it is most wretchedly printed) has been suffered to remain without improvement. A new edition of Wodrow (now becoming excessively rare) may be no unprofitable, as well as a highly creditable, speculation to a Scotch bookseller: the more so, as Wodrow (according to Dr. Watt) "left numerous mss. behind him, which are preserved in some of the public libraries of Scotland, and testify his pre-eminence and research." He was Minister of the Gospel at Eastwood. Anderson's *Collections relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scotland,* were published in four quarto volumes, in 1727: with an explanatory index of obsolete words. A friend of mine once bought a copy *out of sheets* and bound the work "in BLACK morocco, with BLOOD coloured insides." Such was his order to the binder; and poor George Faulkener was that binder. Mr. Laing marks a copy, in calf gilt binding, at £1. 14*s.* Lindesay's (of *Pitscottie*) *History of Scotland, Edinb.* 1728, folio, may be worth £1. 1*s.* in good condition. Maitland's *History and Antiquities of Scotland,* 1757, folio, are worth £2. 2*s.* in a sound condition; but the same author's *History of Edinburgh,* with map and plates, 1753, folio, is worth full as much money; owing to its comparative scarcity.

The name of Robertson as an historian, whether of *Scotland, America,* or *Charles V.,* need only be mentioned to insure it due attention and respect. His History of Scotland is doubtless, by far, the most popular history extant; and first appeared in 4to. in 1759, in 2 vols. The reimpressions have been, I had almost said, innumerable; but it may be as well to notice and recommend the seventeenth edition, with corrections and additions, and to which is prefixed an account of the life and writings of the author by Dugald Stewart; in 1806, 8vo. 3 vols. Guthrie's *General History of Scotland* came out in numbers, and appeared complete in 1767, 8vo. ten volumes. It was reprinted in 1771; but is now rarely consulted. Dalrymple's *Annals of Scotland,* from the accession of Malcolm III. to that excluded from the legitimate list of Scotch historians. Descending to our own times, we are at once instructed and gratified by the successful labours of *Laing*, *M'Crie*, and *Cook*; and descending yet more closely upon recent publications, we cannot fail to offer the meed of praise to the truly gigantic labours of Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS; who, in his *Caledonia*, (now pursuing its steady course through the press) seems disposed to leave no department untouched, and no event, historical as well as local, unrelated or unnoticed. This gentleman is the *Atlas* of Scotch antiquaries and historians; bearing on his own shoulders whatever seems to have been collected, and with pain *separately* endured, by his predecessors;* whom, neither difficulties tire nor dangers daunt: and who, in a green and vigorous old age, is

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of the House of Stewart, was published in 1776, in two quarto volumes: again, in the same form, in 1779; and latterly in 1797, 8vo. three vols. The historical, philological, and antiquarian labours of Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. afterwards LORD HAILES, are such as entitle their author to the foremost rank among his highly distinguished contemporaries. PINKERTON's *Enquiry into the History of Scotland*, Lond. 1789, 8vo. 2 vols; was reprinted at Edinburgh, with improvements, in 1814: but it is an inferior work to his *History of Scotland, from the accession of the Stuarts to Mary*, 1797, 4to. 2 vols. His *Iconographia Scotica*, 1797, 8vo. and *Scottish Gallery of Portraits*, 1799, 4to. must of course, in chronological order, be added to the preceding. I have not affixed prices to these works, because they are generally of ordinary occurrence in the shops of our principal booksellers.

* To begin with Mr. LAING. The best edition of his *History of Scotland* is that of 1819, 8vo. four vols. with a preliminary Dissertation respecting Mary's participation in the murder of Darnley. It is a work particularly rich in illustrative notes. The Rev. Mr M'CRIE's *Life of John Knox*, Edinb. 1813, 8vo. 2 vols; and his *Life*

yet laying the foundation of works for the enlargement of a legitimate fame, and the edification of a grateful posterity. His *Mary Queen of Scots* is the last, and a very recent production of his pen, connected with the history of his country.

*of Andrew Melville** with ecclesiastical and literary illustrations relating to Scotland, 1819, 8vo. 2 vols. must undoubtedly find places in every well chosen collection of Scottish literature.

DR. COOK'S *History of the Reformation in Scotland,* published at Edinburgh in 1811, 8vo. in three vols. is a work which cannot fail to be gratifying to all lovers of that branch of historical enquiry; especially as it is allowed to be executed with equal talent and impartiality. In the last place, I have to notice the *Caledonia* of Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS, of which three stupendous quarto volumes have already appeared; and of which a fifth will complete this gigantic undertaking. The late Dr. Whittaker, himself an accomplished antiquary, reviewed it in the ivth volume, (p. 342,) of the Quarterly Review. The "VIRIDIS SENECTUS" of the Author leads us to hope that he will give us yet some further "*by play,*" in addition to his *Life of Queen Mary* —a work, upon which Mrs. Benger has drawn more largely than its learned author was disposed to expect or is prepared to approve.

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* "Dr. M'CRIE, the well-known author of the *Lives of Knox and of Melville,* whose curiosity in whatever concerns the history of this country is for ever active and indefatigable, and whose distinguished intelligence and sagacity are united to the most liberal and communicative spirit." Pref. p. vi. to the newly printed "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland by Sir G. Mackenzie, Knight.

HELPS TO BRITISH HISTORY.

Having, in the more immediately preceding pages, furnished both "THE YOUNG" and "THE OLD" with tolerably full particulars respecting the various *Collections of History*, and *Histories themselves*, connected with Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland—it remains, as a sort of necessary supplemental matter, to furnish the studious, in this department of book-collecting, with a few HELPS to BRITISH HISTORY, by means of *Acts of Parliament*, *Records*, and *State Papers*, &c. Of WALES, no particular mention need be necessary; except to observe that the histories of that country by LLOYD and ENDERBIE are the almost only exclusive works connected with it. It must however be conceded, that much of historical information is conveyed in the pages of Pennant and Dr. Meyrick.*

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* LLOYD's *Historie of Cambria* was published in the black letter, in a 4to. volume, 1584, with wood-cuts, spiritedly designed: and I find, what is called a LARGE PAPER copy of it, marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's catalogue, nº. 12294. The best edition is that of 1774, 8vo. worth about 14*s.* ENDERBIE's *Cambria Triumphans*; being the ancient and modern British History, 1661, folio, was, in former times, of exceedingly high price; but Mr. Baxter's beautiful reprint of it in 1810, folio — of which there are copies on LARGE PAPER,—(of truly gigantic dimensions) has materially contributed to lower the price. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy ("very neat") of the first edition at 5*l.* 5*s.*: and of the reprint on large paper, in boards, at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Messrs. Arch diminish the price of the latter to 4*l.* 4*s.*: and mark an "Index to complete the former edition," at 1*l.* 1*s.* To these, add Warrington's "*History of*

Reverting therefore to these general historical Helps, let us begin with *Acts of Parliament* and *Year Books*, publications of these appearing in the infancy of the Art of Printing. But I will not insist upon the securing of specimens of this kind from the presses of *Caxton*, *Machlinia*, *Wynkyn de Worde*, and *Pynson*:*

Wales," 1786, 4to. and Mr. Robert's "*Chronicle of the Kings of Britain*, 1810, 4to. about 1*l.* 15*s.* each. Dr. Meyrick's *History and Antiquities of Cardiganshire*, published in 1810, 4to. is replete with much interesting intelligence. Of Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, 1778, 4to. two vols. it were idle to speak in commendation.

* Brief and imperfect notices of the *Statutes printed by Caxton* appear in the recent edition of the Typographical Antiquities, vol. i. p. 354; but, since the publication of that work, a perfect set of the Statutes, passed in the reign of Henry VII., up to the death of Caxton, (1490-1) was obtained by Lord Spencer, and will be found particularly described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 344, &c. Machlinia printed the Statutes in the first year of Richard III., of which a copy is in the library of the Inner Temple. I know of no other. What are called the *Nova Statuta*, printed by the same printer, in one thick folio volume, has been described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 11, with a fac-simile of one page of the types. The fine copy of it, described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 384, was purchased by me, of Mr. Clarke the law bookseller, some ten or twelve years ago, for 7*l.* 7*s.* His Grace the Duke of Devonshire purchased his Lordship's duplicate, in 1814, for 27*l.* 6*s.* Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy at 13*l.* 13*s.*

Wynkyn de Worde published a small folio volume, of twenty-seven Acts passed in the eleventh year of Henry VII., of which a description appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 415: but he also published other Acts—as late as the nineteenth year of Henry's reign; for an account of which, consult the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 391-2. Pynson was a more voluminous printer of these early Statutes, as his situation of "King's Printer" would lead us to expect; and in his time began the publication of Year Books—or Reports of law proceedings in the several terms throughout the year. Consult the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 570-4. Lord Spencer possesses it being sufficient to avail ourselves, in order to maintain the characters of antiquaries, with the Collection

some specimens of his Statutes and Year Books (see *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 431-2) which I should not pronounce to be of excessive rarity. My friend Mr. Douce possesses a noble copy of the former: but I strongly recommend an inspection of the list of Statutes, of this period, to be found in the *Biblioth. Harleiana,* vol. ii. p. 648, and in the law catalogues of Messrs. Worrall, Clarke, and Butterworth. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark Rastell's Collection of Statutes, a fine copy, at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* *Printed for the Societie of Stationers,* 1615, folio.

But, to the *professed* Collector of STATUTABLE LORE, it will of course be material to enrich his library with the publications recently put forth, under the authority of Parliament, beginning with the year 1810; and of which nine volumes have already appeared. These are cumbrous tomes for a limited collection; and will be exceedingly costly into the bargain, if they are accompanied by the *Rotuli,** and *Placita,* and *Calendaria,* contemporaneously published by the same authority. The "*Roturi Parliamentorum*" being the Rolls of Parliament from Edward I. to Henry VII., in six folio volumes, are doubtless very important "HELPS" to the history of our country. See Clarke's Cat. p. 158. The *Parliamentary Debates* and *State Trials* will necessarily be found in every senatorial library. The *Taxatio Ecclesiastica,* 1802, folio, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus,* 1810-17, 3 vols., folio, may also be thought necessary to a well furnished historical library; and although these be dear volumes, separately to purchase, yet they often come in "at the fag end" of a sale by auction, so as to be procured in boards at a very moderate sum. But then, the *binding*—this is indeed "THE RUB!"

But whether the whole, or any, of these ponderous folios find admittance into the libraries of "the Young" or "the Old," let me of the Statutes published by *William Rastell*, towards the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; a collection, which well-read judges of this lore have pronounced to be essentially necessary to the library of an Antiquary as well as Lawyer. I will descend at once to comparatively modern times; and recommend the edition of the Statutes by *Ruffhead*, continued by *Runnington*.*

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* Of exceedingly great intrinsic worth are the *Rotuli Scotiæ,* published under the care of Thomas Thomson, Esq. at Edinburgh, in two folio volumes, 1814-1819: and the *Acts of Parliament of Scotland,* edited by the same gentleman, in seven folio volumes—wanting the first. May this great undertaking soon reach its completion. Scotland may be justly proud of the Editor, under whose eye it moves leisurely, but cautiously and correctly along. See p. 264, as to the BLACK ACTS.

I now come to Records: and where is the experienced bibliographer who, standing at my elbow, would not immediately exclaim —"begin with Prynne!"†

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entreat ALL denominations of sensible Collectors to purchase the *most important work* which has yet been published, with reference to British history, antiquities, laws, and customs. I mean the recent edition of Domesday Book, 1783—1816, in 4 folio volumes, with indexes, and a general introduction, by Henry Ellis, Esq. keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. The praises bestowed upon the value of the PRECIOUS ORIGINAL MS., from Spelman down to Blackstone, are sufficient to make every enlightened Collector anxious to possess it. I find a copy of it, in 3 vols. with russia backs, marked at 9*l.* 9*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Arch, no. 248, where a tolerably copious list of parliamentary publications, with their prices, will be found: but Messrs. Payne and Foss, as the regular publishers, necessarily possess a more extensive collection. The history of these public records is given in the first and third volumes of *Savage's Librarian*. The good taste of Miss Currer has led her to enrich her fine library with most of these *Helps to British History*.

* Ruffhead's edition was published in 1763, in nine volumes; to which Mr. Serjeant Runnington added a sequence of volumes, in 1800, forming eighteen vols. 4to. in the whole. This original edition, brought down to the present times, with the continuations of Messrs. Tomlins and Raithby, forming twenty-six vols. in the whole, is now worth 60*l.* An entire edition was published by Mr. Runnington in 1786, &c. in fourteen volumes, down to the Union: valued at 21*l.* by the booksellers.

† Prynne shall have his due; as far as relates to his *Records.*

His monitory voice shall be obeyed: but is he aware of the niceties, and difficulties, and even contradic-

Let the reader first consult *Oldys's British Librarian,* p. 11-21: for an account of the plates, abridgements of prefaces, and summaries of chapters. Both Oldys and Mr. Harris (*Catalogue of Royal Institution Library,* p. 390.) quote the quaint language of Bishop Nicolson's *English Historical Library,* p. 165, respecting the third volume of Prynne: not necessary to be here repeated. The first volume of Prynne was printed in 1666, the last in 1670. The greater part of the first volume perished in the fire of London; as an advertisement to the reader, added to those copies which escaped, testifies. This advertisement, as below,* is copied from Oldys. It has been supposed that not more than twenty *perfect* copies of this work are known to exist. Such was Tom Rawlinson's observation to West: but, like many similar remarks, appertaining to bibliography, it requires something of more substantial proof to confirm it.† Almost all our great private collections contain this work. Perhaps the most perfect and desirable copy in existence, is that in the library at Worlingham, in Suffolk, now the residence of Lord Gosford, which tions, which attend the enquiry into a legitimate copy of Prynne's Records? Is he aware that there are, even yet,

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* "At the end of this volume is an advertisement to the reader, intimating, that the late fire (of London) having, in three days space, turned 88 parishes and their churches, with the cathedral church of this glorious city, to ashes; and among other losses and mischiefs to the several Companies of the city, most of all endamaged the Company of Printers and Stationers, most of whose habitations, storehouses, shops, stocks, and books were not only consumed, but their ashes and scorched leaves conveyed aloft and dispersed by the wind, to places above 16 miles distant, to the admiration of beholders; and that among millions of other books, thus suddenly destroyed, while our author was busy in securing the public records of the kingdom, his printer's house, with most of the printed copies of this tome, when finished at the press (all except the tables to it), as likewise the second tome, formerly published, and of the first book, and third tome, (wherein he had made some progress) were there burnt together with it; not above 70 of them being rescued from the fire, to the author's damage near 2000*l.*; wherefore he did not print his intended tables for so few copies of this tome, till God should enable him to reprint it, especially since the pages of the reprinted volume, (by reason of some additions) will vary from these already printed, so make the tables unsuitable thereto."

† By the way, if 70 copies of the *first* volume (by much the SCARCEST of the three) were preserved, there is surely every reason to conclude that there are at least 50 *perfect* copies of Prynne's Records yet in existence?

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library (mentioned more than once in these pages—see p. 27) was first collected by Sir Francis Bernard, during the time of Cromwell. The copy in question was given to the Earl of Anglesey, according to the following autograph of the Donee.—"*Anglesey, Aug.* 1, 1665, *Given me by my worthy friend the author.*" This first volume is bound in blue morocco, with gilt leaves, having the royal arms on the outside of the cover.

The second volume has the Earl's inscription, as to its being given to him by the author in November, 1666. It is bound in calf, with the leaves speckled, and has the royal arms on the outside. The third volume bears this inscription, in the Earl's hand-writing: "*Anglesey, July* 28, 1670. 18. *Mr. Prynne's owne corrected booke.*" The CORRECTIONS appear to be few and unimportant; according to the three places, or passages, to which I have referred by the insertion of slips of paper. At pages 773, 775 the original or UNCUT MARGINS are preserved; from which the full width appears to be ten inches, and (as at p. 775) the full length about fourteen five-eighths; but the second volume measures only fourteen one-eighth, by nine one-eighth. This third volume, which is dedicated to the Earl of Anglesey, Sir Harbottle Grimston, &c. is in calf binding, without the royal arms. Tom Osborne marked a copy, (which he chose to call large paper) in his sheet catalogue of 1759, at 21*l.*: and the second and third volumes, alone, at 6*l.* 6*s.* A more recent catalogue (that of Mr. Triphook, of 1822) marks the second and third volumes at 12*l.* 12*s.* with an offer of 20*l.* for the procuring of the first. Thus the collector will immediately perceive that the FIRST volume of *Prynne's Records* is the great rarity to possess. At public auctions, the prices for perfect copies have a good deal varied: that of the late Right Hon. Denis Daly, in 1792, having "the frontispiece complete, gilt, broad border of gold," was sold for 80*l.* 15*s.* *See the Bibliomania*, p. 554. At the sale of the Merly Library, in 1813, it reached its highest, and a most extravagant price: namely, 152*l.* The copy was handsomely bound in russia, and I purchased it for the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. who was so anxious to possess it, that he authorised me to go as far as 200 guineas. There is a noble copy of it at Althorp, in the Bodleian Library, in the library of Lincoln's Inn, and in that of the Royal Institution. The Duke of Devonshire possesses a fine copy of these many who are sharpening their swords of controversy, and contending for certain and certain desiderata, to identify, what they are pleased to call, a *complete* copy of these very desirable, but most exceedingly scarce, volumes? No matter: let it be roundly asserted, and as roundly received, that there exists but *one paper* of Prynne, and that the scarcity of the copies is not so tremendously great as overheated Prynnites have imagined. I have said every thing in the preceding note to stimulate the curious to the search, and to comfort those in the possession, of this extraordinary production.

Of the works which, about the period of the Civil Wars, detail important events, it is right to mention that by THOMAS MAY; whose *History of the Long Parliament*, 1647, folio, is pronounced, by Lord Chatham "to be a much honester and more instructive book of the same period of history, than Lord Clarendon's."*.

Records, magnificently bound by C. Lewis, in blue morocco. Mr. Grenville's beautiful copy (recently bound in red morocco, by the same skilful artist) came from the Duke of Grafton's library, where it was purchased for 76*l.* 13*s.* Mr. Dent is also the fortunate possessor of a copy; and another is in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. At a recent sale of Sir Eardley Wilmot's books, at Mr. Evans's, a copy attained the sum of 100 guineas. The reader may consult the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 400, and Mr. Clarke's *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, p. 254, respecting the only copy that is known to exist (at Stowe) of a portion of the IVth VOLUME of these Records. I imagine that many of the great private libraries — especially old family ones — contain them: and yet, that of Blickling, in Norfolk, (so rich in *Prynniana*) has only the two latter volumes. More surprising still, the British Museum has it only in this imperfect state: see the Catlaogue of that library, vol. v. sign. 3 E.

* *Letters to his Nephew*; p. 59. 1809. But this opinion is much qualified, if not a good deal neutralised, by the criticism of the noble

Contemporaneously with Prynne and May, toiled several very wonderful antiquaries and collectors in the cause of BRITISH History. The names of *Rushworth*, *Rymer*, *Spelman*, *Digges*, *D'Ewes*, and *Nalson*, adorned the latter half of the seventeenth century; and their publications, as briefly stated below,* evince

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editor (Lord Grenville) of this instructive little volume. That authority remarks, that May's book "cannot by any means be considered as an impartial work. It is, however, well worthy of being attentively read; and the contemptuous character given of it by Lord Clarendon, (*Life*, vol. i. p. 35) is as much below its real merit, as Clarendon's own history is superior to it." When the observations at p. 131, were written, respecting the great work of Clarendon, the masterly estimate of the author's character, by the noble editor (see p. xix. &c.) of these *Letters*, had escaped my recollection. A good copy of May's book is worth about 1*l.* 6*s.*

* "RUSHWORTH and RYMER, to whose collections our history stands so deeply indebted, must have strongly felt this literary ardour, for they passed their lives in forming them: till Rymer, in the utmost distress, was obliged to sell his books and his 50 volumes of MSS. which he could not get printed; and Rushworth died in the King's Bench, of a broken heart; many of his papers remain unpublished. His ruling passion was amassing state papers, and he voluntarily neglected great opportunities of acquiring a large fortune, to this entire devotion of his life." *D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors*; vol. i. p. 262. First, of Rushworth. The earliest editions of his *Historical Collections*, from 1618 to 1648, including Lord Strafford's trial, appeared in 1659-82: in 8 folio volumes. They were re-printed in 1692, 1701: and again, for the third and last time, in 1721, in the same number of volumes. This last is considered to be the best edition; and a good copy of it may be worth 8*l.* 8*s.* At Althorp, and in many other private collections, it is on LARGE PAPER. Messrs. Lackington and Co. mark a copy of this kind at 31*l.* 10*s.* I know not, wherefore—but so it was—that, when at College, I used to devote many a day, and frequently the greater part of a night, to the reading of RUSHWORTH. The account of the travels of Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham in Spain, and of the intrigues of

the extent of their diligence, and the value of their collections.

At the opening of the eighteenth century, we are

Gondomar, in promoting and thwarting, by turns, the intended match of the former with the Infanta—is not a little amusing: while the speeches of King James, to his parliament, paint the speaker to the very life. One day or other the pages of Rushworth may be made instrumental to the semi-fictions of the author of Waverley; as they are, so constantly and so abundantly, to the facts of Hume.

Of RYMER, who was a sort of philologist* as well as antiquary, it will be only necessary to observe, that the first edition of his *Foedera* was published at London, in 1704-35, in 20 folio volumes: a second, and a much better, edition appeared in 1727, in the same number of volumes: a third, and by much the best, as having a complete and useful index to the work, was published at the Hague, in a smaller type, in 1745, in 10 folio volumes; and I observe a "neat" copy of it marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in the last catalogue of Mr. Thorpe. A fourth, and doubtless the best edition (with additions and corrections) is now in progress, under the editorial care of Dr. ADAM CLARKE and Mr. HOLBROOKE; of which four parts are already published. The printing of this costly and elaborate work is greatly to the credit of the press of Messrs. Strahan and Spottiswood, the now reigning royal printers. With Rymer, is usually procured the "*Acta Regia;*" being Rapin's extracts from that work, for the struck with those labours—deviating from their respective professional pursuits—which have, in some sort, consecrated the names of *Burnet* and *Somers*; the former, Bishop of Salisbury; the latter, Lord High Chancellor of England. It would be foreign to my purpose to enumerate even a fifth part of the multifarious labours of Burnet; but his *History of his own Times*,* must, next to that of the *Reformation*, (al-

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* Among the miscellaneous pursuits of Rymer, *dramatic criticism* seems to have had peculiar charms for him. He wrote upon the *Tragedies of the last Age*, 1678, 1692, 8vo. and a *Short View of Tragedy*, 1693, 8vo. In the latter performance, he ventured to "deal damnation" upon Shakspeare—and, in particular, criticised his Othello. The judicious editor of the *Retrospective Review*, 1820, 8vo. commences his work with a lively notice of these performances of Rymer. The very first extract will afford a most amusing specimen of what may be found in this review. "The chief weight of Rymer's critical vengeance (says the editor) is wreaked on *Othello*. After a slight sketch of the plot, he proceeds at once to speak of the *moral*, which he seems to regard as of the first importance in tragedy. Rymer's words are these: "Whatever rubs or difficulties may stick on the bark, the moral use of this fable is instructive. First, this may be a caution to all maidens of quality, how, without their parents' consent they run away with blackamoors. Secondly, this may be a warning to all good-natured wives, that they look well to their linen. Thirdly, this may be a lesson to husbands, that before their jealousy be tragical, the proofs may be mathematical! !"

History of England—in one folio volume, 1732, edited by Stephen Whatley. A good copy may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* There is also an edition of it in 4 vols. 8vo.

The best edition of SPELMAN'S *Concilia*, &c. is that by *Wilkins*, in 1737, in four vol. folio, and worth about 4*l.* 4*s.* The work itself is beyond all praise. Sir DUDLEY DIGGES'S *Compleat Ambassador*, 1655, folio, may be obtained for about 18*s.*; and with this work, the "*Cabala sive Scrinia Sacra*," being letters of Illustrious Persons, &c. from the reign of Henry VIII., to Charles, 1663, folio, may be procured at about 12*s.* Sir SIMONDS D'EWES' *Journal of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, &c. 1708, folio — best edition, with frontispiece—is worth about 1*l.* 8*s.* It is a truly excellent performance. A report was not long ago current, that some original MS. matter had been discovered, as likely to form a valuable acquisition to it. NALSON'S *Impartial Collection of the Great Affairs of State, from* 1639, *to the death of Charles I.* was published in 2 folio volumes, in 1682; of which a good copy is worth about a guinea and a half

BURNET'S *History of his own Times* was first published in 1724-32, in 2 folio volumes, after the death of the author. Of this edition there are copies on LARGE PAPER, somewhat common, and sufficiently cheap. To enumerate the succeeding editions, till the recent one edited by the Rev. Dr. Routh, and published at Oxford, in 6 volumes, 8vo. were a fruitless and indeed unnecessary task; since this last edition is so improved, in additions and corrections, by the notes of Lord Dartmouth, Lord Hardwicke, Speaker Onslow,* &c. (to say nothing of those of the learned Editor) that it must necessarily superready noticed) be considered as his most important legacy to posterity: and whatever be its defects, it cannot fail to be always esteemed as a popular and instructive performance. The *Collection of Tracts* relating to the Constitution of this country, of which LORD SOMERS was the avowed Editor or Collector,*

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* It is true, there are notes by DEAN SWIFT; but, in general, they are so trashy

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sede every preceding impression. I must however inform the curious that, of Mr. Evans's reprint of the original text, in 1809, there were fifty copies struck off on LARGE PAPER, of an imperial octavo size; which are now become so scarce, that I know not when a copy of this kind has occurred for purchase at a public sale. It is found splendidly bound in russia, in the Althorp library, and another similar copy graces the shelves of that of the Right Hon. T. Grenville. But the LARGE PAPER of the Oxford edition of 1823 will, in a few years, be as scarce: since, of the fifty copies printed, one half of that number were disposed of as presents: and, at this moment, the very few purchasable copies in town cannot be procured under 12*l.* 12*s.* The book is, in all respects, most creditably and even handsomely published.

* I refer the diligent reader to Mr. Chalmers's account of this Collection, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xxviii. p. 214: from which it appears that the Pamphlets, reprinted in this Collection, were selected by Lord Somers, and published by Cogan in 1748, in sixteen 4to. volumes: about thirty-two years after the death of his Lordship. They used to be the "great guns" of all the old extensive private libraries; and I have seen them in every possible form or character of binding. Till the reprint, in 1809-16, in 13 4to. volumes, under the editorship of Sir Walter Scott, they have been known to bring upwards of sixty guineas. Now, they have sunk

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and abusive, that I do fondly hope they will never be reprinted. They betray the splenetic effusions of a thoroughly prejudiced, and in part, depraved mind. Luckily, they are very short. Those of Lord Dartmouth are, occasionally, sufficiently caustic; but they are curious and instructive; while the observations of Lord Hardwicke and Speaker Onslow evince the temper of a gentleman, and... almost the feelings of a friend. Why do we not *oftener* see the capital initial R., at the feet of the notes? Dr. Routh is not less "VERSATISSIMUS" in the history of Burnet's times, than in that of the Apostolical Fathers.

is, in truth, a splendid and lasting monument of the judgment and patriotism of that great man. Voluminous as is this Collection, it was, till its recent republication, among the scarcest and highest priced works of a well chosen library.

Not altogether foreign from the immediate object of our pursuit, nor wholly dissimilar to the important work just mentioned, is a publication, long and well known under the title of the HARLEIAN MISCELLANY,* in eight quarto volumes. This work too, like its predecessor, was, till the reprint of it, of excessive rarity and price; and as a considerable portion of it may be deemed *literary*, I hardly know any one collection, or set of volumes, likely to be productive of more varied entertainment—especially if the reader have a philological turn. From my own experience, I can assert that the pleasing and instructive variety contained in it, has cheered the languor of sickness, and enlivened the gloom of solitude. But let there not be a moment's hesitation in securing the enlarged reprint, under the editorial care of Mr. Park.† The

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comparatively very low in price; and the reprint has, on this score, much the advantage in having the pieces arranged chronologically and according to their subject matter. The *additional* pieces are denoted by an asterisk. In no Collection, of the least historical pretence, let these Tracts of Lord Somers be found wanting. A neatly bound copy is worth 21*l.* There were six copies only printed on THICK PAPER.

* An historical account of this Miscellany will be found in the reprint presently to be mentioned. But it should be remembered, that a collection of these Harleian pamphlets and tracts, relating to *British History*, was published in one vol. 4to. 1792; and is worth about 1*l.* 10*s.*

† Of this re-publication, in ten handsome quarto vols. (and now

eighteenth century was scarcely less fertile than its predecessor, in the class of historical pioneers. Then appeared the labours of *Madox*, *Winwood*, *Forbes*, *Thurloe*, and the editors of the well known *Strafford*, *Burghley*, *Sydney*, and *Clarendon* Papers; while the name of *Hardwicke* dignified the latter part of the same century: and yet, nearer its close, the taste and judgment of Mr. LODGE have shewn us, how, in his "*Illustrations of British History*,"† during the sixteenth century, the Letters and Papers of

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sinking gradually into a state of exhaustion,) 500 copies were struck off; containing two volumes of ADDITIONAL matter, with a general index to the whole. The reprint of the *old* tracts has also the advantage of exhibiting these tracts in the *chronological* order in which they were composed. A well bound copy in calf is worth about two guineas per volume. There is ONE copy, and one copy only, on LARGE PAPER, of a folio form; which is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Harding, the projector of the reprint. This quarto reprint was succeeded by another in 8vo. in 12 vols.: but without the additional matter. There are large paper copies of the 8vo. impression of Mr. Ion. With this work should also be found the *Nugæ Antiquæ*, or a Collection of Historical Papers of HARRINGTON, in 1804, 8vo. 2 vols. edited by the same gentleman.

† Let us begin with MADOX's *Formulare Anglicanum*, or a Collection of Ancient Charters and Instruments from the Norman Conquest to the end of the reign of Henry VIII.:—published in 1702, folio: a work of long established reputation, and worth about 2*l*. 2*s*., in fine condition. To this may be added, by the same author, the *Firma Burgi*; an Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England, 1726, folio, of which I observe a fine copy, on LARGE PAPER, in russia, marked at 6*l*. 6*s*. in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: on small paper, Mr. Laing values it at 1*l*. 10*s*. Madox wrote a *History of the Exchequer*; of which the best edition is that of 1769, 4to. 2 vols: but a new edition of this work, or rather, an entirely new work on the same subject, is a great desideratum with historical antiquaries. Next for SIR RALPH

State may be made instrumental at once to amusement and instruction.

WINWOOD'S *Memorials of State Affairs in the reigns of Elizabeth and James*, 1725, folio, three vols.: an exceedingly common book; and so moderate in price, on LARGE PAPER, that Messrs. Payne and Foss value a copy of this description at 3*l.* 3*s.* There is one of the best portraits (of Winwood) prefixed to the work, which Vertue ever engraved: a *little* hard and metallic, but clear, bright, and apparently faithful — exhibiting a countenance replete with shrewdness and intelligence. FORBES'S *Letters and State Papers of Queen Elizabeth and her Ministers*, 1740, folio, 2 vols. may be worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in good condition; and I find a LARGE PAPER copy of it marked at double this sum only in Mr. Laing's catalogue of 1822. THURLOE'S *Collection of State Papers* from 1638 to 1660, with his Life by Dr. Birch, 1742, in seven vols. folio, is perhaps among the commonest, but most valuable of publications of this description. A good copy is worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—especially if it be in the fine, old calf, broad border of gold, binding, with marbled leaves, as we sometimes find them when obtained from old family libraries. At Althorp it is (as is almost every thing else) on LARGE PAPER.

The EARL OF STRAFFORDE'S *State Papers and Dispatches*, were collected and published by Knowler in 1739, folio, 2 vols. Those of LORD BURGHLEY, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the year 1596, were also published in 2 volumes; one in 1740, by Haynes, and the other in 1749, by Murdin. A good copy of either is worth about 1*l.* 16*s.* LORD CLARENDON'S *State Papers*, 1767, folio, 3 vols. (see p. 210, ante) are worth about a guinea per volume: and very little more on LARGE PAPER.† The SYDNEY FAMILY Collection of

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† I remember being mightily cheered, one morning, by the sight of a most beautiful set of *Thurloe*, *Burghley*, *Forbes*, *Clarendon*, &c. bound out of sheets, in white calf, by Charles Lewis, and standing on the shelves of Mr. Triphook. Ere the shades of the evening of that same day had prevailed, these inviting tomes had taken their departure . . . for the well garnished library of * * *. There now stand—ready to march off, at the beck of the first gallant purchaser—in the same sparkling attire, from their primitive condition... the *General Dictionary*, including Bayle, the *Biographia Britannica*, by *Kippis* and by *Birch*, with *Welford's Memorials:* the latter lots forming twenty-three folio volumes, the former fifteen. Now, let the reader unite these thirty-eight tomes, in imagination, with the twenty-six folio volumes of the *Universal Ancient and Modern History*,

Letters and Memorials of State, in the reign of Mary, Elizabeth, James, and the two Charles's were collected and published by the well known *Arthur Collins* in 1748, folio, 2 vols.: and are worth about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The Editor (says Mr. D'Israeli) "passed his life in rescuing these wrecks of antiquity; in giving authenticity to our history, or contributing fresh materials to it—but his midnight vigils were cheered by no patronage, nor his labours valued, but when the eye that pored on the mutilated MS. was for ever closed." *Calamities of Authors*, vol. i. p. 262. The EARL OF HARDWICKE's *Miscellaneous State Papers*, from 1501 to 1726, were published by a descendant in 1778, 4to. 2 vols.: of which a well bound copy is worth about 1*l.* 16*s.* The Earl had himself printed, (not published) Sir DUDLEY CARLTON's *State Papers*, in one 4to. volume, 1757: which is worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* Nor let MACPHERSON's *State Papers*, 1776, 4to. 2 vols. be omitted; for they contain matter of historical importance. A good copy may be worth 1*l.* 18*s.* The *Illustrations of British History*. by Mr. LODGE, are now worth a guinea per volume, in fair calf binding. I remember them, twenty years ago, selling for one-third of that sum:—the set complete. A more worthy feeling and a purer patriotic taste now prevail, respecting these laudable efforts of patient diligence and judicious selection. Such works are as the *pillars* which serve at once to strengthen and adorn the edifices of HISTORY: and few countries can boast of such aids and embellishments as OUR OWN.

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described to be in the same condition, at the same bookseller's, at page 131, ante, and can he conceive a more *comforting* set of historical works, whether to gladden the eye, or *to* instruct the understanding?

HISTORY OF FRANCE.

As, on stepping across the Channel, we necessarily land on the opposite coast of France, so, after enumerating the chief historians, and *Historical Helps* of our own country, I proceed to the enumeration of those of our immediate Neighbours. It cannot however be denied, that, inimitable as those neighbours are in their *Memoirs*, they are, comparatively with ourselves, deficient in the solid materials of HISTORY. Nor is it agreed among themselves who is their best historian. *Mezerai* and *Daniel* take the lead; and *Velly* and *Anquetil* are the chief recent historians; but who will presume to compare the text of the two latter with the polished pages of Hume, or the instructive researches of Henry?

In *Collections*, or *Bodies of History*, the French are rich and strong; and very much our superiors. *Duchesne* was the Twysden, or rather Gale, of France; but when BOUQUET laid the foundation-stone, and saw the rising walls, of his *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules*, he planned a work, which places him, if we except Muratori, quite at the head of all antiquarian historians; and it is gratifying (and to myself, in particular, most delightful) to add, that his labours are continued with equal spirit and success, by the present venerable and truly learned Dom Brial:* a name, which ought to be dear, as it is highly honourable to France. I entreat both "the Young and the Old," never to allow themselves to be satisfied until they have the *Historiæ Francorum Scriptores coetanei* (1636, folio, 5 volumes) of Duchesne; or rather—provided it make not too desperate an inroad on the purse—to possess themselves of the work of Bouquet, now increased to 18 folio volumes—1738-1822.* I will not insist upon *both*; because I know that Bouquet must be an imported work, and because huge folio volumes are not imported without a weighty expense. Bouquet is however common at Paris, and generally bound in handsome mottled calf, with gilt on the leaves; and purchasable for about £21.

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* I look back upon the few hours, cut out of a busy sojourning in Paris, devoted to this amiable man, as among the most pleasing of those consumed in France.—See *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 423.

If, however, neither the one nor the other suit the taste or the purse of the Collector, let there be an effort made to catch hold of the *Collection Universelle de Mémoires relatifs à l'histoire*, 1785, 8vo. 72 volumes. With these desultory volumes, the lover of ancient history may lounge as he list: may take up one, and gently or roughly lay down the other, without doing injury to the tomes, or breaking materially the thread of his narrative,—unless he take a stride from Charlemagne to St. Louis at one effort. And most particularly would I recommend the *Tables chronologiques de Diplomes, Chartres, &c. concernant l'histoire de France* by *De Brequigny*, 1769, 3 vols. folio. But the recommendation of this latter supposes the Collector to be something of a *determined* historical antiquary.

I come to particular histories of France. Passing over the six folio volumes of *Dupleix, Hist. Générale de France*, 1646-63, in 6 folio volumes—which is now only read by the curious, and by those who love the occasional satirical glances of the author, especially in the history of Henry IV.—let me advise "the Young Man,"—but at any rate "the Old Man"—to procure the best edition of Mezerai, in 3 folio volumes, 1643,*

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* Consult p. 140, ante.

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* Of MEZERAI, a few particulars may not be uninteresting to the reader. He was bred to arms; but an insatiable love of study converted his sword and carbine into printed books and manuscripts. Absorbed in this pursuit, he meditated his *History of France*, but an excess of application produced a dangerous disorder. Cardinal Richlieu, who, midst all his intrigues and tergiversations, had the merit of projecting or patronising some of the most splendid publications in France, patronized Mezerai. A donation of 500 crowns by him to the historian, stimulated Mezerai to redoubled exertions in the completion of his history. He had, moreover, through the interests of the Cardinal, a pension of 4000 livres, from the court; and, on the death of Conrart, was appointed permanent Secretary to the French Academy. He completed his history, which he began in his thirty-second year, and afterwards worked at the Dictionary of the Academy. He died in 1683, in his 73d year.

Never was a man more singular, or fuller of *bizarrerie*, than Mezerai. His countenance, figure, and dress, were almost equally repulsive. He was once stopped as a vagabond, by the overseers of the parish, and commanded to follow them. So far from being displeased at this adventure, it amused him, and he entered into the joke exceedingly. "Gentlemen, (said he) I cannot well accompany you on foot, but, as soon as they have put a wheel to my carriage, I'll accompany you wherever you please." One of his oddities was, to work by candle-light, even in the middle of the day, and in the midst of the summer; and he always attended his visitors to the street-door, on parting—holding the lighted candle in his hand. Strolling through the small village of Chapelle, in the way to St. Denis, along with some of his friends, they all stopped at a public-house, of which the master's name was Le Faucheur. Mezerai saw in this man what none of his friends could perceive, and took a violent fancy to him. He used to go and spend whole days with him: and, in his future habits of study, it was observable that a well which contains many curious particulars; but of which the abridgement has nearly superseded the original impression. Mezerai loved truth, but would not take much pains to discover it; depending rather upon the texts of his predecessors. Yet he had courage and integrity; and gains in energy what he loses in accuracy. There is, however, a coarse thread which runs through all his narrative; and those who call him the *Tacitus* of France, seem to mistake

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replenished bottle, as well as a lighted candle, was by the side of him. He concluded his intimacy with his bacchanalian friend, by making him his residuary legatee: to the great mortification of his relations.

Mezerai was extremely susceptible of cold. His friend Patru met him one morning, when it was freezing very hard, and asked him, "how he found himself?" "I must run away from you, immediately, (replied the historian) for I am at L." This enigmatical reply was explained to Patru. Mezerai kept behind his arm chair, immediately on the setting in of winter, a dozen pair of stockings, ticketted from A to M. On getting out of bed he always consulted his barometer—and according to the greater or less degree of cold, put on so many many more, or fewer, pair of stockings. Thus, he had on *eleven* pair when he met his friend Patru.

Of his HISTORY, it should seem that the second edition, in 1683, is more ample and correct; but the text does not display so many bold and hardy sentiments. The collector will necessarily consult Brunet for the particulars of a perfect copy of the *first* edition, of 1643. The curious in fine books bite greedily at LARGE PAPER copies of this first edition, especially when in a splendid state. The *ne plus ultra* copy of this kind is supposed to be that in the collection of Mr. Beckford—obtained at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library, for £105. See *Clarke's Repertorium Bibliographicum*, p. 223. Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville possess, each, a fine similar copy. The small paper may be worth from about 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* according to its condition and binding. Messrs. Bosange and Co. mark a fine copy, in French calf binding, quite complete, at £12. The second edition, although, strictly speaking, in an *historical* point of view perhaps more valuable, scarcely brings 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

vulgarity for strength. His work may be thought, in some measure, a reflex of the motley features of his life.

After Mezerai, comes **Father Daniel**; whose history of France, in 17 quarto volumes, 1755, does not seem, in the estimation of French critics, to entitle its author to a very great share of praise. Daniel is considered to be a very common-place historian, sufficiently sensible, but sufficiently plodding; and better versed in military than in civil affairs. His style is without animation, and his sentiments without force. His mistakes in the names of small towns and villages, and in the minor operations of armies, are perhaps venial; but the false colours in which he paints battles of great importance, admit of no apology. Like his predecessor, his abridgment is more admired than his unabbreviated text. This abridgment appeared in 14 volumes, in 12mo. Daniel Lombard published a quarto volume in 1723, containing a comparison between these two historians.

Before I touch upon the performance of **Velly**, it may be as well briefly to notice, but with the warm commendation which it merits, the *Nouvel abrégé Chronologique de l'histoire de France*, by the President **Henault**, which first appeared in 1768, 4to. 2 vols. but of which there have been repeated reimpressions. "There is no class (says M. Barbier) to whom this work may not be useful; the military, the civil, the political, the magisterial, and the ecclesiastical," &c. But that, which constitutes the chief charm of these pages, is, the delineations of character, the reflections, and those notices—scattered with so much art—which give a soul as it were, to a body, in other respects dry and repulsive.* The joint productions of VELLY, VILLARET, and GARNIER, must now be noticed. Velly died on the completion of the 8th volume;† and Villaret (whose love of reflexions would have made his work almost interminable,) followed his fate on the completion of the reign of Louis XI. Garnier put the finishing stroke to it in 1786, on carrying the work down to the reign of Charles IX. The history was published in 16 volumes in quarto, and 33 in duodecimo. In 1804, some Tables were published in one volume 4to. and three volumes in duodecimo. No library indeed, which aspires to the character of being properly furnished with French history, can be complete without the labours of *Velly;* who, forsaking the beaten path of detailing the mere personal histories of kings, struck out into a new road (in which he was probably followed by our Henry) wherein the origin of parliaments, of laws, customs, manners, arts, and sciences, was explored. Garnier is thought to be less brilliant, although he is less verbose than Villaret.* They were, on the whole, a most respectable historical triumvirate.

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* *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout,* vol. iii. p. 376.

† It must be remembered that the name of Velly appears to a "*Collection of Portraits of Illustrious Men, relating to the History of France,*" in 4to. 8 volumes. And, while I am on the subject of graphical illustration of French history, let the curious remember *David's* work, in 5 quarto volumes, 1787, and Le Bas figures, with explanations by Garnier, 1785, in large 4to. *Montfaucon's Monarchie Françoise* cannot fail to be in every well-stocked library; but, if ever such a work be republished in France, the engravings will, doubtless, be executed with more attention to accuracy of detail. Montfaucon's work, in 5 volumes folio, is usually found with the *Antiquités Expliqués,* in 10 vols. by the same author. A good copy, of *both,* on small paper, may be worth £35. One of the finest copies in England, on LARGE PAPER, is in the library of Mr. Dent; but Mr. Hayley's similar copy, bought by the Earl of Sefton for 102*l.* 18*s.* was of a very extraordinary description.

To the foregoing I shall add the respectable name of ANQUETIL; who, at the command of Bonaparte, and at the age of eighty, sat down to the composition of a History of France, which should treat more particularly of *national* events, with an almost entire exclusion of such as were connected with other countries. The work appeared in 1805, in fifteen duodecimo volumes; and if the style of it be not the most elegant, it is the most complete in itself, and the most commodious to consult.

Of MEMOIRS, or partial Histories of France, the list is endless. Nor can it be denied that many of these Memoirs form by far the most interesting and instructive portions of French History. The names of

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* FANTIN DESODOARDS continued the history of Velly and Villaret, &c. to the death of Louis XVI. in eighteen handsome 8vo. volumes, 1819—worth about *7l. 7s.* These had previously appeared in a duodecimo form, in twenty-six volumes, 1808; and sell for about *4l. 14s. 6d.* in boards. But MILLOT's elementary historical works, relating to *France, England, Germany,* and the *Troubadours,* &c. are worth possessing in part, or in whole; and a complete collection of these works, handsomely printed by Didot, was published in 1820, 8vo. in twelve vols. *6l.*

It is necessary to make mention of a *Collection Universelle de Mémoires particuliers relatifs à l'Hist. de France*—in sixty-seven vols. 8vo. to which add, *Chronol. Septem.* 3 vols.: *Tables,* 2 vols.: in all, seventy-two vols. — of which a fine copy, in French calf binding, marbled leaves, is marked at 45*l.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Bosange and Co. A new edition of this work is in the press.

*Joinville, Godefroy, Gaillard, Lenglet du Fresnoy, Castlenau,** *Goulart,* and *Davila,*(to mention no more) excite attention and respect towards every work to which they are attached; and, if we come to Histories of particular periods, that of DE THOU in the "*History of His Own Times*"† is alone entitled to enthusiastic admiration. It is a work which can perish only with the tongue in which it is written, and with the nation, a portion of whose history it developes.

And thus much for the leading publications connected with the History of France. I say the *leading* — or such as are more popular, and better known— because it would be impracticable to embody, in the pages of a work like the present, a twentieth part even of essential works, connected with French history, as an antiquary would consider them ; and because a glance at Fontette's edition of Le Long's *Dictionnaire Historique de la France*, in five folio volumes, 1768, wholly devoted to a CATALOGUE of works appertaining to the History of France — under every possible form and modification—will alone be sufficient to justify the omission of a more particular account of such works in the present publication. It may how-

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* His work was published at Brussels, in 1731, in three folio volumes, and is now quite common among us. It is full of many curious particulars.

† "*Historiarum sui Temporis Lib.* cxxxviii. *ab anno,*" 1543-1607. The best, and only estimable edition, is that of Buckley, in 1733, folio. This text was translated into French by I. B. Le Mascrier, &c. in 1734, in sixteen 4to. volumes. The edition of Buckley merits a little more notice. There is at Althorp a most magnificent copy of it, in red morocco French binding, with gilt on the leaves, upon LARGE PAPER; from an inspection of which I gather the following particulars. Among the contributors to the vignettes, or head and tail-pieces, was Alexander Pope, the fruits of whose bounty appear at the end of the first, third, fourth, and fifth volumes. At the end of Buckley's Epistolary address to Dr. Mead, to whom the work is dedicated with great propriety, the bard of Twickenham is designated as "Alexander Pope armiger, Anglicorum poetarum hujus temporis facile princeps." It appears further that *Henry Woodfall* printed the first volume; *Samuel Richardson* the second; *James Bettenham* the third; *James Roberts* the fourth; and *Thomas Wood* the fifth. I do not discover the name of any printer to the sixth and seventh volumes. Prefixed to Thomas Carte's letter to Dr. Mead, there is a vignette of the interior of a library. Does it represent that of Dr. Mead? At the end of the seventh volume, there is a good deal of pleasing, miscellaneous matter, relating to DE THOU, and to he literature of the age: such as Letters, Memorials, Memoirs, and Justificatory pieces. From this portion of the work, I availed my-

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self also of some curious particulars relating to De Thou's library, which are mentioned in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 476-480. For a further notice of the "History," consult the *Bibliomania*, p. 486.

It may be worth adding, that Dr. Mead's own copy of the edition of Buckley, which had been illustrated with prints collected by Gulstone, and was afterwards bound in green morocco by the latter, was sold at the sale of Mr. Towneley's library, in 1814, (see n°. 856 of the catalogue) for 53*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Payne has, at this moment, Count Hoym's beautiful copy, on large paper) which had been Mr. Watson Taylor's) marked at 21*l.* Another thing may be worth briefly noticing. I learn, from the communication of a most intelligent correspondent, that there is only a very partial English translation of De Thou's invaluable work. In the years 1729-1730, one Bernard Wilson, Vicar of Newark and Prebendary of Lincoln, published his version of only twenty-six books of De Thou's text, and is supposed to have desisted from the remainder for want of sufficient encouragement. It may be as well to notice the best edition of the *Storia delle Guerre civili di Francia of* DAVILA ; namely, that of 1733, fol. 2 vols. worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Of course, the works of FROISSART, MONSTRELET, and JOINVILLE, &c. (all particularly noticed at page 160-5, ante) must not fail to be especially procured and consulted.

ever be essential to mention, that six octavo volumes of a *History of France* are already published, from the popular pen of SISMONDI.

Of course, it is not my immediate province to touch upon French TOPOGRAPHICAL works. These, however, form an essential feature of history, as much with foreigners as with ourselves; and the French may be said to be rich in such a department. Among these, I recommend to the attention of the curious reader such as respect the triumphal entries—or what we call ROYAL PROGRESSES—of the French monarchs into the several cities; and especially those of *Normandy*. One of the most pleasing, and at the same time most splendid, works, would be that which should be connected with the triumphant entries of *Francis I.*, and the second, third, and fourth *Henries*; and I do, in particular, conjure my very excellent, and at the same time, learned and competent friends, Messrs. Le Prevost, De Lançon, Lair, Riaux, and others[*] to set about such a work with all imaginable alacrity. Nor let them doubt of its success. In *such* a performance, there will be a general rivalry for its support; and our Norman neighbours will not be angry with us, if, in this respect, we give them more substantial encouragement than fair words.

Brief as may be the preceding Summary of the best historical works relating to FRANCE, there are nevertheless few libraries which contain them *all*. And yet, whoever casts even a cursory glance upon the pages of Struvius, Buder, and Meusel,* will be surprised to find how exceedingly superficial such a summary is, and what infinite efforts are requisite for a solid and complete body of *Scriptores de Rebus Francogallicis.* It may be doubted whether the Royal Library at Paris contain one-third of the absolutely requisite number.

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* *Bibliotheca Historica,* 1783-1802, 8vo. eleven vols. The second of the sixth, and the whole of the seventh, eighth, ninth, with the latter part of the tenth volume—each volume averaging 700 pages—are filled with an account of authors, and list of books, which relate more or less to the History of France; necessarily including public and private biographies, antiquities, &c. And then, when the reader thinks of *Fontette's Bibliothèque Historique de la France,* expanded into five folio volumes (1768-78) upon the basis of one folio volume by Le Long in 1719—one is easily convinced of the difficulties even of *collecting* the knowledge which is abroad in the world. Let it also be remembered that more than forty years have already elapsed since the labours of Fontette, and about twenty since those of Meuselius. What have not recent events called forth? The pamphlets relating to the *French Revolution* alone, would fill the largest Diligence, in and out, which travels between Paris and Italy. The late Marquis of Lansdowne possessed an almost incalculable number of them. Mr. Perry was also rich in the same lore, as his collection of them brought the sum of 64*l.* 1*s.* at the late sale of his library.

The reign of Bonaparte produced marvellously splendid publications connected with the Empire over which he ruled; and it has often struck me, as at least an odd occurrence, that there should have been no *engraved* series of his Coins and Medals. What would not the pencil of Laguiche, and the burins of Girardet and Lignon have effected with such a subject?

HISTORY OF SPAIN.

In order to give even a tolerably complete outline of the leading works connected with the History of this interesting country, it would be requisite to seat oneself in the library of Lord Holland, or of the Poet Laureat, or of Mr. Heber, or of that of our Ambassador at Paris;* so richly furnished are these respective Collections in Spanish and Portuguese lore. There is so much of a love of ancient Romance and Chivalry mixed up with a study of this subject—the real or ideal heroes of that country have so long engaged our attention and perhaps won our hearts—add to which, the local character of either country, with its castles, mountains, deep and lonely valleys, rushing torrents, and rapid rivers—that we take up its *civil* and *military* annals, under the persuasion, or delusion, (if you will) of finding them tinged with something of the romantic cast of character of its ancient heroes, and of the adventures in which they were engaged.

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* By a fatality which I know not how to account for, but of which the result chagrined me a good deal at the time of the publication, I omitted to give an account of a few of the rarer books in the library of Sir Charles Stuart, the British Ambassador, in my notice of private libraries at Paris, in the *Bibliographical Tour*. Sir Charles gave me free admission to his collection; and my ms. notices are rather full than scanty. But such an account would be now rendered superficial and unnecessary; as I learn that his Excellency has printed a *Catalogue of his Library* for private distribution only. His Spanish and Portuguese books are at once numerous and choice. And here I may be allowed to make something of an amende honorable, by the notice of a very beautiful, curious, and interesting quarto volume, printed by Sir Charles at his own expense, from the MSS. of *Leonardus Chiensis*, and *Godefridus Langus*, being an account of the *Capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II.* The only copies of this work which I have seen in England, are those in the libraries of the Duke of Bedford and Earl Spencer.

But this work is chiefly bibliographical: a truce, therefore, to such a strain. Let us begin with the mention of a publication, which will be found as a sort of master key to unlock the treasures of many of which it makes honourable mention. I mean the *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus et Nova* of ANTONIO,[*] in four handsomely printed folio volumes; and then lay the foundation of the historical pile, by the first printed labours of old RODERICUS SANCTIUS.[†] Be it however premised, that the immediately ensuing list relates to works which exclusively belong to Spain. And first, of *Chronicles*; whether of the country at large, or of a few of the more famous kings by whom it was governed.* There is a very charm in that

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[*] Morhoff considers the labours of ANTONIO as models of composition in their way. *Polyhist. Literar.* vol. i. p. 203-4: edit. 1747. *Mém. de l'Inst.* vol. i. 651. The first edition of the work above mentioned was in 1672 and 1696: the latter and best edition, in 1783-8, folio, 4 vols. But this work of Antonio, if it be valuable, is unluckily rare and dear. A neat copy of it is marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in the recent catalogues of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and Messrs. Arch. I never saw but one copy of it upon LARGE PAPER; and that *one* is magnificently bound in red morocco, in the library of Francis Freeling, Esq. To the foregoing, let there be added the *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escurialensis* MICHAELIS ÇASIRI, *Matrit.* 1760, 2 vols.: a work of equal interest and merit in its way; and of which I observe a very neat copy, with marble leaves, marked at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Mr. Thorpe.

[†] RODERICUS SANCTIUS. His *Historia Hispanica* was first published by Ulric Han, at Rome, in 4to. probably not long after the death of the author, in 1470. A particular account of this edition (which Meuselius says, "must be ranked among very rare books.") will be found in the 5th or Supplemental volume of the *Bibl. Spen-*

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ceriana, p. 254. The history has been considered "rather a work of piety, than of elegance of composition," by Marian; and will be found reprinted in the collections of Biel and Schott:† of Meuselius's Bibl. Historica, vol. vi. part i. p. 115, is sufficiently copious about the author.

* "Notwithstanding the fortunate circumstances which combined to revive the taste for historical composition in Spain, the noble authors of the Spanish Chronicles in very few instances rose above the vulgar chronicle style. They faithfully adhered to the language of the historical books of the bible. In nothing is their poetic talent disclosed, except in a better choice of expression than is to be found in the common chronicles, which were in general written by monks. Spirited and adequate historical description was totally unknown to them. They all wrote in nearly the same manner. Facts were heaped on facts, in long monotonous sentences, which uniformly commenced with the conjunction, *and.* Occasionally, indeed, the writers of these chronicles seem to have made attempts to imitate the ancient historians; for at every favourable opportunity little speeches are put into the mouths of the characters they record; but these speeches are given either in the language of Scripture or the law. Thus wrote the illustrious Perez de Guzman, who was celebrated among the poets of his age; and thus wrote the grand Chancellor of Castille, Pedro Lopez de Ayala, who is better known than the former as an historian, in consequence of having compiled from ancient chronicles a connected history of the kings of Castile of the fourteenth century.‡—*Bouterwek's History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature*, vol. i. p. 138, edit. 1823.

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† A copy of the "*Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores Aliquot*, of Belus, 3 vols. in 1, Francof. 1579, folio, is in the library of the Royal Institution. Mr. *Harris's Cat.* p. 330, where the writers are specified. Schott's *Hispania Illustrata*, was published at Francfort in 1603, in 4 folio volumes, and a copy may be worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*

‡ "One may become acquainted with these old Spanish chronicles with more facility than formerly; for during the last thirty years the greater part of them have been re-printed. A folio edition of the copious chronicle of Peres de Guzman was printed at Valencia, in the year 1779, with an elegance which proves the

word to the ear of a book-collector; who, if he be of the thorough bred English breed, neither eats, drinks,

I do not pretend to enumerate one-tenth part of these older, rarer, and costlier Chronicles; but as the curious "en font grand cas," I must expatiate some little thereupon. One of the earliest is that of "DEL REY D. PEDRO," by *Lopez de Layala*, at *Seville*, in 1493, folio; exceedingly rare. Stepping over the threshold of the XVth century, we notice the very rare Chronicle of the KING DON RODRIGO, published at *Seville*, in 1511, folio; again at Valladolid in 1527, folio; concerning which I am at a loss to give one word of advice as to price, or intrinsic worth, or curiosity; only that a copy of the *second* edition (but not of the first) was in the Harleian Collection. Of the Chronicle of the CID, (so admirably made familiar to English readers by the translation of Mr. Southey, 1808, 4to. and so ably criticised in the first number of the Quarterly Review) the edition of 1593, printed at Burgos, was sold for 13*l*. 5*s*. at the White Knights sale: but Mr. Thorpe has more than once recently marked it at 4*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. Of King Pedro, &c. and Don Juan I. abovementioned, the *Pamplona* edition of 1591, folio, is marked at 4*l*. 4*s*. by Mr. Thorpe, and at 2*l*. 2*s*. by Mr. Bohn: an edition of 1590, of JUAN EL SEGUNDO, (appearing not in that of 1591) is valued at 3*l*. 3*s*. by the former bookseller: but see part iii. of his catalogue, nos. 1763-6. Then comes the Chronicle "DEL REY DON ALONZO EL SABIO Y SANCHO EL BRAVO," printed at Valladolid, 1554, folio; with bold and spirited wood-cuts, of which I observe a fine morocco, in *Lewisian* binding, marked at 7*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. in part i. no. 6096. But we must not forget a somewhat rarer volume in the chronicled feats of ALONZO EL ONZENO, of which the *Valladolid* impression of 1551, folio, was sold for £20. at the sale of the White Knights Library. A later edition, printed at *Toledo* in 1595, folio, is marked at 2*l*. 2*s*. in Mr. Thorpe's catalogue, part i. n°. 149. But this Chronicle, as well as most of the earlier ones, is reprinted in the Madrid reimpression, published by Sancha, in 1787, 6 vols. 4to. And then, what must be said of, or given for, the Chronicle of the

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patriotic zeal of the editors: the chronicle of Ayala was printed at Madrid in the same year. Literature is indebted for this revival of the fathers of Spanish History, to the efforts of the Historical Academy of Madrid."—*Ibid.*

nor sleeps, unless he have his "dear Chronicles" complete. The date of the oldest printed Chronicle of Spain, is that of 1482, and the author was Diego de Valera.* This work was reprinted several times, in the

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Great Captain Gonzalo Hernandez de Cordova, printed in 1584, folio, at Alcala:—and of the not less ferocious brandisher of the truncheon, ycleped Don Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza, published by the very erudite *Doctor Pedro de Salazar*, at *Toledo*, in 1625, folio, and in his 79th year: . . . .

> When spectacle on nose was seen,
> And velvet cap of emerald green
> Enclosed a scull as white as snow.
> And silver beard did stream below,
> As forked as Jove's bolt. . . .
>
> (*Excerptiana.*)

Mr. Thorpe fearlessly marks a fine copy of this picturesque-looking old gentleman's labours at 3*l.* 3*s.* It was in morocco binding in the Harleian Library.

On retrospection, I am well nigh ashamed of this scanty list of doughty Spanish Champions: well knowing what my friends Atticus, Honorio, and Palmerin possess, relating to the same heroes; and how the modern Parunzetto is building a castle of granite, enclosing a chamber of porphry, scagliolo, and black marble, commixed, in which to suspend the portraitures of these champions, drawn from the life; and to deposit choicest copies, upon vellum, of the earliest publications which record their mighty achievements. But, my *present* work is any thing but a "Bibliographical Romance." Even five weeks ago only, the same resistless Collector acquired a most exceedingly gorgeous and *Grolierised* copy, upon vellum, of that chivalrous tome which displays the coat-armoury of Spanish Knights, and was put forth by *Mendez Silva*, under the title of "*Poblacion General de España, sus Trofeos, Blasones, y Conquistas Heroycas.*" *Madrid*, 1645, folio—of which I notice a good copy, valued at the unappalling sum of 3*l.* 3*s.*, in a certain catalogue recently put forth from Pall Mall.

* The first edition of Don Diego de Valera's "Cronica de España, *abridged by the command of Isabella, Queen of Castille,*" was published by *Alonso del Puerto*, in the black letter, in 1482, folio; a book of excessive scarcity. The second edition came out at *Burgos*,

fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Then followed the labours of Carbonell, Beuter, de Ocampo, Vasæus and Garibay, &c. with divers others,* enriching the six-

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in 1487, folio; the third at *Toulouse*, in 1489—of all which editions Meuselius was ignorant. The fourth appeared at *Saragossa*, in 1493, the earliest noticed by Meuselius:—the fifth was published at Salamanca, in 1495; the sixth at *Seville*, in 1527—both unknown to Meuselius. It was republished at Seville in 1534, folio, of which second edition Mr. Thorpe marks a copy at 4*l*. 4*s*.: a third impression came forth at the same place, in 1567; and precisely, in the same year, at *Saragossa*, was published, what looks very much like a similar work, under the title of "*Chronica de Los Reyes Catholicos Don Hernando y Donna Ysabel*: a good copy of which very rare book is marked at 9*l*. 9*s*. in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. Concerning Diego de Valera,‡ Meuselius seems to regret that Antonio (*Bibl. Vet.* tom. ii. p. 206) has dwelt rather upon the life, than the labours, of this ancient chronicler.

* P. M. Carbonell: "*Chroniques de Espanya, que tracta dels nobles e envictissms Reyes de Gots y gestes de aquells y dels Contes de Barcelona e Reyes de Aragõ. Barcelona*, 1536, 1547; each edition in folio, and each (especially the first) very rare. Consult Antonio's *Bibl. Nova*; vol. ii. p. 175. Beuter first came out with his "*First Part of the History of Valencia, treating of the Antiquities of Spain, &c.*" at Valencia, 1538, folio. The author intended to add two other parts, but he changed his mind, and remodelled the whole, much for the better, in the Castilian language: calling it "*Primera Parte de la Cronica General de toda España: y especialmente del Reyno de Valencia,*" *&c. En Valencia*, 1550, folio: again, in the same place, in 1604. The second part appeared in 1556: but the edition of 1563 should seem to be ideal. No copy of the labours of Carbonell and Beuter appears in the Harleian catalogue: but I find there, (vol. ii. no. 8481) "the twenty-two books of the Memorable Affairs of Spain, by *Lucio Marineo*; published at *Alcala de Henares*, in 1593, folio: Meuselius mentions an earlier edition, at the same place, (*Compluti*) in 1533. See his *Bibl. Historica*, vol. vi. part i. p. 118-120.

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‡ He put the finishing stroke to his Chronicle in the year 1481, in the porch of St. Mary, (at Cadiz) when he had completed his 79th year.

teenth century with a great number of chronological productions, which are now of the greatest difficulty to find in an entire and sound state.

The name of FLORIAN DE OCAMPO is justly entitled to eminence. This able and honest historian first edited the *Chronicle of Spain,* compiled by MÁRTINI DE CORDOVA, which was published at Zamora in 1541, folio, (a very rare book—a copy in the Harl. Libr.) and published his own "*Five First Books of the General Chronicle of Spain,*" at the same place, in 1544; and at *Medina del Campo,* in 1553; and again at *Alcala,* in 1578, each edition (I believe) being in 4 thin folio volumes. A copy of the last edition only was in the Harleian Library. They are all scarce books, and written in the Spanish language. VASÆUS wrote, in Latin, ("stilo haud ingrato") his *Chronicle of the Spanish Affairs,* published at Cologne in 1567, 8vo. enlarged in 1577, 8vo.—to be found in Bel's Collection. GARIBAY published (in the Spanish language) "*A Compendium, or Abridgement of the Chronicles and General History of the Kings of Spain;*" at Antwerp, 1571, in four folio volumes; a work of great intrinsic worth, and rare occurrence in a perfect condition. It was republished, in 4 folio volumes, at *Barcelona,* in 1628; and (says Meuselius) whatever Antonio and Lenglet du Fresnoy may say to the contrary, there never was a third edition of it. Meuselius's account (borrowed from Antonio) of the plan, energies, judgment, and talents of Garibay, will make the "young man" sigh, and the "old man" weep, if he do not speedily become master of one or the other of the editions here specified; and yet I look in vain for a copy of Garibay in many of our richest bibliopolistic catalogues.

But ere we turn our backs on CHRONICLES, let us bestow one minute's attention on that of the "*Coronica de los Moros de España,*" published at *Valencia,* in 1618, folio, of which JAYME BLEDA was the author. The subject is full of frightful interest, and the author is called by Meuselius "the torch and trumpet" by which the expulsion of the Moors was effected. Bleda was one of their most inveterate enemies. His book, nevertheless, contains some very curious particulars; which, (I suppose) together with its rarity, caused Col. Stanley's copy of it — "remarkably fine, splendidly bound in russia, by R. Payne," to produce the sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* Messrs. Payne and Foss

Towards the middle of the sixteenth century, appeared a few of the multifarious productions of the most accomplished, most courageous, but most tyrannical nobleman of the age. It is of DIEGO HURTADO DE MENDOZA, author of the famous Life of *Lazarillo de Tormes*,* that I would thus be understood to speak. He was no professed chronicler or historian; but his account of the *War of Grenada*,† of which he was almost an eyewitness, is considered, with great justice, to be among the most valuable productions of that period—whether for purity of style, or importance of matter.

But towards the end of the same century, appeared the solidly valuable volume of MARIANA; a name, which

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mark a fine copy of it in russia, with joints, at 4*l.* 4*s.* Was not this book translated into English by Taubman, in 1687, 8vo.? And let us not forget, that a 4to. volume, descriptive of the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, was published at *Pampeluna*, in 1613, by Marco de Guadalajara: See *Bibl. Harl.* vol. ii. n°. 8511.

* Bouterwek (*History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature*, vol. i. p. 205, edit. 1823) tells us, that the only editions of the "*Vida de Lazarillo de Tormes*," now in circulation, are printed after that published at *Saragossa*, in the year 1652, with De Luna's corrections and continuations. De Luna added a second part to the story; for Mendoza, in his maturer years, never felt inclined to finish the comic work which he had commenced in his youth. Was Bouterwek aware that the FIRST EDITION of this brilliant little performance, by Mendoza, was published at *Burgos*, in 1554, 12mo.:—and that a certain Noble Duke, at the sale of the library of a certain gallant Colonel, gave *thirty guineas* for a copy of this little black letter bijou?

† *Guerra de Grenada, &c. Escriviola D. Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, Valencia*, 1776, 4to. Best edition: containing the best life of its extraordinary, but bloody-minded author. Gesner, in his *Pandects*, (if my memory do not deceive me) has a dedication to him; and so has the younger Aldus, in one of his portions of the Philosophical Works

reflects lustre on Spanish history. The labours of Mariana have been the foundation of those of many subsequent publications—abridged or amplified, more or less—under the name of the same historian; and at this day, I believe, those who possess what is called the last and best edition of Mariana, possess a work which is daily rising in estimation, price, and rarity.*

of Cicero. The preceding work obtained for the author the name of the SPANISH SALLUST.

* MARIANA is the Father of SPANISH HISTORY—properly so called. His work first appeared in the Latin language at Toledo, in 1592, folio. According to the Harleian Catalogue, vol. ii. n°. 8489, this edition contained only twenty books, and the remaining ten books were published at Franckfort in 1606. Yet Brunet says, some copies have the date of 1592, with five of these additional books; and other copies a fresh title page, dated 1595, with the same five additional books. And let the careful collector beware, that this EDIT. PRIN. of Mariana (1592) is not only the rarest, but the most correct and valuable, of all the impressions of the author, especially in the Latin tongue. It was translated by the AUTHOR HIMSELF, with additions and corrections, into the Spanish language, and published at *Toledo*, in 2 folio volumes, in 1601.† Of this edition, a copy, in red morocco, was sold for 4*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of the White Knights Library. Before the year 1700, there were at least six reimpressions of this Spanish version; of which the *third* reimpression, at *Madrid*, in 1623, folio, 2 vols. was the last published during the life of the author.* In the year 1699, Captain John Stevens translated this version into our language, in folio, and a copy of it may be seen in the library of the Royal Institution. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of this translation, on LARGE PAPER, at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*,

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† See an excellent account of the merits of Mariana's History in *Bouterwek's History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature;* vol. i. p. 455, &c. 1823. 8vo. 2 vols. Mariana, after the example of Cardinal Bembo, in his History of Venice, wrote his history first in Latin, and afterwards translated it into Spanish. Of the Latin edition, a very elegant folio was published in 1738. The Spanish names of persons and places are, however, latinized in a manner so artificial, as to render them no less

The very opening of the eighteenth century witnessed the labours of I. de Ferreras. His history occupies sixteen quarto volumes; but where *one* will read *this* historian, one hundred will consult *Mariana.* A yet more elaborate production appeared in the *Historia de España* of Masdeu, in 1783, in 20 vol. 4to.: and this, I believe, is the last historical work* which

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I pass by all reimpressions of the Spanish text, till I come to that of 1780, published by Ibarra, at Madrid, in two folio volumes, with the tables of Summaris. A more beautiful book has rarely issued from the Spanish press: and it is worthy, in all respects, of the reputation of Ibarra. There is a delicious copy of it at Althorp, upon fine or large paper, bound in French red morocco. But by far the best and most important edition of Mariana, is that with the "*Critical Notes and Chronological Tables*" of Noguera y Ramon, published by patriotic subscription at *Valencia,* in *1783—1796,* in 9 thin folio volumes. Complete sets of this edition are difficult to find. The magnificent set of Colonel Stanley, " bound in seven volumes; in black morocco, [wherefore *black?*] by Walther," was purchased by Mr. Drummond, for £22. A perfect set is at Althorp. An edition, most ably continued by *I. M. Miniana,* was published at Madrid in 1794, in 10 vols. 8vo. and may be had for a reasonable sum, according to the binding. See *Meusel. Bibl. Hist.* vol. vi. p. 137.

* I will briefly dispatch the above authors. The work of Ferreras was published under the title of " *Synopsis Historica Chronologica de España,* at *Madrid,* in 1700—1732, in 16 quarto volumes. This is a work of more labour than intrinsic worth. In the same space the author might have written a complete history of the Spanish nation. De Ferreras was sorely beset by antagonists of various descriptions, during its progress; but he defended himself with one of Homer's sevenfold shields, and bade them defiance; scribbling on, doggedly and undauntedly, to the very last. His toil was his hap-

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unintelligible than the names in Cardinal Bembo's history ... The diction of Mariana is perfectly faultless, his descriptions picturesque, without poetic ornament: and his narrative style, may, on the whole, be accounted a model." p. 457.

has been published on the Continent, exclusively relating to Spanish history. In our own country, in the present century, we boast of the MOST SPLENDID work, of *any* period, connected with that interesting kingdom ; I mean, Mr. MURPHY's magnificent folio volume, published in 1816, and devoted to the *Antiquities of the Arabs in Spain*: a work, beyond all price, if the brilliancy and beauty of the plates be considered.* The author published the *History of the Mahometan*

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piness. The five latter volumes contain some valuable matter, from an anonymous but erudite author.

Of MASDEU's "*Historia critica de España, y de la cultura española,*" published at Madrid, in 1783—1797, in 20 vols. 4to. I am not able to pronounce one syllable in commendation. On the contrary, Meuselius dismisses it—from what he had seen of it—in no very courteous manner : *Bibl. Hist.* vol. vi. part i. p. 162 : and Brunet merely gives the title.

* Too much can hardly be said in commendation of this extraordinary and most exquisite work ; which contains 100 engravings (chiefly by Fittler and Landseer) illustrative of the most remarkable remains of architecture, sculpture, painting, mosaics, &c. of the Arabians in the Peninsula. The author devoted the best part of an active life to researches in Spain and Portugal, connected with the antiquities of either country ; but he did not live to witness the publication of this his MOST MAGNIFICENT labour. At the present moment, I hardly know any thing of the kind to compare with it. The interiors, described both by the pencil and pen, have the effect of enchantment. A delicacy, brilliancy, singularity, and even dazzling richness, are the characteristics of most of them. What has been before said (*Bibliogr. Decameron,* vol. ii. p. 391,) may be repeated, in regard to this wonderful volume. The most melancholy part of the history attached to it, is, the prodigious diminution of the original price. It was published at 40 guineas. It may now be procured for less than one half of that sum : but its merits continue to be of the same high cast of character. How much *one* of these interiors eclipses the mongrel intermixture of gothic and semi-gothic, of all ages, which we have been lately accustomed to behold in a certain edifice—

Empire in Spain, 1816, 4to. The *History of the Moors in Spain*, by William Bourke, in 1811, 4to. may not be considered an inappropriate, or unprofitable work: while the once highly praised, and yet not forgotten, *Travels of William Townsend in Spain*, should always be considered as of sterling and unchangeable value.

The name of Spain has been indeed of late years familiarised to Englishmen, in a manner not to be easily eradicated from the annals of either country; while that of the illustrious chieftain, by whose unparalleled military talents the country in question has been made the scene of so many splendid victories over the first Marshals of the age.... will necessarily furnish hints, and lead to the collection of materials, from which the more recent history of Spain cannot fail to be rendered of the greatest possible interest to posterity. Mr. Southey's *History of the Peninsular War* has gallantly led the way to the completion of a series of works,* which may prove nearly as interesting to other countries as to our own.

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built on the plan of an abbey, but, in fact, intended for the exclusive domestic residence of a Gentleman and his Dwarf?

And here, ere we take leave of James Cavanah Murphy, (a name, united with all tender and all honourable reminiscences!) let me notice his "*Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha, in the province of Estramadura, in Portugal;*" with the history and description of the building, by F. L. de Souza: to which is prefixed an Introductory Discourse upon the principles of Gothic architecture. There are twenty-seven plates. Add to this, the same author's "*Travels in Portugal, in the years* 1789—1790." *Lond.* 1795, 4to., with twenty-four plates. These latter publications are obtained at very reasonable prices, and should be in the libraries of all men of cultivated taste, with well garnished purses.

* A Series of Works, illustrated with engravings, (somewhat

after the plan of the Campaigns of Marlboro' and Eugene,) devoted to the PENINSULAR WAR, would indeed, if properly conducted and executed, be productive of equally delightful and beneficial results. But the expense must ever (I fear) deter from the undertaking; unless our government (as France did, in the time of Napoleon) in part patronise it. I have seen sketches, and finished drawings, by a Young Officer—himself a participator in every scene delineated—which would form admirable illustrations of Mr. Southey's pages: if indeed they could be brought within the compass of a quarto volume. The only work of any importance (which I have seen) connected with this subject, and illustrated by plates, or rather etchings, is that of CAPTAIN BATTY, under the title of "*Campaign of the Left Wing of the Allied Army, in the Western Pyrenees, and South of France, in the years* 1810—14." *Lond.* 1823, 4to. I am, of course, incompetent to pronounce judgment on the intrinsic value of a work of this kind; although it had such charms for me, that I borrowed "an hour or twain" of the night, to add to the day—in order to read it through at one sitting: and I fancied that the Duke of Wellington planned and conducted his marches, sieges, and battles, with the same facility and success as *Phillidor* played his most brilliant games of chess. And through what a ROMANTIC country — was this magnificent campaign conducted, and brought to a brilliant close!? The views of Captain Batty are well *chosen;* and although the necessary effect of etchings (as in many of the best prints of Rembrandt) gives us too dense a shadow in some places, and too flickering a light in others, yet, on the whole, these plates are extremely gratifying, and in some instances master-like. But in the account of PICTURESQUE PUBLICATIONS relating to Spain, let me not omit to mention—with the warmth of commendation which they merit—the *Views in Spain,* drawn upon stone, by Messrs. Westall, Harding, and Hullmandel, from Sketches made on the spot by EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, Esq. in the autumn of 1813—now in the course of publication, at 16*s.* a number. Lovelier specimens of the lithographic art (against which, by the by, few entertain stronger objections than myself) or more romantic scenery, connected with great military events, have been rarely submitted to the approving voice of the public. I strongly recommend these elegant numbers to all—interested in the recent history of Spain.

HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.

Brief as may be the preceding account respecting the best *Histories of Spain*, I fear both the youthful and elderly Collector will be disposed to censure the more palpable brevity of that respecting PORTUGAL. My object, in both instances, must be, exclusively, *utility* ; and although a fuller detail might be yet more useful — it would be incompatible with the object of this work to admit it. In regard to Portugal, therefore, after requesting my "young" reader to whet his appetite for the keener relish of the belles-lettres luxuries of both Spain and Portugal, by the perusal of *Mr. Southey's Travels** in these countries, I must exhort him to procure, with all imaginable earnestness, anxiety, and delight—and with a fearless disregard of its expense—the *Bibliotheca Lusitana Historica, Critica, e Chronologica* of BARBOSA MACHADO :† a work, beyond all competition and beyond all praise; but, till of late years—and even perhaps at this present moment—of the most extreme difficulty of acquisition. This is the great Oracle for him to consult; especially if he be deeply versed in the Portuguese language.

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* "*Letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal, with some account of Spanish and Portuguese Poetry*," 1797, 8vo. A fair copy may be worth 10*s.* 6*d.* Who does not wish such a work to be enlarged, by a revisitation of the same countries, by the same traveller?

† The very mention of this invaluable work throws ONE of my most intimate bibliographical friends, and knight-companions of the Roxburghe Round Table, into inconceivable ecstacies: the more so, peradventure, because *his* copy of it (containing the fourth volume) is the only complete copy in this country. Lord Holland, Mr. Southey, and Mr. Frere, are not, I believe, blessed *quite* to this extent of book-felicity. The work in question (in vain looked for among the displays of auction rooms, and in the repertories of booksellers — for which Mr. Bohn rummaged Bavaria, and Mr. John

Secondly, as to HISTORIES, I shall mention only three; but the first of these, (of which the foundation was laid by DE BRITO) complete in all its parts, and in good preservation, will make the reader thoroughly versed in the history of Portugal, down to the year 1423. From that period, the labours of La Clede and of Antonii Caietani de Sousa will carry his acquaintance with it down to the middle of the eighteenth century. Hence, to the present times, the helps are neither few nor uncommon. To begin with BERNARDO DE BRITO. *His* portion of the work about to be described, comprehends only two parts, or volumes; of which the first bears the title of "*Monarchia Lusitana composta por Frey Bernardo de Brito,* &c.: the first part appeared in 1597, the second in 1609. The second and third parts were compiled and published by ANTONIO BRANDAŌ, in 1632: the fifth and sixth parts by FRANCISCO BRAÑDAŌ, in 1650-

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Payne, Italy, to no purpose) has the general title of "Bibliotheca Lusitania Historica, Critica, e Chronologica. Na qual se comprehende a Noticia dos Authores Portuguezes, e das Obras, que compuseraō desde o tempo da promulgaçaō da Ley da Graça até o tempo prezente, &c. por DEOGO BARBOSA MACHADO. *Lisboa;* 1741-1759, folio. The seven indexes in the fourth volume are the *ne plus ultra* of diligence, exactness, and general utility. Meuselius, *Bibl. Hist.* vol. v. part i. p. 104, is at once copious and encomiastic respecting this work. Brunet calls it "rare in France." Rare indeed it is—not in France only, but in England, in Germany, and Portugal itself.

1672: the seventh, by **Raphael de Iesus**, in 1683: the eighth part appeared in 1729, with many improvements and corrections of the seventh part, by **Emanuel dos Santos** — the most learned and competent of all the successors of Bernardo de Brito.* Emanuel also composed a ninth and tenth part; neither of

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* I will here briefly give an account of this valuable performance. **Bernardo de Brito** was a Cistercian monk. The first part of his work (above entitled) was printed in 1597, in the *Monastery of Alcobaça*, a town in the province of Estramadura, and famous for the sepulture of the ancient Kings of Portugal.† Some copies of this first volume have the title of *Geografia Antigua da Lusitania*, with a different pagination, and the same date, with the word *Alcobaça*, only. The second part or volume was published at *Lisbon*, in 1609; and both parts were reprinted there in 1690, folio. The third and fourth volumes were compiled by **Antonio Brandaõ**, also a Cistercian monk; and were printed at Lisbon in 1632, folio, 2 vols. This brings the history down to the year 1279, only. **Francisco Brandaõ** contributed the fifth and sixth parts or volumes, published at Lisbon in 1672. This brings the history down to 1325. The seventh part was composed by **Raphael de Iesus**, a Benedictine monk, at Lisbon, in 1683. The same writer (who died in 1693) also compiled the eighth and ninth parts, but they were deemed unworthy of publication; and indeed the seventh part, published by him, is the weakest portion of the whole performance. Superior to all his predecessors, with the exception of Bernardo de Brito, was the continuator **Emanuel dos Santos**, who compiled the eighth, ninth, and tenth parts, which bring the history down to the year 1423, but of which, it should seem, only the eighth part was published, under the title of *Monarchia Lusitania, Parte VIII. Lisboa*, 1729, folio. Thus the ninth and tenth parts are yet desiderated in print. The work is pronounced by G. Ernesti de Franckenau to be "monumentum ære perennius." A complete copy of it, as far as it goes, may be worth 12*l*. 12*s*.

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† The history of this celebrated monastery was published at Coimbra, 1710, folio, part i.: — the second part at the same place in 1724. The first, under the title of *Alcobaça Illustrada*: the second, of *Alcobaça Vindicada*.

which, it should seem, has been committed to the press. At least, Meuselius, in his Supplement (Vol. xi. p. 78) adds nothing to his previous intelligence on this subject. The same Meuselius has marshalled the authorities of Antonio, Schmauss, Barbosa Machado, Freytag, and Clement—to say nothing of that of Gerhard Ernesti de Franckenau — in the warmest commendation of this elaborate performance.

De La Clede's *Histoire Générale de Portugal* was published in two volumes quarto, and in eight volumes 8vo., 1735. As this work appears to have met with considerable approbation in the *Nova Acta Erudit.* An. 1744 (from which Meuselius borrows his criticism) and as the price of it is sufficiently reasonable, I recommend its purchase to all classes and all *ages* of readers.* The work of Antonii Caietani de Sousa is of a more important cast; comprehending a greater quantity of matter, displaying a greater range of research, and evincing a more intimate acquaintance with the laws, customs, antiquities, and earlier records of the country. It appeared in twelve large quarto volumes, at *Lisbon* 1735-47, under the title of "*Historia Genealogica da Casa Real Portugueza desde a sua origem atè o prezente com as Familias illustres,*" &c.: to which work was added a very extraordinary supplement, by the same author—called "*Provas da Historia genealogica da Casa Real Portugueza, tiradas dos Instrumentos dos Archivos do Torrè do Tombo,*" &c.; published at Lisbon, in 1739, in six quarto volumes. Barbosa Machado (vol. i. p. 228;

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* This useful work was translated into the Portuguese language, and published, with notes, at Lisbon, in 1797, in sixteen octavo volumes.

vol. iv. p. 28) is full of commendation upòn this very admirable genealogical and diplomatic performance.

Lastly, he who wants to dig deeper into Portuguese History, by exploring *inedited* or unpublished materials, will do well to possess the *Colleçaō de livros ineditos de historia Portugueza, publicados por* IOSE CORREA DE SERRA, at Lisbon, in 1790, in three folio volumes. And thus much for the histories of Portugal.

HISTORY OF ITALY.

Mr. D'Israeli, in his *New Series of Curiosities of Literature*,* has devoted a short but animated chapter to THE ITALIAN HISTORIANS. It is clear that Machiavel is a mighty favourite with him; and his attachment to that historian seems, in some measure, to increase, in proportion to the feeling of his having been unjustly "calumniated:"—"the great, (says he) may we add, the calumniated, Machiavel?" Be it so. My present purpose is merely to give almost the briefest possible list of *general* Histories of Italy; leaving the chronicles of its numerous provinces, cities, towns, villages, and parishes, to be sought after by the diligent Collector more exclusively attached to such a pursuit. In our own country, the example of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. has taught us what may be done by individual energy and perseverance.†

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* Vol. ii. p. 237. "It is remarkable (says the above authority) that the country, which has long lost its political independence, may be considered as the true parent of modern history. The greater part of their historians have abstained from the applause of their contemporaries, while they have not the less elaborately composed their posthumous folios, consecrated solely to truth and posterity."

† The catalogue of his own collection of *Italian Historians and Topographers* was privately printed in 1812; and afforded an extraordinary proof of the diligence and taste of the Collector; especially when we consider that the researches of that same Collector have been almost exclusively confined to BRITISH ANTIQUITIES — so as to make him a very bibliographical DRUID. Sir Richard's larger library, confined almost wholly to British Topography and History, (and of which TWENTY-FIVE copies only of a private catalogue were

As heretofore, I shall begin with Collections; and, at the head of all, and of every thing of a similar description, stand the *Scriptores Rerum Italicarum*, collected by the immortal Muratori *; a name, which

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printed) is just the perfect specimen of what an English country gentleman, devoted to such pursuits, should strive with all his might and main to possess. I have passed more than ONE pleasing and profitable hour in the splendid room which contains the library in question.

* If ever the taste and perseverance of modern times should give us, in one compressed and full-sized octavo volume, a good *literary life* of Muratori,† it could not fail to be generally instructive. At once the friend as well as the protegé of Charles Borromeo—and equally the friend and correspondent of Magliabecchi, Mabillon, Papebroch, Maffei, and Quirini—what would not a life of nearly fourscore, (as was Muratori's) devoted to such society, in the intervals of stupendous labour, put us in the possession of— if its details were faithfully and judiciously developed?! But my object must be strictly bibliographical. Although Muratori lived to publish FORTY-SIX FOLIO VOLUMES, *thirty-four quartos, and thirteen octavos,* I have here only to notice those which are connected with his History and Antiquities of Italy. The *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores* were

might have been introduced with the happiest possible effect in the recent publication just alluded to.

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† "The name of Muratori will be for ever connected with the literature of his country. Above sixty years of his peaceable life were consumed in the exercises of study and devotion: his numerous writings on the subjects of *history, antiquities, religion, morals,* and *criticism,* are impressed with sense and knowledge, with moderation and candour. He moved in the narrow circle of an Italian priest; but a desire of freedom, a ray of philosophic light sometimes breaks through his own prejudices and those of his readers ...... The more strenuous labours of his life were devoted to the general and particular history of Italy. His *Antiquities,* both in the vulgar and the Latin tongue, exhibit a curious picture of the laws and manners of the middle age; and a correct text is justified by a copious Appendix of authentic documents. His *Annals* are a faithful abstract of the twenty-eight folio volumes of original historians; and whatsoever faults may be noticed in this great collection, our censure is disarmed by the remark, that it was undertaken and finished by a SINGLE MAN. Muratori will not aspire to the fame of historical genius: his modesty may be content with the solid, though humble praise, of an impartial critic and indefatigable compiler." Gibbon: *Miscellaneous Works,* vol. iii. p. 365-7. Edit. 1814.

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published in 1723-1751 in twenty-five folio volumes, usually bound in twenty-eight or twenty-nine: the three first volumes are frequently bound in two parts, each; the twenty-fourth volume has an Appendix: the twenty-fifth volume does not always accompany the set. Let this be well attended to. But with Muratori must be procured, what is called the supplement or continuation of TARTINI, *Florent.* 1748-70: two vols. folio: and the *Accessions* of MITTARELLI published in 1771, in one folio volume, at Venice; and then . . . " to REST . . in peace!"

A word or two, now, about the *pecuniary value* of these wonderful tomes.* Until the peace of 1814-15, there was no procuring them, scarcely even for " money "—for " love," in such cases, is entirely out of the question. Yet, I believe it was in the time of war, when my friend Mr. Heber achieved, of all fortunate achievements the most fortunate, that of purchasing a set of Muratori (alone) for—guess, gentle reader?—no, thou canst NOT guess—for, THREE POUNDS EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE!!! I might ask, who was in the room besides Mr. Heber (Mr. Leigh was in the *chair*) when the hammer fell upon this lot? Of course, NOBODY. There seems to be no copy of Muratori in the Roxburghe or White Knights Collection; but in that of Mr. Willet (the Merly Library) a copy in twenty-seven volumes, in vellum binding, was sold for 39*l.* 18*s.*; and, as far back as the Pinelli sale, a copy on LARGE PAPER was sold for 36*l.* Recently, the *Scriptores* of Muratori have appeared in the catalogues of our booksellers. Mr. Bohn marks a copy in twenty-nine volumes, in vellum binding, at 35*l.*: and Mr. Thorpe, with the addition of *Tartini*, in thirty-one volumes, " uniform and complete" at the same sum. My friend Mr. Petrie imported *his* copy, in similar attire, for pretty nearly the same sum. I have just before said, that a studious Collector in the possession of the *Scriptores* of Muratori, with the

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* To their immortal honour, several noblemen generously contributed towards the expenses of this work. Not fewer than sixteen of them gave 4000 crowns a-piece. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.* vol. viii. p. 512. What " mighty acts " might not similar bounty, in this country—the WEALTHIEST in the world—produce, if directed into similar channels!

But Muratori was himself an *Annalist*; and his united labours place him in the highest class of Italian Historians. The names of MACHIAVEL and GUICCIARDINI are, it is true, the most popular of those of the same

supplemental volumes of Tartini and Mittarelli, might—"to REST . . . in peace;" but I do not think his slumbers would be *quite* so sweet, unless the *Antiquitates Italicæ Medii Ævi* of the first* — published in 1738-1742, in six folio volumes—also accompanied the *Scriptores*: and of this, I perceive a very neat copy marked at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Mr. Bohn. At the sale of the Merly library, a similar copy was sold for 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Yet the night's "rest" would be still more perfect, if the *Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum, in præcipuis earundem Collectionibus hactenus prætermissarum*, Milan, 1739, folio, 4 vols. were united to the preceding—especially as these portly tomes may be obtained for about 5*l.* 5*s.* Various were the critiques upon this work, to which the cautious Muratori wisely vouchsafed not a reply. The *Annali d'Italia*, by the same great man, was published in twelve quarto volumes, at Milan, 1744-49: and are, by no means, scarce or dear. The work was published at Lucca in 1762-70, in fourteen large quarto tomes; of which the thirteenth contains a supplement from 1750 to 1762. The fourteenth is occupied by tables: again, another edition appeared at Munich, in 1761, 4to. twelve vols.: with some critical prolegomena of Catalani; and a fourth reimpression came out at Naples in 1773, 4to. 14 vols. None of these works exceed 7*s.* a volume. A CONTINUATION of these Annals was published by *Oggeri Vincenti*, at Rome, in 5 vols. 8vo., 1790. Brunet (to whom I am indebted for this latter information) says, that an edition of Muratori's works was printed at *Arezzo*, in 1767-80, in thirty-six 4to. volumes; and another re-impression of his works appeared at Venice, in 1790-1810, in forty-eight octavo volumes: of which the *Annals of Italy* occupy thirty-three volumes, including the six volumes which bring the work down to 1805. And thus much for MURATORI.

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* "Les Savans ont trouvé beaucoup de fautes et de méprises dans ce recueil: ou en a relevé plusieurs dans les Journaux." *Nouv. Dict. Hist.* edit. 1804. vol. viii. p. 512. The work was reprinted at Arezzo, but in a much less beautiful manner, in seventeen vols. 1777, 4to.

class of writers; but the former has confined his historical researches (strictly so considered) to the *City of Florence*:* his *Prince*, and *Reflections on the First Ten Books of Livy*, being the works in which the acuteness of his apprehension and the depth of his judgment are more particularly developed.

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* "The great NICOLO MACHIAVELLI, whose name is in no danger of being buried in oblivion. This celebrity is his due, as a man of profound thought, and as the most eloquent historian, and most skilful politician that Italy has produced." SISMONDI: *Translated by T. Roscoe, Esq.* 1823, vol. ii. p. 224. "In his *History of Florence*, dedicated to Pope Clement VII., he instructed the Italians in the art of uniting the eloquence of history with depth of reflection. He has attached himself, much less than his predecessors in the same line, to the narration of military events; but his work, as a history of popular passions and tumults, is a masterpiece; and Machiavelli has completed, by this noble example of his theories, his analysis of the human heart." Ibid. The account of his *Principe*, in these pages, is very interesting. Of the History of Florence, the first edition seems to be either that of *Rome*, in 1531-2, quarto, by Blado — or that by the Juntæ in 1532, 4to.: which latter contains the Florentine History *alone*. I take this to be a rare and precious little book; as well as the *Principe* of the same date—and yet, probably rarer than either, is the *Discorsi sopra la prima Deca di Tito Livio*—printed the year preceding. The edition of *Venice* of 1540, published by the Aldine Family, four parts in two small octavo volumes, (each described by Renouard) containing all his works, is very scarce to procure complete: and yet scarcer (according to Brunet) is the reprint of this edition, of 1546, containing the same parts. But it should seem that the *genuine edition* of 1550, 4to. (Rome) 2 vols. is yet preferable. A fine copy of it, in red morocco, was sold for 5*l*. 10*s*. at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library: but the GRAND edition of the whole of Machiavel's works, is that published at Milan, by the enterprising and high-spirited Luigi Mussi, with additions, in eleven large quarto volumes, 1810, &c. of which there are only 200 copies on fine vellum paper, eight on blue paper (horrible heresy!) and twelve on common paper. Can Mr. D'Israeli "rest in peace" without one of the 200

As an historian, in the usual acceptation of that word, Guicciardini may be considered the first of those of Italy: but such was the jealousy or the fear of the higher classes of his countrymen, that the text of his history continued in a very mutilated, and palpably corrupt state, till upwards of two centuries after his death.*

copies of THIS edition of his beloved Machiavelli, bound in blue morocco?—orthodoxy itself!

* Niceron, who has unluckily (and I may say, perhaps, unaccountably) passed over the names of Machiavelli and Muratori—in his incomparable "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres*,"—has given us, as usual, a satisfactory account of the publications of the works of Guicciardini—"the lieutenant-general of the papal army, who had been so close and so indignant an observer of the Roman cabinet,"—says Mr. D'Israeli. The first edition of the "*Istoria d'Italia di Fr. Guicciardini*," was published in a handsome folio volume, by Torrentino, at Florence, in 1561.* It was published after the death of the author, by his nephew, Agnolo Guicciardini, and dedicated to Cosmo de' Medici, Grand Duke of Florence. This edition is neither complete nor correct; but the curious are anxious to possess it, because (says Niceron, vol. xvii. p. 106) there are passages in it which have been omitted in other subsequent editions. Formerly it was rare and high priced. Indeed, now, it is of uncommon occurrence. It contains only sixteen books of the history; and was reprinted the same year, at the same place, in two 8vo. volumes. The history, in fact, extends only from the year 1490, to 1526; but as Guicciardini had written four more books, bringing it down to 1532, the nephew promised to publish them: and although an edition appeared at Venice, in 1563, 4to. it was still but an imperfect work. In 1564, the four latter books first appeared, at *Venice*, by G. de Ferrari, in 4to. followed by summary notices, and numerous annotations by Papirio Picedi, at Parma, the same year, in 4to. Then appeared the *Venetian* edition, by Giolito, 1567, 4to. incorporating the whole. Further than this it is not necessary to push the bibliographical history of Guicciardini's famous work—as the whole was considered to be in a most corrupt and obscure state, till, from the editorial care of the Canon Pio Bonsi, and from an

The *Revolutions of Italy*, by DENINA, will be found useful in a library of any pretension to this class of collecting; as well as the *History of Western Italy*, by the same writer, which was published in 1809, in

uncastrated MS. preserved in the Magliabecchi library, a new and PERFECT EDITION, appeared at Florence, in 1775, 4to. 4 vols: and unless both "young" and "old" possess this edition, they have not the *legitimate* text of Guicciardini. The late Colonel Stanley, who dearly loved to have the best works of the best writers in the best possible condition, had this Florence edition of Guicciardini upon LARGE PAPER, "*bound in blue morocco, (out of sheets) by Walther*;" and it was purchased by Mr. Protheroe of Bristol, for 22*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of the Colonel's library, in 1813. An ordinary copy, well bound, is worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* This edition was reprinted at Milan, in 1803, in 10 octavo volumes; a copy of which may be had, in boards, at about 2*l.* 10*s.* Our FENTON'S *English version of Guicciardini*, published at London in 1618, folio, did not escape Niceron. I find a copy of Fenton's translation selling at the sale of the Roxburghe library, (n°. 8204) for 5*s.* 6*d.*, and I once let slip a golden opportunity of securing Master Fenton's "*Historie of Guicciardin*," bound in delicious old blue morocco, with gilt on the leaves, for 3*s.* 6*d.*[*]

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[*] In regard to the works of ARETIN, ALONDUS, POGGIO, and BEMBO, connected with the more ancient and partial histories of Italy, I do not conceive it necessary here to enter upon them. The *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iv. p. 441, iii. p. 190-1, vii. p. 22, will supply a tolerably copious account of the earlier editions of the two former, and Mr. Shepherd's *Life of Poggio* will afford abundant details respecting the latter. With regard to further particulars, as to the HISTORY OF FLORENCE, let the names of *Adriani, Nardi, Nerli, Segni, Benedetto Varchi*, and above all *Giannone*—as their labours appear narrated in the instructive pages of Mr. D'Israëli—be held in grateful remembrance by the student of Italian literature in particular. The fourth volume of Brunet, p. 368-376, (to say nothing of Sir R. C. Hoare's Catalogue) will give the reader some notion of the almost infinite number and variety of LITERARY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORIES of the various Provinces and Cities in Italy: a field of collecting, rich, perhaps beyond comparison, for the "Young" and wealthy Bibliomaniac to indulge in! The history of the CHURCH ESTATES alone, of Italy, would form a library of no *very* diminutive dimensions. And above all, those PICTURESQUE VOYAGES!—but search the catalogues of Messrs. Treuttel and Wurtz, and Bosange and Co.

six octavo volumes.* Nor let Bossi's *Ancient and Modern Italy*, now in a course of publication, (*Milan*, 1819, 8vo. 12 vols.) be dismissed from a library, where previous and more elaborate performances have not a place. But probably, after all—and especially among young and timid Collectors—the possession of SISMONDI's *History of the Italian Republics*, published at Paris, in sixteen octavo volumes, will be sufficient to satisfy the ordinary passion for the knowledge of Italian History; especially when the highly popular work by the same author, and by GINGUENÉ, relating the History of *Italian Literature*, have a contiguous place on the same shelf. I affix no prices to these latter works, because they are of common occurrence, and in a constant state of succession, and may be had in all forms and varieties of binding, at the principal French booksellers in London.

I am abundantly sensible that, on a subject of such variety, and even intensity of interest, as ITALY, the preceding remarks afford but feeble helps towards an exact knowledge of the best historians of that country: a country, to a contemplation of the future glories of which, the Sibyllëan prophetess roused the curiosity, and excited the noblest feelings, of the founder of the Roman empire...

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* DENINA's *Rivoluzioni d'Italia* was published at *Torino* in 1769, 4to. 3 vols.; and may be worth 1*l.* 10*s.* in neat binding. *A copy* of it, ON VELLUM, divided into five volumes, was sold at the Valliere sale for 300 francs; and again (the same copy) at the Macarthy, for 320 francs. This work, which is in good repute, has been reprinted with a continuation, at Venice, in 1800, in 5 octavo volumes. The Abbé Jardin, translated it into French in 1771—5, in 8 duodecimo volumes. The History of Western Italy was also published at the same place, (Torino) and may be worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in boards. Brunet says that, FANTIN DESODOARDS; (by whom a History of France appeared in 1808, see p. 295, ante) published a History of Italy, in 1803, 8vo. 9 vols. "which is indicated by him for want of a better."

> Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequatur
> Gloria, qui maneant ITALÂ de gente nepotes
> Illustres animas . . . . . &c.

We have of late, indeed, witnessed two publications, which have rendered the shores of Italy extremely attractive to an English traveller: I mean, the publication of Mr. EUSTACE and of Mr. FORSYTH.* They are both too well known, and too generally

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* One of the most beautiful, and really instructive, works of its kind, in this country, is that of "*A Picturesque Tour of Italy,*" *from the Drawings of* JAMES HAKEWELL, *Architect,* and J. M. W. TURNER, R. A. of a quarto form—comprising sixty-three engravings. Those who possess proof impressions (on India paper) of this fascinating work, will have reason to congratulate themselves every time they open the volume to their admiring friends. The English scarcely *visit* any place but they *adorn* it. CAPTAIN BATTY'S work, of a similar character, is extremely elegant and pleasing; less costly, and less partaking of the higher beauties of art: but sufficiently stimulant to send at least three score of English virtuosi every year scampering across the Alps!

But shall WE ever publish any thing fully equal to the "*Voyage Pittoresque des Iles de Sicile, de Malte, et de Lipari,*" of HOUEL? in four grand folio volumes, with 280 engravings, 1782-7: and of which a very fine copy, with prime impressions of the plates, may be worth hard upon 35 guineas! Or, again, what is to be said of the yet more wonderful works of LABORDE—in the picturesque style? As thus: "*Tableaux de la Suisse, ou Voyage pittoresque fait dans les treize cantons du corps Helvétique.*" *Paris,* 1780—6, in four superb folios, often expanded into five—when the *four hundred and thirty plates,* with which they are embellished, are bound up with the text. I observe, in the catalogue of Messrs. Treuttel and Wurtz, a UNIQUE copy of this work, "with the cuts coloured," valued at £160—but admired, to render any eulogium of them here necessary; but I cannot help remarking, that the attic brevity of the latter may be of greater service to the majority of readers, than the sentimental expansion of the former. Italy is worth a hundred visitations, on a hundred different accounts; and the treasures of her Public Libraries, in particular, which are almost wholly unknown to the Scholar and Bibliographer, would afford materials wherewith to enrich many a comely volume, and to gratify many an enthusiastic reader.

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an ordinary copy, at £40. And then, for the same traveller's "*Voyage pittoresque et historique de l'Espagne,* in the same number of volumes—published in 48 livraisons, of which 46 are already extant—at 1*l*. 5*s*. the livraison: but upon vellum paper, with impressions before the letter, at 5*l*. 16*s*. each. Laborde's "*Mouumens de la France,*" is a work worthy of its precursors. It will be complete in 36 livraisons, or 3 folio volumes: at 2*l*. 5*s*. the livraison. But, am I not wandering (though not very widely) from Italy?

HISTORY OF GERMANY.

The reader will at one glance observe, that this account of the *Historians of Germany* is not only very little proportioned to the magnitude and population of that country, but that it is, on a comparison with the accounts of preceding countries, brief, if not superficial. Two obvious reasons have led to the adoption of this plan: the one, that, in the estimation of the English, the regions of Bavaria, Austria, Hungary and Bohemia, are, comparatively with those of France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, but sparingly visited;* and therefore, a detailed account of their best historians would be less likely to be perused: the other reason is, that the "number, weight, and measure," of these historians themselves, utterly defy enumeration. But, on the other hand, it ought to be readily conceded, that there is no country in the world which is divided into more important departments, enriched by more interesting cities, towns, monasteries, and castles, and blessed with a more fertile soil, than that which is washed by the waters of the Danube.* Add to which, the remembrance of its language, its antiquities, its former renown, from the time of Cæsar to that of Charles V.†

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* As a proof of this, I will mention that, in the lists of publications of *Voyages, Travels, and Histories,* furnished me by two of the greatest publishers in Europe—Messrs. Longman and Co. and Mr. John Murray—scarcely one in thirty (on a comparative estimate) relates to GERMANY. Indeed, with the exceptions of the *Travels in Hungary, by Dr. Clarke and Dr. Bright, Mr. Jacob's View of Agriculture, Statistics, &c. and Society of Germany,* (all admirable works) and an *Autumn near the Rhine, or Sketches of Courts, Society, and Scenery, in Germany,* (of less magnitude, but very amusing) I am at present unacquainted with any which relate to the country in question: nor, strictly speaking, do the works of Mr. Jacob and the author of the Autumn, &c. appertain to Germany, in the view in which that country is considered in the above text.

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* The DANUBE, the noblest river in Europe, visits, in its course, 1500 miles of the united territories of Bavaria, Austria, and Hungary. The Rhine, more talked of, because more contiguous, and more frequently visited, can boast of only one-third of such an extent of course. But its picturesque beauties† are said to atone for its comparatively limited boundaries. They may do so; yet a friend will quickly shew (I trust) that the Danube is not wholly divested of such attractive charms; for its banks are often studded with castles, monasteries, and princely mansions; and with undulating and wood-skirted hills. Let me here be understood, that I purposely make no mention of the UPPER DIVISIONS of Germany. I leave the *Maine*, the *Weser*, the *Elbe*, and the *Oder*, to roll their sinuous courses through Prussia and Saxony, and to bring the wealth, with which the thousand vessels that flit along those rivers are charged, to the respective ports of Frankfort, Hamburgh, and Bremen: thence to glitter in the palaces of Berlin and Dresden. It is not essential to this work to carry my researches to the further banks of the Rhine.

† Every reader of taste will immediately think of Dr. ROBERTSON'S famous biography of this Emperor; of which all praise is idle, and all censure vain. It is doubtless a master-piece of research, of reflection, and of composition; but the fruits of subsequent critics and authors, in pretty nearly the same departments have, I humbly submit, taught us that the value of the first volume of this celebrated work (so constantly selected for commendation) is not *quite* of that high and

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†* Among the works which give us a lively, and as I learn, a just notion of the BEAUTIES OF THE RHINE, is that published by Mr. Ackerman, called "*The Rhine; an Historical and Characteristic Tour of, from Mentz to Coblentz, embellished with twenty-four highly coloured engravings,*" 4to 4*l.* 4*s.* boards. The plates are aqua tint, coloured after nature, and most deliciously inviting to a residence or ramble among such combined beauties of art and nature. I have heard GREAT THINGS of Mr. Turner's drawings of this lovely scenery!

—its alliances with the ancient Republics of Italy—its genial atmosphere and unobscured skies:—all these considerations render the soil of GERMANY fertile of reflection and amusement to the observing traveller.

But my present duty is confined within narrow limits; and I hasten only to submit to "the Young," rather than "the Old," collector—inasmuch as the opportunities of examination of references are seized upon and pursued with greater zeal and activity from twenty-five to sixty, than from sixty downwards—I hasten only to submit a comparatively brief list of *Collections of German Historians*—premising that the united labours of Struvius, Buder, and Meuselius (in the *Bibliotheca Historica*, 1783, 8vo.) do not include an account of histories or travels relating to the German territories.* In regard to Germany in general,

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commanding character which, from the force and even prejudices of education, we have been in the habit of considering it. The truth is, that Robertson was one of the very first English historical archæologists, if I may so speak, who had access to the inedited treasures of a few of the libraries in Italy; and the public were both surprised and delighted at the complexion of such generally unknown treasures. I could mention living authors, without any wish, or even thought, of drawing comparisons—who have, since the time of Robertson, made us acquainted with yet happier illustrations of ancient history. It is the plan and style of *Robertson's Charles V.* by which we are chiefly instructed and charmed. Gibbon has, with his usual felicity, criticised the latter; but an elaborate and powerfully drawn comparison between Robertson and his predecessors and contemporaries, executed by no mean hand, will be found in the *Monthly Review*, vol. 20, 1796.

* The work, when complete, according to Brunet's supposition, will occupy 30 volumes; but, as twenty years have elapsed since the last volume, it will, in all probability, continue in its present state. As far as it goes, it is beyond every degree of comparison superior to *Du Fresnoy's Methode pour étudier l'Histoire*, 1772. 12mo. 25 vol.

secure the following authors: SCHARDIUS, *De Rebus Germanicis, Basil,* 1574, folio, 3 vols.: recently become a rare book. MEIBOMIUS, *Rerum Germanicarum Libri Tres. Helmest,* 1688, folio, 3 vols. FREHERI *Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores, Argent.* 1717, folio, three vols. B. G. STRUVII *Corpus Histor. Germ. Ienæ,* folio, two vols.: prefixed, is a *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Rerum Germanicarum,* which renders these volumes the more acceptable. *Pistorii Rer. German. Script. aliquot insignes, Ratisb.* 1726-31, folio, 3 vols. an admirable work; and, in the estimation of the learned and tasteful antiquary, more admirable yet is SCHOETTGENIUS's *Diplomataria et Scriptores Hist. Germ. Medii Ævi. Altenb.* 1753, folio, three volumes.* Nor, on any account, must the *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum* of MENCKENIUS *Lips.* 1728, folio, three vols. be forgotten.

The preceding are the sturdier and larger works appertaining to Germany. They are as the oaken forest, in which the Student may saunter and disport himself as it pleaseth him. If he like to come forth into open lawns, or sunny parterres, he may recline upon the eleven quarto volumes of BARRE's *Histoire Générale d'Allemagne, Paris*, 1748: or DE LAVEAUX's translation of the unfinished history of Schmidt in the German language: or, if he be master of that same language, he may recreate himself with HAEBERLIN's *Modern History of Germany*, published at *Halle*, in 1774-91, octavo, in twenty-one vols. and continued to the year 1804, in seven additional volumes by the BARON DE SENKENBERG: while the unostentatious French work of FRÉRON (*Histoire de l'Empire d'Allemagne depuis Charlemagne jusqu'à nos jours*) in eight duodecimo volumes, 1771, &c. shall not be found an unwelcome fire-side companion.

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* I do not affix a price to every work above specified; but I apprehend that I am tolerably correct in valuing them at about 15*s.* per volume. In some instances, according to condition, they will bring greater prices: thus, in his very copious and instructive catalogue of 1823, Mr. Bohn marks "a fine copy in vellum" of Pistorius at 3*l.* 13. 6*d.*: and a half bound uncut copy of MENCKENIUS at 2*l.* 2*s.* *but neat in vellum* at 3*l.* 3*s.* But let me not omit the mention of the *Vet. Script. Rer. Germanicar.* of REUBERUS, published in one folio vol. at *Hanover,* in 1619; and of which a copy was sold for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the Roxburghe sale. It contains the lives of Charlemagne and Orlando, by the Pseudo-Turpin, with various metrical Chronicles.

I am now to speak of the Government, rather than of the particular country so designated, of AUSTRIA; and in this I include the kingdoms of BAVARIA, HUNGARY, and BOHEMIA. I will begin with the collections of PEZ and BELL; men of indefatigable research and unwearied patience. PEZ published his *Scriptores Rerum Austriacarum*, at Leipsic, in 1721, folio, three vols.: an excellent work, of which every historical student will have need. BELL is the author of the following: *Prodromus Antiquæ et Novæ Hungariæ*, 1723, folio: *Notitia Hungariæ Novæ, Vienn.* 1735, folio, 4 vols.: *Scriptores Rerum Hungaricarum, Vindob.* 1746, folio, 3 vols., all admirable works; but, with the exception of the second, better calculated for a public than a private library.* The same may be said of the *An-*

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* Yet more indefatigable than Bell, was PRAY. His Annals relating to the History and Antiquities of HUNGARY occupy seven folio volumes: of which the five volumes of Dissertations on the ancient

nales Austriæ Veteris et Novæ of CALLES, published in four thin folios at Vienna, in 1750—but the HOUSE OF AUSTRIA has in particular received due homage and respect from the labours of *I. L. Kraft* and *Mr. Archdeacon Coxe.*[*]

The capital of Austria possessed a distinguished antiquary in KOLLARIUS, whose *Analecta Monumentorum Omnis Ævi Vindobonensia, Vindob.* 1760, folio, 2 vols.,[†] I do especially recommend to the attention of the archæologist. It may be possessed, peradventure, for a couple of sovereigns. But Vienna has recently LOST the MAN,[‡] who, under imperial patron-

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Annals of Hungary, published at Vienna in 1764-1770, and the *History of the Kings of Hungary,* Buda, 1801, 8vo. in three vols. are the principal. Pray's works are by no means of common occurrence, either here or upon the continent.

[*] This intelligent and industrious Historian published his House of Austria in 1807, 4to. 3 vols. : to which may be added the *Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon,* 1813, 4to. 3 vols. His other Works do not come within this particular department; but they are numerous and instructive. The author is now "in the sere and yellow leaf" of years, but not of intellect.

[†] Kollarius was the Editor of Lambecius's Commentaries concerning the MSS. in the Imperial Library at Vienna; but has added little to the labours of his predecessors. This latter work appeared in 1766—in eight folio volumes. The Analecta is, doubtless a preferable performance. But what might not VIENNA accomplish, in the way of HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATION, if some of its wealthier nobility, with the Emperor at their head, would come forward with a proper patriotic impulse on the occasion?

[‡] That man was BARTSCH. From the number of pages, together with a PORTRAIT, devoted to the notice of Bartsch in the third volume of my *Tour,* the reader will naturally sympathise with me in the intelligence that, before the publication in question reached Vienna, the amiable object of my little Memoir was NO MORE. He died suddenly, of an apopletic fit. He was, in fact, a short, thick-

age, and with an highly cultivated taste for, and knowledge in, the *fine arts*—added to a very sober judgment and active zeal in matters of antiquarian research—might have done wonders for the establishment of her fame, as the repository of some of the most interesting specimens of antiquity.

As to BAVARIA, (to which, for the sake of the Black Foreſt, I will attach SUABIA in the subjoined note*)

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set man, and liable to such a calamitous visitation. I owe him, or rather his memory, much more than I have hitherto expressed. He was a constant, kind, and active correspondent: and assigned no limits to his wishes and actions to befriend you. I have yet a considerable number of his letters, written in the neatest manner, and with an accuracy and attention to business that could not be exceeded. I will not dissemble that one of the GREATEST pleasures I had anticipated in the publication of the Tour, was, his perusal, and as I trusted, approbation, of the manner in which his merits and kindnesses were recorded. But "Diis aliter visum est...!"

Nor was the death of Mr. Bartsch the only loss of that kind which I was doomed to experience. Poor Mr. Bernhard, one of the intelligent public librarians at Munich, was also taken hence ere the work in question reached him. But the death of Bartsch was more than a private calamity. His country, in his death, has lost a most diligent, correct, and praise-worthy archæologist, with a taste and knowledge of ART, such as, almost, to render rivalry hopeless. Yet the gentle, the kind-hearted, the thoroughly bibliographical BERNHARD! "What," indeed, "are the hopes of man?"

* It is the work of GERBERT, under the title of *Historia Nigræ Sylvæ*, (*Typis Blascensis*), 1783-8, in 3 quarto volumes, to which I allude—and which, much rather than Mariana's History of Spain, (see p. 309) should be always bound in *black* morocco. What deeds of mystery and of amazement—what objects of terror, of grandeur, or of preternatural character—what enchanted palaces and what haunted castles—what animals, bipedical as well as quadrupedical—

> (Sub pedibus mugire solum, et juga . . . moveri
> Silvarum, visæque *canes* ululare per umbras.)

what shall we say—when we find a row of *twenty-two* goodly quarto volumes, entitled BAVARIAN MONUMENTS, put forth at *Munich* between the years 1763 and 1813? Now, whether to *possess* these, is one thing: but that a *sight* of them should beget an appetite to possess something *relating* to that highly-interesting country, is another, and a most undeniable thing: and therefore let the historical student avail himself of the judicious notices in OFFELIUS' *Rerum Boicarum Scriptores*, Aug. Vind. 1763, folio, 2 vols.: and if he be seriously and piously inclined, above all things let him secure a fine tall copy, with brilliant impressions of the plates, of the *Bavaria Sancta* of RADERUS,* published at Munich in 1615, in 3 thin folio volumes; to which he may add the *Bavaria Pia*, published at the same place in 1628, folio, in one volume. I consider the *Annales Boicæ Gentis* of ALDZREITTER and BRUNNER, *Francof.* 1710, folio, as a little too remote and old fashioned in their speculations to be of any positive use to the reader.

Thus have I travelled bibliographically, through

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characterise and haunt "this boundless contiguity of shade."!!! But Mr. Washington Irving, (if report speak true) will shortly give us more than a "sketchy" account of these things.

In the mean time, the *Thesaurus Rerum Suevicarum* of WAGELIMES, *Lidaug.* 1756, 4 vols. folio, will supply the antiquary with much to set his heart at rest respecting Suabian Antiquities.

* Of this beautiful and interesting work, a particular account, together with two fac-similes of some of its embellishments, is given in vol. iii. p. 221-3, of the *Bibliographical Tour.* Such a copy of it as that at Althorp, bound in blue morocco by Lewis, will rarely be seen. The first two volumes of it, in very fine condition, were sold at a late sale in Pall Mall, for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The cuts are by Ralph Sadeler.

these three great countries—to which I must be allowed to add the notice of a few works not *strictly* within their limits; for who, that has sailed or sauntered along the castled crags of the RHINE, and rested himself in the picturesque old city of *Mentz*, would not be anxious to turn over the gossiping leaves of SERRARIUS's *Res Moguntinæ, Libri V.* published at Franckfort in 1722, in 3 folio volumes? Then again, the *Scriptores Rerum Brunswicensium*, of which the famous LEIBNITZ was the editor, published by him at *Hanover*, in 1707, folio, 3 vols.*—and which should seem to have stimulated Gibbon to his well known essay on the *Antiquities of the House of Brunswick*—who, I say, that has received a highly polished education, would not strive to discipline himself in such tastes and studies as would cause his name to be ranked with some of the great ARCHÆOLOGISTS and HISTORIANS named in the more immediately preceding pages of this work? Who, above all, that is blessed with large patrimonial possessions—of the deeds of whose ancestors the page of history is often full and instructive—who, of *this* gallant class of readers and collectors, would not prefer the devotion of wealth to the collection of materials for local and personal history, to the hazard, turmoil, expense, waste, and thanklessness, of gaining half the ELECTIONS in the kingdom!—

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* This is becoming a rare book; and may be worth *3l. 13s. 6d.* "The genius and studies of LEIBNITZ (says Gibbon) have ranked his name with the first philosophic names of his age and country; but his reputation, perhaps, would be more pure and permanent, if he had not ambitiously grasped the whole circle of human science." ... "The *Annals of Brunswick*, of the empire, of the ancient and modern world, were present to the mind of the *historian*; and he could turn from the solution of a problem, to the dusty parchments and barbarous style of the records of the middle age." (Antiq. of the House of Brunswick:) *Post. Works*, vol. iii. p. 361: but see particularly p. 568, of the same volume.

> One self-approving hour whole years outweighs,
> Of rabble-greetings, and of loud huzzas!

Sed quo—tendis? The ground trembles beneath my feet . . . . and I recede.*

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* On a revision of the immediately preceding pages, I find something to correct, and something to add. Of the corrections, Fresnoy's work, (p. 330, last line of note) is said to be in 25, instead of 15 volumes: and at page 335 (note line 5) the barbarous word of WAGELIMES occurs for WAGELINUS. For the additions, the *Corpus Historicum* of STRUVIUS, (p. 331.) is set forth in very tempting colours in Mr. Bohn's Catalogue, nº. 8279, and two copies of it appear at 2*l.* 2*s.* each. I possess the best edition of it in 1753, in two vols. 4to. and am prompt to number it among the most useful and satisfactory works of literary bibliography. After a copious and useful index, at the end of the second volume, there is a *Notitia Sueviæ Antiquæ* of which my copy ends, imperfectly, at page 120. At page 331, ante, line 8 of note, no notice is taken of an enlarged edition of REUBERUS's work, in 1726, folio; of which, "almost all the copies except those that were sold at the last Fair, (1726) were consumed by a fire, which lately broke out in the city of Frankfort." *New Memoirs of Literature*, vol. iv. p. 151. In the notice of PEZ, (page 333,) I have omitted to urge the reader to secure a good and reasonably marked copy of his "*Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novissimus, seu Veterum Monumentorum, ex Germanicis Bibliothecis Collectio.*" *Aug. Vind.* 1721, folio, 6 vols. of which a neat copy is marked at the sum of 4*l.* 4*s.* in the catalogue of Mr. Laing of Edinburgh. A fine copy of it is at Althorp, and another very fine one in his Majesty's Library.

NORTHERN HISTORIES.*

It may be doubted whether, at any one period of public curiosity, a greater intensity of interest has been manifested, than at the present moment, to become acquainted with the physical and moral properties of the Northern World: with its vegetable, its animal, and mineral productions. An Englishman may, I think, dwell with more than common complacency on the events which have recently taken place in this quarter of the globe. He may indulge a well founded triumph on the success of the efforts of his countryman; a success, not commensurate, it is true, with the sanguine and too extravagant expectations of some—but fully equal to the sober and well founded wishes of the greater part. Nature has, and perhaps ever will have—as long as the world shall last—her impassable and insurmountable barriers; and if, in any one portion of the globe more than another, it is in

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* Under this title are comprised brief accounts of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. It is as impossible for the bibliographer, as for the naval adventurer, to circumnavigate the globe. The above countries are incorporated in these pages, to the exclusion of the more southern;—first, because they are of a more peculiar cast of character, and more intimately connected with the history and antiquities of our own country; and, secondly, because, of recent years, voyages of discovery to the Northern Sea have become objects of national patronage. In regard to Iceland, I trust that I am equally satisfying my own conscience, and the good taste of the public, if I give an unqualified recommendation of the recent works upon this country, by Sir George Mackenzie, Bart. (1810, 4to.) and Dr. Hooker, (1813, 8vo.): gentlemen, competent, in every respect, to the successful execution of the tasks which they undertook. These works are obtainable for about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and I presume them to be on the shelves of all Collectors of Voyages. As to Greenland, (making mention of Torfæus hereafter) may I not rest satisfied with the exclusive recommendation of the translation (by the pious and learned *Gambold*) from the high Dutch of old Crantz, in 1767, 2 vols. 8vo. with cuts—worth about 18*s* ?

. . . . . stemming towards the POLE,

that the navigator has to contend with those impediments, which at once appall his fancy and impede his progress. He may double again and again the stormy Cape; but the prow of his vessel is broken into splinters before the "thick ribbed" iceberg. On *this*, more than on any other subject, or point of navigation, we are forbidden to yield to the enthusiasm of the Roman poet;—"POSSUNT quia posse VIDENTUR."

England, therefore, ranks among her heroes "of bold daring, and high emprise," the names of PARRY and FRANKLIN;"* men, who have perhaps, equalled

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* Those who have been in the habit of reading Mr. Campbell's very beautiful poem of "*The Pleasures of Hope,*" must, in the course of their perusal of the voyages of the above celebrated travellers, have been equally struck with the truth of the imagery, and of the feelings, of the poet. Take the following lines—and apply them to Captain Parry — as you suppose him to be ploughing the northern ocean:

Cold on his midnight watch the breezes blow
From wastes that slumber in ETERNAL SNOW.

And again:

And waft, across the wave's tumultuous roar,
The wolf's long howl from Oonolaska's shore.†

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† It so happens that these lines are as melodious in structure as they are exquisite in imagery. The first couplet cannot be exceeded: no, not in the Eloisa of Pope. In the last verse of the second couplet, you really hear the howling of the wolf—and rush below to your cabin fire-side.

in *their* line of research, what their fellow-travellers Park and Burckhardt — in widely different directions

But whatever might have been the hardships of both travellers (and those of Captain Franklin were assuredly the more severe) their fondest hopes and wishes, respecting the mode of the reception of their labours, AT HOME, were realised to the fullest extent. The metropolis of England was scarcely less agitated on the news of the victories of the Nile and Salamanca, (putting those of Trafalgar and Waterloo out of the pale of all comparison) than it was on the eve of the publications of the travellers in question. The house of Mr. Murray, the publisher, was in a state of siege. A constant ingress and egress of bibliopolistic *Mercurii* below — and of gentlemen, learned in philosophy, the fine arts, and circumnavigation, above — marked the anxiety which prevailed, and INSURED the prosperous sale which was to follow. The day of sale came: but that day (as is usual on like occasions) was preceded by a *dinner*—the grand panacæa for all sorrows, and the provoker of all gallantry of spirit, in England.

Postquam prima quies epulis . . .

the sale began. Now the work of Captain Parry was a *three-guinea and a half* 4to. volume; and ere the clock had struck seven, 1500 copies were disposed of! Again; that of Captain Franklin was a *four-guinea* book; yet not fewer than 900 copies were bonâ fide purchased ere the company broke up; and within "a little month" of that festive evening, 600 more copies were sold. It is now almost a rare book. What triple honour was here displayed? — the authors, the publisher, and the public, coming in for a large share of credit, profit, and instruction, on the occasion.

Such things occur in NO other country in the world;[†] and they are as much TESTS—yea, in all respects, tests of a higher and more com-

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[†] I beseech Mr. D'Israeli to chronicle this, and similar things, in a future edition of his *Curiosities of Literature*. They will become exceedingly interesting to posterity. Time mellows these anecdotes as it does a raw picture. They may appear glaring at first—but.... how eagerly we read the account of the sale of Pope's translation of the Iliad, and (to mention no other instance) of Gibbon's own account of the number of copies struck off, or subscribed for, of his *Decline and Fall?* In regard to the first edition of *Paradise Lost*, it is well known that three different title-pages were obliged to be struck off, in order to make it GO DOWN with the public! It has indeed "gone down" in the most triumphant manner.

—have accomplished in theirs: thus bringing the floes and icebergs of the Polar sea, as vividly before the reader's imagination, as were, heretofore, the sand and deserts of Africa. But, interesting as may be this subject, to a large portion of very curious readers, I am forbidden, from the nature of my work, to do any thing more than present them with an outline of those historians, from whom the general and particular histories of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, may be obtained; and in the pages of whose works there will be doubtless found a due mixture of fable and of truth.

Among the writers of General History, **Olaus Magnus** stands at the head. He succeeded his brother John as Archbishop of Upsal, and is supposed to have

manding cast of character — of national wealth and prosperity, as are the nine hundred and ninety-nine vessels, constantly displaying their streamers on the bosom of the Thames, and as constantly and deeply laden with "the wealth of either Ind." But, to return to the works of Captains Parry and Franklin. There are *octavo* editions of both, each in 2 vols.—either published, or in the course of publication. Let me hope they will not be denuded of prints. Mr. Murray wields a mighty sceptre, and can accomplish mighty things. But I must not conclude this half festive and half literary note, without the strong recommendation of Mr. Scoresby's *Account of the Arctic Regions* — 1819, 8vo. 2 vols.—the fruit of seventeen voyages to the Polar Seas — (nil mortalibus arduum!) and especially of Mr. Barrow's *Chronological History of Voyages into the Polar Regions*, in 8vo. price 12*s.*: a work, perfect of its kind.*

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* To the above list—(how impossible is it to avoid mixing up Voyages and Travels with History?) must be added the previous *Voyage of Discovery for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay*, &c. by Captain Ross, in quarto price 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* with thirty-two coloured plates. This publication gave rise to a controversy which, I believe, has been long and wisely *forgotten*: but either party will feel more or less strengthened in his positions, on the result of Captain Parry's *first*

acted an important part in the Council of Trent: being a hearty hater of the Protestants. Of his life, and indeed of his labours, little is known. His work *De Gentibus Septentrionalibus** first published at *Rome*

* A copy of this work, as was to be expected, appears in the *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. n°. 7160—but it does not appear (as was *not* to be expected) in the rich sprinkling of Northern literature and history to be found in the collection of the late Dr. Heath. Niceron has certainly paid the author off in few but pretty sharp words: namely, that "he crammed into his book all the marvellous things he could hear, or see, without caring one jot about their truth." *Mémoires*, &c. vol. xxxv. p. 321. Yet Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane, in their recent very copious and excellent catalogue, fear not to mark a copy of this work at 3*l.* 3*s.*: see n°.15177. The italic adjuncts to the copy do indeed tell us that it is in "*old wooden binding.*" Mr. Bohn measures his way with extreme caution, and even philosophy — in his estimation of the price of this book. Although *his* italics denote the copy to contain "a *profusion of wood cuts,*" yet he qualifies his panegyric by the price of 1*l.* 1*s.* He has another copy, "slightly stained with a mended title" for 18*s.*: and the *Basil* edition of 1567, with "edges a little worn, stamped binding" (such are the niceties of bibliopegistic distinctions) at 1*l.* 5*s.* To another copy of the Basil edition, he adds the MUSCOVY of POSSEVINUS, 1587, folio: 2 vol. in 1, "fine copies, in white monastic binding, stamped on the sides"—for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: observing that "copies are usually marked at from 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*" This is but candid on the part of Mr. Bohn.

I must be brief with the remaining *general* historians of the North. SNORRO is a great name, in spite of Ritson's sneer.† His "*History of the Northern Kings*" was given to the world by Peringskiold, at

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voyage. Mr. Murray is also the publisher of Captain Ross's book. Can it be therefore a matter of surprise, that the publisher's villa, at Wimbledon, is strewed with seal skins, and lined with skulls and horns of the elk and rein-deer—together with the canoes, spears, and darts of the Esquimaux? Most assuredly Mr. Murray has *richly* earned these trophies.

† Ritson said "'twas a good name for a *snorer*, or *dreamer*;" I suspect he never looked into the author. Read Mallet's eulogy on this "Snorer," as judiciously extracted by Mr. Bohn, in his catalogue – no. 8209—where one volume only of the work in question is marked at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* And here, let me ask why that

in 1555, folio, yet finds purchasers at a good price, especially if it be in fine condition. Requesting the

Stockholm, in 1697, in two folio volumes; and this is now become a rare work. A copy of it was purchased by Mr. Priestley at the sale of Dr. Heath's library for 7*l.* Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane tempt us with "a fine copy, in calf extra, marbled leaves," for 6*l.* 6*s.*: but Messrs. I. and A. Arch hold out the more irresistible temptation of a good copy, in calf binding, at the mitigated price of 5*l.* 5*s.* See the recent catalogues of these respective (and highly respectable) booksellers. Of the NORWEGIAN Dynasty of Kings, by the same author, a word or two in a subsequent page. On the richly furnished shelves of Messrs. Payne and Foss, you look and sigh in vain . . . for a—SNORRO!

Of other general works, procure the *Wandalia* of KRANTZIUS, *Francof.* 1580: the *Sarmatiæ Europeæ Descriptio* of GAGUINUS, *Spiræ*, 1581: (written in a sweet, pure style of latinity, according to Starowolscius)* the *Chronica Slavorum* of Steinheim, *Francof. ad Moen.* 1581; the *Orbis Gothicus* of PRÆTORIUS, published at *Olive Kloster*, 1688:† — all in folio — with some minor works, each and all to be had at comparatively moderate prices: but these works afford food rather for the Antiquary and Critic, than for the common reader.

Yet I am almost peremptory in the injunction that both "the Old" and "the Young" reader, place upon their shelves the *Mémoires sur la Langue Celtique* of BULLET, in 3 folio volumes, 1754, and worth about 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—as a masterpiece of philological erudition, and as the basis of very much that is valuable and entertaining in Northern Literature. To these, they may add a not less instructive work of its kind: the *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum, Ecclesi-*

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very able and accurate bibliographer, Brunet Fils, describes this work but as in one volume, and attaches the diminutive price of 15fr. to it? He ought to accompany the next polar expedition, to atone for such a *kraken* of an error. See his incomparable *Manuel*, vol. iii. p. 351.

[*] I gain all this intelligence from the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. i. p. 392. The work of Gaguin has a number of curious plates; a copy of it was sold at Dr. Heath's sale for 10*s.* only

[†] "*Typis Monasterii Olivensis:*" a copy was sold at Dr. Heath's sale for 2*l.* 3*s.*

ordinary reader to rest satisfied with the account of these Northern histories which appears in the 11th, 12th, and 13th volumes of the *Modern Universal History*, in folio — I must exhort the curious and critical reader to leave "no stone unturned" in his endeavours to possess a copy of the copious, impartial, and learned labours of STRITTERUS, as specified in the subjoined note.*

DENMARK.

Begin with old SAXO GRAMMATICUS. Get a fine copy of his *first* edition of the *History of Denmark*, printed in the Latin tongue, in 1514, folio;† but at any rate you must not think of paying your respects at the court of Copenhagen, unless you can assure the Danish monarch that you possess a sound and perfect

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asticarum, et Litterariarum of SCHILTER, folio, 1728, three volumes: and worth hard upon 5*l* 5*s*.: while, to the full as instructive as either, is the *Chronologia de rebus Sueciæ, Daniæ, Norvegiæ* of MESSENIUS, with the notes of *Peringskiold* in 2 folio vols. 1700—of which a copy was purchased by Mr. Priestley at Dr. Heath's sale for 3*l*. 3*s*. Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane mark it at 10*s*. 6*d*. less.

* "*Memoriæ Populorum, olim ad Danubium, Pontum Euxinum, Paludem Mæotidem, Caucasum, &c. et inde magis* AD SEPTEMTRIONES INCOLENTIUM, *e Scriptoribus Hist. Byz. erutæ et digestæ*, 1771-9, 4to. four volumes. A masterly analysis of this work will be found in Meusel's *Bibl. Hist.* vol. v. p. 111-122: and Mr. Evans (who first directed my attention to it) had a copy of it, in his catalogue of 1802, "new and very neat" marked at 5*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. It has become rare in this country.

† This volume has escaped Brunet. It is a beautiful book, and an old acquaintance of mine, as a fac-simile of one of its capital initials in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. xxxvii, will readily prove. In fine condition, it may be worth 1*l*. 1*s*. Messrs. Longman and Co. value it at 10*s*. 6*d*. only: *Cat.* 1822, nº. 231.

copy of the *best* edition of this work, with the notes of *Stephens*, put forth in 1644, folio. It will make but a slender inroad on your purse.* Next, look out sharply for the *Danish Annals* and *Danish Monuments* published by OLAUS WORMIUS, in 1643 †; and covet, more vehemently than either, the truly valuable productions of TORFÆUS. You have a familiar introduction to them in the subjoined note.‡ The name of BARTHOLIN is deservedly celebrated in the annals of Danish Literature, Medicine, and Jurisprudence. My business is only with Thomas (the son of the famous physician *) who followed the latter pursuit; and who, in his curious work "*De Causis contemptæ a Danis adhuc Gentilibus Mortis; Hafniæ*, 1689, 4to. hath most pleasingly and learnedly treated of that curious subject. Again, if Heraldry be among the favourite pursuits of the historical reader, let him look closely into the *Breviarium Equestre* of BIRCHERODIUS, who expatiates with rapture on the origin, progress, and splendour of the *Order of the Elephant*.

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* A good copy is worth about 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* At the sale of Dr. Heath's library, it was bought for the London Institution for 1*l.* 6*s.* Mr. Bohn marks it at 1*l.* 10*s.* in vellum — with an extract from Du Fresnoy as a *whetter* for a purchaser. Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane mark it "neat" at 1*l.* 16*s.* Those who will read an account of Saxo Grammaticus in Mr. Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*, may easily satisfy themselves of the value of this historian. Why has Niceron neglected him? And why has the Biographical Dictionary of Caen given so bald an account of him? The writers of the latter work (edit. 1804) are surprised that Saxo should have written such good Latin in the XIIth century! They were well read critics, doubtless. But respecting TORFÆUS, they are outrageously superficial.

† A good copy of either, (being folio volumes) is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* The *Danica Literatura Antiquissima*, &c. with cuts, published in 1636, at Amst. 4to. is worth nearly double the money. It contains a Dissertation on the ancient Danish Poetry. Messrs. Payne and Foss have, at this moment, an excellent copy of it at the well-judged price of 1*l.* 16*s.*

‡ When Monsieur Brunet Fils favours us with a fourth edition of his Manuel, he will doubtless remodel his article of TORFÆUS — inasmuch as all the prices there attached to the works of this renowned antiquary and historian, are rated by him greatly below the mark. For the sake of juxta-position I will mention them as they respect both Norway and Denmark. In 1702, 4to. appeared his *Series Dynastiarum et Regum Daniæ:* worth about 10*s.* 6*d.* but selling at Dr. Heath's sale, in extra binding by Walther, for 1*l.* 3*s.* In 1707 appeared the *Trifolium Historicum, seu Dissertatio Historica de tribus Daniæ Regibus Gormo Grandævo*, &c. 4to. an uncommon book; but

not so rare as the *Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ*, 1705, 12mo. of which a copy at Caillard's sale (says Brunet) was sold for thirty-six francs. The grand work of Torfæus is his *Historia Rerum Norvegicarum*, published in 1711, in 4 folio volumes, and usually bound in two. A copy of this scarce work was sold for 8*l.* at Dr. Heath's sale, and is marked at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Messrs, Rivington and Cochrane. With this work should be possessed the *Orcades*, 1715, folio, of the same writer; and worth about 1*l.* 5*s.* In 1777, 4to. appeared the *Notæ Posteriores* of Torfæus on his *Series Regum Danicæ*; worth about 9*s.* 6*d.* ALL these publications came forth at Copenhagen. But I had well nigh forgotten his *Veteris Groenlandiæ Descriptio*, published with cuts in 1706, small octavo, of which I once possessed a large and lovely copy, bound in *green* morocco (as was most fitting) with gilt on the leaves . . . "FUIMUS!"

* The works of this Physician are elaborately detailed by Watt in his *Bibliotheca Britannica*; and are, with *one* exception, almost exclusively professional: shewing the extraordinary activity as well as knowledge of their author. That "one exception" is the only thing expatiated upon by Brunet. Thomas Bartholin, who may be considered as the JOHN HUNTER of the North, died in 1680. Consult Chalmers; as the Dict. Biographique of Caen is lamentably jejune. A well written and impartial life of Bartholin would, even now, be an acceptable gift both to the public and to the profession in particular.

His work was published, with plates, at Copenhagen, in 1704, folio, and an uncommon book it is. Bartholin is picked up for a few shillings. Denmark, on the whole, is rich in historical lore. Whatever was the scantiness, or were the defects, of preceding periods, the eighteenth century witnessed some publications which would have done credit to the most civilised and powerful nations on the globe. It is true, that Torfæus led the way; but the three quarto volumes of the *Gesta et Vestigia Danorum extra Daniam*, put forth at Leipsic in 1540, roused MALLET to the execution of the history of his country, and of the *Northern Antiquities:* while these were exceeded equally in splendour, utility, and extent, by the meritorious labours of LANGEBECK;* whose "*Collection*

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* The above, in due order: but a word or two of previous publications. Who has not heard the sound of the "*Tuba Danica of Randulffus,*" 1644, folio?— nor read the *Leges Antiquæ Aulicæ Norvegorum & Danorum* of Resenius, 1673, 4to. an admirable work—in the Danish and Latin languages? with the *Historia Compendiosa* of the Kings of Denmark, to the time of Christian IV., published in the Latin language, at Leyden in 1695, 4to. As to the above—the *Gesta et Vestigia Danorum extra Daniam,* may be worth about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is now of rare occurrence. MALLET is the great modern historian of Denmark. His *Introduction* to the History of that country was published in the French language at Copenhagen in 1755, 4to. His *History,* in the same language, was published three years afterwards in three quarto volumes: a rare work, with the third volume—and worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* His *Northern Antiquities,* * a most curious work, was translated into English and published in

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* This work is pronounced by Ritson (I quote from memory) to be "stuffed with lies from one end to the other." There are, assuredly, fictions enough in it, as there are in Homer: but cannot the truth be severed from the falsehood? And, do not even these falsehoods, in some degree, illustrate the truth? The ground of Ritson's abuse was, simply, because Bishop Percy took a part in the publication.

of Writers of Danish Affairs in the Middle Ages" appeared in seven folio volumes at Copenhagen in 1772-1792. It is said that the present venerable and learned Dr. Thorkelin, principal librarian of the Royal Library at Copenhagen, seldom pronounces the name of Langebeck, without passing his hand across his eyes, or placing it on his heart. This is as it should be.

NORWAY.

Norway will scarcely detain us two minutes. Of late years, the shores of this country have been rarely visited; and that stupendous chain of eternally snow-capt mountains, which separates it from Sweden, and of which the lower parts are alternately darkened by forests of fir,* and relieved by gladsome pastures

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1770, in 2 octavo volumes, under the editorial care of Bishop Percy; and has been more than once reprinted. LANGEBECK'S *Scriptores Rerum Danicarum Medii Ævi,* published at Copenhagen in 1772-92, is now become a work of uncommon occurrence. The copy of it, in Dr. Heath's library, was sold for 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The editor was doubtless the *Bouquet* of Denmark. Dr. THORKELIN has published a Danish and Anglo-Saxon poem by Beowulf, (with *Latin* verses and indexes) of the feats of the Kings of Denmark in the third and fourth centuries, from a MS. in the Cotton Library. It was published in 1815, 4to. and is marked in boards by Mr. Bohn at 1*l.* 5*s.* My friend Mr. Douce is yet the correspondent of this amiable and learned Septuagenarian; between whom and Earl Spencer many book presents and bibliographical civilities have passed. From the destruction of his library, in the bombardment of Copenhagen during the siege, Dr. Thorkelin has but too just grounds of remembrance of that tremendous occurrence.

* Is the reader—or rather, are *all* my readers—aware that the proudest feature of a first rate man of war, is the produce of Norway?

— this marvellous portion of the globe seems (as if fashion should rule the *waves* as well as the *land*) to have no attractive charms for the enterprising travellers of the south. On throwing an eye over the extraordinary list of Voyages and Travels put forth by the TWO most celebrated booksellers in Europe, I find no notice of Norway. Very recently, indeed, a work has appeared under the following title: *Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark, to the North Cape, in the Summer of* 1820. By A. DE CAPELL BROOKE, M. M. 1823. This is a handsomely printed, and an instructive volume; but perhaps of equal interest, as well as of more scientific attainment, is the performance of BARON VON BUCH, a Prussian—whose *Travels in Norway and Lapland* appeared in a 4to. volume, with Notes, Illustrations, and Maps, by Mr. Jameson, in 1813; and may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* in comely binding.

Of the ancient historians of Norway, we must be contented chiefly with TORFÆUS and SNORRO. The celebrated work of the former has been already noticed;[*] and of the latter—(the son of the Author upon the Northern Kings) it will be only essential to say, that, in the possession of his *Historia Regum Norvegiæ; Hafniæ*, 1777, folio, 5 vols., you have in all respects the most valuable work extant in regard to Norway.[†] The history of its revolutions,

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I allude to the *mast*: for strength, straitness, and altitude, we must always have recourse to the NORWAY FIR.

[*] See page 345.

[†] "*Snorroi, Sturlæ-Filii, Historia Regum Norvegicorum, Islandicè, Danicè, et Latinè, à Schoning. Hauniæ*, 1778, 1813, &c. Folio. Messrs. Arch mark a copy, "four vols. in three," calf, at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*: but Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane, adding another volume of the date

up to its union with Sweden in 1814, has been satisfactorily accomplished by Catteau Calleville, at Paris, in 1818, 2 octavo volumes. But defective as may be the link of Norwegian *Historians*, the country under discussion boasts, in the work of PONTOPPIDAN, of one of the noblest volumes extant connected with *Natural* History. This magnificent book was published at London in 1755, folio.*

SWEDEN.

This country is sufficiently fruitful in literary lore. If it have not, in the developement of its history, all those hardy and original traits which characterise the Danish annals, it contains, nevertheless, a body of instruction and amusement, of which those who have not read Puffendorf, Vertot, and Voltaire, can have no adequate conception. Of late years, indeed, the his-

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of 1818, mark a copy, sewed, at 12*l.* 12*s.*; " and very neat in calf," at 15*l.* 15*s.* Here is a tremendous difference of valuation, indeed! The fifth volume, it is true, contains the history of OLD HACO; but are the memoirs of that ancient gentleman worth such an additional sum? I predict however that, before the year of our Lord 1830, not a SNORRO will be found in the archives of our booksellers.

* Mr. Bohn marks this book at 2*l.* 2*s.*: Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane at 3*l.* 3*s.*, and Messrs. Payne and Foss, " 2 vols. in 1, neat," at 4*l.* 4*s.*: adding another copy, on fine paper, with the margin of the second vol. " slightly wormed " at 5*l.* 5*s.* I own I should be for this latter, in spite of the insinuating worm, against all the field! Dr. Heath's copy produced 4*l.* 19*s.* Brunet does not notice a large paper copy: but such a one (and I believe it is UNIQUE) exists in the magnificent library at Althorp. It is bound in two volumes, in calf binding. The *Glossarium Norvagicum, Germ. et Lat.* 1749, 12mo. was by a different author, of the same name.

tory of this country has become more particularly interesting; and it will be the wisdom of its present reigning Monarch to consolidate and perpetuate, as far as human means may, the strength of the Empire by the encouragement given to PATRIOTIC LEARNING. As an earnest of future glory, I hail the appearance of the first volume of the *National Writers of Sweden*, by Fant, published under the auspices of the King.*

Among the earlier writers on Swedish History, we may notice the performances of MESSENIUS, LOCCENIUS, ELRIC OLAUS, ERLANDUS, SCHEFFER, and VERELIUS;† writers, whose works rather belong to the cabinets of the curious, than to the libraries of general Collectors. The note, just referred to, will accordingly be read only by such a class of Virtuosi or Antiquaries. I hasten, therefore, to the Biographies of CHRISTINA, GUSTAVUS VASA, and CHARLES XII; because, in the first place, these biographies contain

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* *Scriptores Rerum Sueciarum Medii Ævi, edidit* E. M. FANT, *Holmiæ* et *Upsaliæ*, 1818, folio, vol. i. Of this volume, I never saw a copy; nor is it at present to be found on the shelves of the Althorp Library. Among the earlier collections of Swedish writers was that of GOLDASTUS, published in 1727, folio: of which a copy reached only the moderate sum of 9*s.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library.

† Let us consider these old fashioned gentlemen in the order in which their publications appeared: but first, suppose "the Young Man" exercise his ingenuity, and gratify his love of novelty, by turning over the "*Regnorum Sueciæ, Gothiæ, Magnique Ducatus Finlandiæ &c. Descriptio Nova*, 1656, adorned with cuts; and then examine the more stately and satisfactory work entitled SUECIA ANTIQUA ET HODIERNA, published at Stockholm, in three folio volumes. He may afterwards purchase, or not, the works of the above authors as follow. *Scandia Illustrata*, MESSENII; with notes, by Peringskiold. Holmiæ, 1700, folio: *Chronicon Episcoporum*, EJUSDEM; 1611, 8vo. LOCCENII *Hist. Rerum Sueciar. et Antiquit. Sueo-Goth. Holm.* 1654, 8vo. A copy is in the library of the London Institution. *Sueciæ Regni Leges Provinciales*, &c. EJUSD. *Holm.* 1672, folio: a curious and uncommon book: see *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. i. n°. 7207. *Historiæ Suecanæ*, &c. *usq. ad Car. II. Libr. IX. &c. Francof. et Lips.* 1676, folio. By the same Author; and equally rare and valuable. ELRICI OLAI *Historia Suecorum Gothorumque. Holm.* 1654, 12mo. This book was edited by Loccenius. A copy of it was purchased by

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Mr. Heber at the sale of Dr. Heath's library for *6s. 6d.* ISRAEL ERLANDI *Vita S. Erici Sueciæ Regis*, 1675, 8vo. A copy is in the possession of the same gentleman from the same library.

The name of SCHEFFER stands deservedly high among the writers of Northern History; and there are several, I believe, of the same name. The *History of Lapland* is probably more generally known; but the Harleian Catalogue furnishes me with the following of John Scheffer, relating to Sweden. *De Antiquis Verisque Regni Sueciae Insignibus. Lib. sing. Holm.* 1678, folio: *Upsalia cujus Occasione plurima in Religione, Sacris, Festis, illustrantur. Upsal.* 1666, 8vo. *De Situ & Vocabulo Upsaliæ*, &c. *Holmiæ*, 1678, 8vo. Neither of *this* writer, nor of the *following* yet more curious one, do I find any works in the well-stocked library of the late Dr. Heath. It is of VERELIUS of whom I am about to speak; and whose *Manductio Compendiosa ad Runographiam Scandicam Antiquam recte intelligendam, Upsal*, 1675, small folio, is considered by my friend Mr. Douce as exhibiting the performance of the "Coryphæus of Northern lore:" indeed, as he pronounced these words, he thrice flourished his Runic staff, or wand, round his head! And yet — that same deeply-versed antiquary could not put into my hands (as he did the "*Manductio*") the "*Index Linguæ Scytho-Scandicæ, sive Gothicæ, ex vet. mon. collect.* 1691, folio—which Rudbeck republished in his Atlantica; nor was I furnished, by him, with the same author's "*Hervarar Saga, seu Mulieris bellicosæ, Hervora dictæ, Historia, Ling-Suec. cum Interp. Lat. et Notis; Upsal*, 1672, folio. But these "SAGA *" plunge the bibliographer into an unfathomable and interminable ocean of research. If, however, the heart of the enterprising "Young Man" some of the most curious particulars of Swedish history; and because, in the second place, we have hardly any regular history of that country till we catch hold of the little elegantly printed (Elzevirean) production of the *Life of Christina*, published in 1667, 12mo.* An Englishman, however, may solace himself with the sensibly written History of Sweden which appears in the twelfth volume of the *Modern Universal History*, in folio, and in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth volumes in octavo.

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* Messrs. I. and A. Arch once had a snug corner of their valuable stock of books devoted to these "Saga" -- but the NORTHERN MANIA put them quickly to flight: to the equal joy of their past and present possessors.

Next comes PUFFENDORF, a host in himself; his "*Swedish Affairs*," and "*Transactions of Gustavus Adolphus*,"† being works (especially the latter) with-

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fail him, in these confined but curious researches, I beg and entreat that when a good copy of the *Monumenta Sueo-Gothica* (with no stinted sprinkling of curious cuts) of PERINGSKIOLD, *Stockh.* 1710, *folio, turns up*—he will give as much as Mr. Priestley did, at Dr. Heath's sale, to become its purchaser—namely, 2*l.* 10*s.*

* Before the appearance of the rare little Elzevir volume above noticed, there was published an Italian History of Christina, at Modena, in 1656, 4to.: now become a rare book; see *Bibl. Heath*, no. 2510. Four years afterwards appeared an English work under the following title, "The History of Christina Queen of Swedeland, with the Reason for her Abdication and Motives of her Conversion to the Church of Rome," 1660, 8vo. *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. nº. 7220. But the most splendid and perfect work, relating to this celebrated Queen, was published in the French language, "*Mémoires de Christine, Reine de Suède, (recueillis par Archenholz) Amst.* 1751, 4to. 4 vols. with cuts, including portraits; and of which a copy was bought by Earl Gower at Dr. Heath's sale for 2*l.* 12*s.* Christina has recently had more honours paid to her memory. Lacombe published a short history of her in 1762, 12mo.; and Catteau Calleville in 1815, 8vo. 2 vols.

† First, of his "*Commentariorum de Rebus Suecicis Libr. xxiv. ab expedit. Gustavi Adolphi Reg. in Germaniam ad Abdicationem Christinae*, first published at Utrecht, in 1686, folio; and afterwards at

out which no historical collection can be considered as complete. We approach VERTOT; whose *Histoire des Revolutions de Suède*, was first published in 1734, 4to. Its reimpressions are very numerous. About the same period came out VOLTAIRE's popular *Histoire de Charles XII;* of which the editions are almost innumerable; and which indeed may be considered one of the most instructive and admirably written works of modern times.*

Of recent execution, we have indeed nothing absolutely full and instructive relating to Sweden: at least, I am unacquainted with any such production. But I cannot close these observations, however imperfect, without making some mention, and enforcing the recommendation, of the celebrated work called

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Franckfort on the Main, 1705, folio. A work of great and justly founded reputation. No historian or commentator on Swedish affairs excels Puffendorf. A good copy of the latter edition may be worth 1*l.* 10*s.* The "*Res gestæ Caroli Gustavi Sueciae Regis,*" was printed at Nuremberg, in 1696, folio, two vols. and again at the same place in 1729; of which latter, a copy produced 3*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. It has many plates. A French version appeared at Nuremberg in two vols. the year after the first Latin version: *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. n°. 7211.

But the GREAT GUSTAVUS has more recent historians. Harte published his history in 1759, 4to. which has been reprinted in 8vo.—a work strongly recommended by Lord Chesterfield; and Mauvillon published his history from the MSS. of Archenholz, at Amst. 1764, 12mo. 4 vols. or 4to. 1 vol.

* The most copious, and intrinsically valuable, history of Charles XII. is that by NORDBERG, published in the French language at the Hague, in 1748, 4to. 4 vols.: and worth about 1*l.* 18*s.* or 2*l.* 2*s.* To this, and to similar works, let me add "*Mémoires pour servir à la connoissance des affaires de la Suède (par Canzler) in 1776,*" Dresd. two parts, in quarto.

OLAI RUDBECKII ATLANTICA, published in four folio volumes, at Upsal, in 1675-1698, * and of which per-

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* The "*Atlantica, sive Manheim vera Japheti posteriorum sedes ac patria*" *of* RUDBECK is doubtless among the GREATEST GUNS of a well chosen collection. Brunet, by the assistance of an amusing and instructive work called " "*Voyage de deux Français au Nord de l'Europe,*" 1788, (qu?) has given a very particular and faithful account of this extraordinary production. The main features of a perfect and desirable copy are these. There are three different titles to the first volume: one has the date of 1675; another, that of 1679, purporting to be a second edition—but in fact precisely like the volume with a previous date, having only seven additional leaves at the end. There is a third title page without any date—and all these title-pages were found in the Valliere copy, which produced 1351 francs—a sum exceeding that of any other copy sold in France. This copy had other peculiarities, presently to be noticed, and chiefly the index to the third volume, for which the keen Collector must be on the constant look out. Debure never saw any copy with this Index, but that of Gaignat. It will be found, I believe, in the copies of his Majesty, Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. G. Hibbert, and I suspect that a similar copy graces the Chatsworth Library The Atlas, which was *first* published, should contain forty-three plates; or rather forty-one leaves, including two Chronological tables, which follow the forty-third plate. The fifth plate is *never* found; but there is a *duplicate* of the twenty-fifth.

And now, a word about the fourth volume. It is in fact almost UNFINDABLE; as only three or four copies are supposed to have survived the fire which consumed, not only the author's MS. (with the foregoing exception) but the WHOLE OF THE IMPRESSION after the third sheet of the second alphabet had been struck off. These perished with a great number of copies of the *third* volume; so that the first two volumes of Rudbeck are often found (as in the Harleian Collection) without the third. All the more eminent libraries, sold within these dozen years, did not contain it. My printer furnishes me with the following notice from his interleaved De Bure:

" De Bure is certainly mistaken in asserting that there are no printed copies of the 4th vol. of Rudbeck's Atlantica. Mr. Dryander has often seen the copy which is in the University Library at fect copies are cherished with a sort of enthusiastic fondness, only exceeded by the possession of a perfect set of the peregrinations of DE BRY. Happy is that man, but happier yet that well-versed Bibliomaniac, who, on pointing to his perfect Rudbeck, says, that "his blood and treasure have not flowed in vain in the acquisition of such an object." Great conquests can only be obtained by great expenditures. And so he hastens to open his black-letter tomes, of which, in all probability, he is unable to read one word of the original text, however he may grapple with the Latin version. I cannot in my heart help avowing that, the printing and embellishments of this work are most provokingly repulsive. Yet I must not be supposed to raise the feeblest sound against its intrinsic worth.

Upsala, containing, as far as Mr. Dryander can remember, about 130 pages. In the library of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm is another copy, as may be seen from Rounadler's Catalogue (of his library given to the Academy) page 4, no. 48-52, where are the 1, 2, 3, volumes, and of the 4th, as much as has been printed—together with the plates in a 5th vol. Mr. Dryander has also been told that one copy is in the possession of Professor Aurivilliers at Upsala, and that one was in the library of the late Dr. Hawswolff, rector of St. Clara in Stockholm, which was bought at the sale of his books, either for some public library or some private person in Germany. This accounts for four copies, which Mr. Dryander has been told to be the only existing, and also that they do not all contain the same number of sheets. In Upsala it is believed that the copy in the public library there is the completest; but as Mr. Dryander has not seen any of the others, he has no proof of it." Mr. Towneley's fine copy, bound in five volumes,* in red morocco, produced eighty guineas; and I cannot suppose such a copy to be now fallen in price. Mr. Grenville's copy was obtained for a considerably less sum, from the sale of Prince Palm's library, at Ratisbon, in 1819.

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* There was a duplicate of the *first* volume, having no date

RUSSIA.

The last and not the least of the Empires of the North, whose history may be worth the sedulous attention of the Student, is Russia: an Hercules in its infancy. Of its strength and power in maturity, no political foresight can venture to form any satisfactory prediction. As an empire, influencing the destinies of the other parts of Europe, its history scarcely extends beyond the last century; although of the *Affairs of Muscovy* we have a work of nearly three hundred years standing. I allude to that of Sigismund Baron of Herberstein; which was succeeded, about half a century, by a *Body of the Historians* of the same country.*

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* Take the following account of these works. "*Sigismundi Liberi Baronis in Herberstein rerum Muscoviticarum Commentarii, Basil.* 1556, folio. I find, however, a copy of this work of the date of 1551, in the catalogue of Dr. Heath's library, n°. 2537, where it is said to contain "cuts and a curious portrait of the first Russian King who was converted to Christianity." The copy was in antique binding, and was purchased by Mr. Evans for 2*l.* 17*s.* The "*Muscoviticarum Rerum Scriptores unum in corpus congesti,* &c. *curis Marnii & Aubrii,*" was published at Franckfort, in 1600, folio; and Isaac Vossius's copy of this work was bought by the London Institution at Dr. Heath's sale for 19*s.* 6*d.* To these let me here add a couple of lines by noticing the work of Lasitzki *de Russorum Muscovitarum & Tartarorum Religione et Ritibus,* Spiræ, 1582, 4to.: a rare book, and if in sound condition, well worth a golden guinea.†

† In a sub-note, I may be allowed to whisper in the ear of the *very* curious Collector, that one or two scarce books belong to the class of those which treat of the Affairs of Muscovy. As this: "*Ulfeldii Legatio Moscovitica,*" 4to. Franc. 1608.

I am anxious, in this bibliographical sketch of works bearing on Russia, that "the Young Man" should, in the first place, provide himself with the *Atlas Russicus*, published by the Imperial Academy at Petersburg in 1743, which he may obtain for about 2*l.* 2*s.*; and that he should afterwards study well the works of D'Anville and the Marquis Gabriel de Castelnau,* upon the ancient and modern histories of this vast Empire. Let him then throw more than a cursory glance over the *Description de toutes les nations de l'Empire de Russie*, published in 1776, in three quarto volumes; and especially let him lose no opportunity of securing a good and moderately-priced copy of a work—which perhaps may supersede all previous similar works—entitled *Histoire de la Russie Ancienne et Moderne, par* N. Gabr. Le Clerc, published at Paris in 1783, in 6 vols. 4to., with an Atlas, in folio.†

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* Whatever D'Anville wrote, is worth purchasing and worth reading. His work in question is styled: "*L'Empire de Russie, son origine et ses acroissemens.*" Paris, 1772, 12mo. The modern work by the Marquis, bears this title: "*Essai sur l'histoire ancienne et moderne de la nouvelle Russie: Statistique des provinces qui la composent: Odessa,* &c. *Voyage en Crimée.* Paris, 1820, 8vo. 3 vols.—with plates, 1*l.* 1*s.* in boards.

† The volumes above specified may be worth about 12*s.* each: but I suspect a well bound copy of the latter work is not to be obtained

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There is a striking similarity between the account given by this Author of the Tartars and that drawn by Pallas in our own days; which proves that the manners of the Tartars had undergone very little variation in more than a century. *Diarium Itineris Moscoviæ magnif. Dom. Ignac. Christ. de Guarient, &c.*, anno 1678, *descriptum a J. G. Korbio, a small thin folio. Vienna*, 1700. This very rare book was suppressed at the instigation of Peter the First, on account of the anecdotes it contains of the Russian Court. In his History of the Rebellion of the Strelitzes, the Author informs us that the Czar beheaded eleven of the rebels in ten days *with his own hand!* I know not, just now, where to point out any other copy of either of these works than those in the well selected Library of his late Majesty.

He may then set to work in chronological order; and putting the pretty little *Strawberry Hill* edition of Lord Whitworth's *Account of Russia*, in 1710, (printed in 1758, 12mo.) into his pocket, or post chaise, as an out-of-door companion, he will sit solidly and steadily down to General Manstein's *Memoirs of Russia from* 1727 to 1744 with *Maps and Plans*, published in 1773, * 4to. which will be found to contain a great deal of valuable and correct information.

We now reach the order of time in which the best edition of Bell's *Travels from Petersburgh to diuerse parts of Asia*, appeared; namely, in 1763, 2 vols. 4to, printed by the respectable family of the Foulises,† and about twenty years afterwards came out the Travels of Mr. Archdeacon Coxe, *in Poland* and *Russia*, in 3 vols 4to, 1784, with maps and cuts. But the splendour and celebrity of all travels in Russia, performed by Englishmen, has been exceeded by that of the late and deeply lamented Dr. Edward Clarke—through *Russia, Tartary*, and *Turkey*: first published in 1810-12, in four quarto volumes; and succeeded, till within a short time of the author's death, by publications of other Travels in the *Holy Land, Hungary*, and *Bohemia*.‡

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under 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* To such works add the following: *Tableau historique, géographique, militaire et naval, de la Russie, par* D. de Raymond, *Paris*, 1812, 8vo. 2 vols. *Dictionnaire Géographique et Historique de l'Empire des Russies, par* Vsevolojskys, *Moscou*, 1813, 8vo. 2 vols.

* A copy of this work, bound in russia, was bought by Mr. Payne at the sale of Dr. Heath's library for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* It is a long time since I have met with a good copy of it.

† Dr. Heath's copy of this work was bought by Sir Richard Borough for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is the best edition.

‡ Of works of such recent and general notoriety, it were perhaps

It is surely not too much to aver, that few Travellers have obtained so large and so general a reputation as

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unnecessary to enter into any very elaborate detail; yet it is not less honourable to the British public, than to the author's memory, that, within the comparatively short period of fourteen years, so many editions, in a quarto and octavo form, should have appeared of these truly interesting travels. This fact is alone a test of their value. The reader may be gratified with the following analysis:

VOLUME I. Russia, Tartary, Turkey. First Edition: 1810, 4to. Second Edition, 1811, 4to Third Edition, 1813, 4to. Fourth Edition, 1816, 8vo.

VOLUME II. Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. Section the First. First Edition, 1812, 4to. Second Edition, 1813, 4to. Third Edition, 1817, 8vo.

VOLUME III. The same Countries. Section the Second. First Edition, 1813, 4to. Second Edition, 1817, 8vo.

VOLUME IV. The same Countries. Section the Third: to which is added a Supplement, respecting the Author's Journey from Constantinople to Vienna, containing his Account of the *Gold Mines* of Transylvania, in Hungary. First Edition, 1816, 4to. Second Edition, 1818, 8vo.

VOLUME V. Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia. Section the First. First Edition, 1819, 4to.

VOLUME VI. The same Countries. Section the Second. First Edition, 1823, 4to. A review of this Second Section appeared in the October Number, 1823, of the *Edinburgh Review*. All the preceding volumes have been, I believe, elaborately and ably reviewed in both the Edinburgh and Quarterly critical Journals.

Such are the works of the late lamented Dr. Edward Clarke. Another volume, too closely connected with the preceding, is about to be added: I mean, that of his Life, with posthumous disquisitions, for which a large and liberal subscription has already been set on foot. The Travels of Dr. Clarke are published in a very unostentatious manner, in respect to paper, printing, and embellishments. Each of these, considering the prices of the volumes, might have been on an improved scale: nor am I quite satisfied with the large paper, inasmuch as it should have presented us with a more decided difference from the small. In the catalogue of Messrs. Harding, Mavor, Dr. Clarke. His style is easy and perspicuous. His facts are striking, interesting, and instructive: and if the matter contained in such a formidable series of quartos might have received a salutary compression, we must not lament that too much, rather than too little, has been said upon subjects, which had something more than the mere charm of novelty to ensure them a popular reception. Scepticism was up in arms about the contents of the first volume, which represented *the Russ* to be almost a compound of fraud and filth; and had the author ventured to Petersburg, while his text was fresh in the memories of its inhabitants, he might have been rewarded by a ducking in the waters of the *Neva*. Yet when temporary prejudices, and temporary views and interests shall have subsided, the name of CLARKE will be held in more than ordinary estimation by a grateful pos-

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and Lepard, I observe a copy of the quarto impressions (1810-15) on small paper, "bound in crimson morocco, extra" (it should have been dark green or dark blue morocco) marked at twenty-five guineas. The octavo volumes are published at about 15*s*. each; and eight volumes, in this form, including Russia, Tartary, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, are marked, in calf binding, at 8*l*. 8*s*. in the last catalogue of Messrs. I. and A. Arch.

But the name of Clarke will be for ever connected with ancient CLASSICAL LITERATURE. His labours upon the tomb of Alexander, and on the fragment of a colossal statue of Ceres (the latter presented by him to his own University, Cambridge) are learned and ingenious; yet, even higher honour is due to their author, by his having procured a very important MS. of the GREEK RHETORICIANS, now in the British Museum; and the MOST PRECIOUS MS. extant of PLATO:—a MS. over which Porson hung with rapture, and Mr. Gaisford yet indulges in visions of classical inspiration! It is preserved in the Bodleian Library. Upon the whole, if *HUMBOLT* be the first, CLARKE is the second Traveller of his age.

terity. If some facts and statements, in those meritorious volumes to which his imperishable name is affixed, appear to be distorted, or given upon loose testimony— and doubtless much, in the earlier volumes, requires great qualification and correction — there is on, the other hand, an abundance of matter, which, while it has been highly conducive to the best interests of science, has displayed the keen and penetrating observation, the hardy enterprise, and the invincible perseverance of the Author. That Dr. Clarke, will LIVE, in the purest sense of the word, cannot be doubted for an instant.

But among the works which treat of the History of Russia, we must not omit those that relate to the Lives or Memoirs of *Peter the Great* and *Catharine II.*; characters, equally extraordinary of their kind, and under whose sceptres the Russian Empire may be said to have attained a more formidable ascendancy throughout Europe.* Both French and English Memorialists have entered upon this fertile field; and among ourselves, few, I believe, have been rewarded by the reputation which has followed the labours of the late Mr. William Tooke. Yet the modern traveller, who, of all others, seems to have exhausted the *natural* and *civil history* of Russia, is Pallas; a German, and worthy in all respects to be classed among the most accurate describers of this country. The French have been most active in versions of his text, and the pages of Brunet* supply a rich harvest of the labours of that traveller's pen.

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* Besides the celebrated work of VOLTAIRE, upon the former—which has been published in all forms and sizes, and of which the popularity need not here be dwelt upon—the French have published various works. *Journal de Pierre le Grand,* &c. Lond. 1773, 8vo. 2 vols. *Mémoires,* &c. by SUNANNOI, Amst. 1740, 12mo. 5 vols. *Anecdotes Originales,* Strasb. 1787, 8vo. But the most esteemed work, (which is in German) is that of De Halem, published at Munster in 1803-5, 8vo. 3 vols. Of Catharine, the *Histoire,* &c. by CASTERA, in 1800, 3 vols.: and the *Mémoires secrets* of MASSON, Paris, 1800-3, 8vo. 4 vols. are among the principal: while a French version of Mr. Tooke's well known history of the same extraordinary character appeared at Paris in 1804, 8vo. in six vols. Mr. Tooke's history of Russia to the Succession of Catherine II., was published in two octavo volumes. His reign of Catherine, in three octavo volumes. These are in a constant state of republication—and are de-

It is yet possible that "the Old Man," whose eyes might be speedily wearied by looking into the greater part of the preceding works, would be desirous of turning over, in the calm leisure of country retirement, a few of the more splendid and striking publications, which display the manners, customs, and dress, of the Russians. If this be the case, let him hasten to secure the *Histoire de Russie en figures, Paris,* 1799, 4to. 3 vols. of which the celebrated David is the author; and if the small and similar work of Breton, in eight octodecimo volumes, published in 1813, be deemed insufficient, there can be no doubt of the satisfaction to be derived from the larger volumes of Hempel and Houbigant.† Of other similar works, *now* in pro-

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serving of all the reputation which they have acquired. The auth r was a long resident, and a close observer of what he saw, at Petersburgh.

* Vol. iii. p. 6. I doubt whether a 10*l*. note would not put the collector in possession of the principal works of Pallas. His travels into the Southern part of the Russian Empire were translated into our tongue; Lond. 1802-12: 2 vols. 4to.

† The work of the former author came out in a grand quarto vo-

gress, the enumeration would unnecessarily occupy too large a portion of these pages.

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lume, in 1805, at Leipsic; and is called *Tableaux Pittoresques des Mœurs, des Usages, &c. des Russes.* But Hempel published another work, called *Description de tous les Peuples qui sont sous la domination d'Alexandre I. Paris,* 4to. But a yet more splendid work, of a description similar to the first, was published in London in three folio volumes; and at Paris (“ *Les Peuples de la Russie,*”) 1812, in two folio volumes. *Houbigant's* work came out in 1817, folio, under the title of “ *Mœurs et Costumes des Russes.*” Yet this list comprises scarcely a third part of such publications: but enough, and perhaps more than enough, has been said for the accommodation of the generality of purses!

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

It is reported of an Indian, while incautiously gliding in his canoe, towards the rapids which are within a short distance of the falls of NIAGARA, that, finding himself within the irresistible vortex of those falls, he ceased making any efforts of resistance: but, placing his paddle by the side of him, within his little bark, and lying on his back, he quietly awaited the fate which it was impossible to escape:—and was precipitated into eternity . . . down the central horse-shoe fall.* The author of this work is not very unlike the Indian in question .. in regard to being propelled by an irresistible *bibliographical* impulse. HISTORY, VOYAGES, and TRAVELS, are so closely connected, that it is impossible to avoid the two latter in the enumeration of the chief treasures of the former .. and accordingly I find myself inevitably, but safely and

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* The "*horse-shoe fall*" is the greater of the two falls of the river Niagara, and is on the British or Canadian side of it. It is advantageously seen from two points of view: the one, from Goat Island, a small piece of cultivated land, which separates the two falls—and the other, from the Table Rock, projecting about fifty feet on the Canadian shore—and immediately commanding a view of both falls, and of the Rapids; but more particularly of the great horse-shoe, or semicircular fall—which is about 600 yards across, and about one hundred and fifty feet deep. The *arch*, made by the latter fall, is about fifty feet from the perpendicular base; and under this arch the hardy traveller frequently ventures—stunned, as if all the guns, fired at the battle of Trafalgar, were discharged at the same moment. The fall, on the American side, to the left of Goat island, is comparatively perpendicular, gaining somewhat in height what it loses in width: being only 300 yards across, but one hundred and sixty-four feet high. Here is therefore a body of water—in short, a huge river—of half a mile in width, precipitating itself into a channel, or stream, which is discharged in the *Lake Ontario*. But the greater, or horse-shoe fall, is the more tremendous *object*; in the description which travellers seem to exhaust all their powers of comparison and expression.

I know of no one description, however, which exceeds, for liveliness, spirit, and propriety of *colouring*, that which was furnished me by a female friend, last summer, immediately after visiting the spot. I should previously observe, that the Rapids, in their obviously descending, and more tremendous, force (and into which the poor Indian's canoe, above-mentioned, was precipitated) are about fifty feet above the edge of the falls; so that, the whole body of descending water may be said to be about 210 feet high. Its immense width takes away even from this height. But, for the description just alluded: "I wish I could convey to you, (says my friend) a slight idea of *this magnificent scene; which no description* that I have read, nor view that I have seen, *comes up to—even slightly*. Never can I forget the deep, solemn, tide of the fall, clear as chrystal, and green as the chrysolite—broken with white feathery foam, sweeping through its channel of rocks, with a sullen dignity of sound and motion far beyond any thing I could ever have conceived. A sight of the Rapids themselves was worth all the fatigues of our journey. They come dashing along from above, in frightful confusion, to the brink of the precipice—where they are absorbed in a deep, slow, solemn tide (just mentioned) which disguises its *rapidity by the dignity* of its sound and motion. Then again, *this* most wonderful fall of transparent water is feathered with broken foam, which flies off, like a whale jets of snow-white water, discharged from ~~the conch of a Triton~~ — sparkling in the sun, with a brilliance beyond description — and magically harmonising with the prismatic colours from the rising spray below. Here I saw, what I had never seen before, and could never have dreamt to see: the rainbow above, reflected in the water below, and united in a perfect circle. We stood entranced!" And so I think will the reader *sit* entranced—in realising such a scene in his imagination.

pleasantly, I trust, borne down those rapids that precipitate themselves into the mighty ocean which encircles the globe, and which sustained the vessels of Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Cook and Perouse.

And here, ere I am launched into such an interminable ocean, let me say a word or two of comfort and encouragement to both "young" and "old." The theme to be touched is full of interest. The books which relate to Voyages and Travels are among the most precious and instructive in our Libraries. I speak, of course, of well authenticated Travels; and not of such stuff as the fictions of Psalmanazar, and the fabrications of *Damberger*. Within the precincts of his library, the Collector of Voyages and Travels makes himself acquainted with all countries, climates, and characters. The sea always carries him to his destined port in safety; and the land is always secure from banditti. He sits "in his easy chair," and associates with warriors, legislators, philosophers, or savages; he now scales the perilous height, and now traverses the parched plain—with equal impunity. To him, the wild beast of the forest, and the reptile of the desert, is equally innocuous. Nor do physical causes present either harm or impediment. The snows of the Alps and the Andes, and the fires of Vesuvius and Ætna, neither freeze his blood nor scorch his skin. He knows not hunger or thirst: although hundreds of his fellow-creatures are perishing from both causes. If it be the season of winter, he draws close his crimson curtain, stirs his wood-coal fire, trims his lamp, sinks upon his couch—and throws himself into sunny regions, where the lime, and tamarind, and pomegranate, yield their refreshing juices. Or, should summer dart its heat upon his head, he seeks the northern arbour of his garden; and cool, beneath the mixed foliage of the holly, and ivy, and clematis—over the whole of which the woodbine throws its sweet-scented tendrils—he spreads his folio or his quarto upon the rustic table; now gazes upon the highly wrought plates, and now buckles himself to the uninterrupted perusal of the instructive text. In such a recess, he is cooled by the fancied breezes of Kamtschatka or Spitsbergen; and thus, turning over the pages of Cook or Parry, the hours steal away, and the sun is sinking low in the horizon. But, whether winter or summer, the volumes of HAKLUYT and of PURCHAS will never fail to afford an inexhaustible fund of amusement.

I am, however, running a little riot, ("I own the glorious subject fires my breast!") and am anticipating names which should come in the chronological order of detail. But, let the observation be strictly attended to, that my object is FAR indeed from giving any thing like a complete or analysed Catalogue of Books of Travels. On the contrary, I shall only speak of COLLECTIONS of VOYAGES, and of the principal Voyages and Travels which relate to the three great quarters of the globe, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA. In the two former, the recent labours of Mr. Murray* have rendered me an incalculable service.

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* *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in* AFRICA, *from the earliest ages to the present time.* By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E. 1818, 8vo. 2 vols. *Second edition. Historical Account af Discoveries and Travels in* ASIA, *from the earliest ages to the present time.* By THE SAME, 1820, 8vo. 3 vols. I strongly recommend these five octavo volumes to a place in EVERY library, professedly devoted to Voyages and Travels, or not. They are reasonable in price, accompanied by

Let me, therefore, begin with the notice of the shorter Voyages of the Portuguese,* the FATHERS of Adventure and Discovery. The Italians quickly imitated their examples, and almost rivalled their glory. The names of COLUMBUS and VESPUTIUS† are among

useful maps, and the text is a fund of amusement and nstruction. No gentleman should have his few score volumes in the country, without such delightful companions. BEKMAN put forth a pretty and instructive work, on a similar plan, in the German language, in one octavo volume, 1806; and the *Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages*, of BOUCHER DE LA RICHARDERIE, in six octavo volumes, Paris, 1808, cannot fail to be consulted, both as an amusing and instructive work. Peignot, in his *Rep. Bibliog. Universel*, 1812, 8vo. p. 478, has given a concise and correct analysis of the contents of these volumes.

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* Among these shorter voyages, there is an early publication, entitled, "*Gesta proximè per Portugalenses in India*, &c." *Romæ*, 1506, 4to. printed by Besicken. It has only six leaves. A copy of it is in the very curious library of Mr. Grenville, and its possessor knows of no other copy, except that in the library of the Royal Society. The facts which it relates, took place only a few months before the publication of the volume. Mr. Grenville's copy, brilliantly bound, by Charles Lewis, in red morocco, is as fresh and fair as the earliest blown summer rose. Another work, relating to the same Portuguese travellers, was published at *Milan*, in the Italian language, in 1507, 4to. under the title of "*Paesi novamente ritrovati*;" which again was translated by Madrignanus, under the title of "*Itinerarium Portugallensium in Indiam et inde in Occidentem.*" (Milan) 1508, 4to. Both editions are in Mr. Grenville's library.

† The earliest performance connected with the travels of ALBERICUS or AMERICUS VESPUTIUS, appeared in a small 4to. volume, published in the Latin language, without date, (but somewhere about 1501), in a series of letters to Lorenzo de' Medici, the son of Pietro Francisco, "Quæ editio (says Meuselius, with a note of admiration) perrara," *Bibl. Hist.* vol. iii. p. 265. It is so indeed—and was speedily translated and published in the Italian language. This first Latin edition contains six leaves only, on signature *a*; having the device of Iehan Lambert (the word "Felix" between two monkies)

the most splendid of those of modern renown. Voyages continued to be made, and publications of them to appear, till RAMUSIO, about the middle of the sixteenth century, put forth his memorable *Navigationi et Viaggi*, in *tre volume divise;* a work, of which the best edition, in 1563, &c.* will be found to be among

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in the frontispiece or title page. In the first page of the text, we find that "the voyage was prosperously commenced, on the 14th of May, 1501, along the Fortunate Islands, now called the Canaries; then they coasted along the African and Æthiopian shores as far as the promontory of Ptolemy, now called Cape Verd," &c. There was an early French version, of the date of 1516, 4to. called "*Le Nouveau Monde d'Americ de Vespuce:*" of which Mathurin du Redouet was the translator, and for a copy of which I find my friend Mr. Heber giving the unaccountable sum of £10, at the sale of the Merly Library. Both editions are in Mr. Grenville's library; but the first Latin is so rare, that it may be doubted whether a second copy be in England. There is one in the Royal Library in France.

* In the instructive pages of Niceron (*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres,*) vol. xxxv. p. 97—139, will be found a good account of the contents of the Collection of Voyages put forth by the celebrated JOHN BAPTIST RAMUSIO: a man, who, to the dexterity of a diplomatist, added the hardihood of an adventurer, and the taste of a scholar: and was especially skilled in the French and Spanish languages. He served the Republic of Venice forty-three years; and retired to Padua, in the privacy of old age, to profit himself of his past experience, and to collect his notices of past travels. His collection, enough (as Niceron says, very properly) to immortalise his name, formed the amusement of his old age. He died in 1557, in his 72d year. The first volume of his Collections appeared in 1553, the last in 1588. According to Brunet, we should purchase the first volume of the edition of 1563 or 1588; the second volume of that of 1583; and the third of that of 1565. To this third volume, should be added a portion of the edition of 1606—p. 386—430, containing the *Viaggio de M. Cesare de Frederici nell' India-orientale:* Fine and perfect copies of Ramusio are of rare occurrence. The work is handsomely printed in the

the most valuable acquisitions to a library of any pretension to a Collection of Voyages and Travels. But the celebrity of all previous, if not of all succeeding similar collections, was eclipsed by that of THEODORE DE BRY, and his Sons*—well known under the title of the *Greater and Lesser Voyages*: and of which the first volume appeared at Franckfort on the Main, in 1590, and the last in 1634.

But what a bibliographical chord am I striking, in the mention of the Travels of De Bry! What a "*Peregrination*" does the possession of a copy of his labours imply! What toil, difficulty, perplexity, anx-

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GIUNTI Office; and a fine copy of it, at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library, was purchased by Lord Morpeth for £24. An inferior copy, at the Merly sale, was obtained for £8. It is not usually found in the catalogues of our booksellers; and I search in vain those so frequently mentioned in the course of these pages. Mr. Bohn has a copy of the first volume of the edition of 1563, and of the third of that of 1606, (but *not* containing the voyage of Cæsar Frederic) marked at the reasonable sum of 1*l*. 5*s*.

* It is a pity that more is not known of THEODORE DE BRY, and his Sons. They appear to have been men of considerable, if not of first rate, talents; while their diligence, enterprise, and love of art, entitle them to the gratitude of posterity. Theodore, a native of Franckfort on the Main, was born in 1528, and died in 1598. The excellence of his burin lay chiefly in his smaller figures; although the frontispiece to the Grands Voyages, which represents them comparatively large, (but not of the largest size) is an admirable performance of its kind. I suspect Theodore de Bry to have usually *improved* his subjects, as his figures are tall and graceful, and executed with remarkable facility, if not force. His Adam and Eve, in the Voyage to Virginia, is however full of contortion and conceit. A book of travels, of the *same* extent, executed *now*, in the style of De Bry's smaller figures, would, indeed, be a delicious performance; but aquatint and lithography have extended their baneful influence over ALMOST every similar production.

iety, and vexation, attend the collector—be he "young" or "old"—who sets his heart upon a PERFECT DE BRY![*] How many have started forward on this pur-

[*] SUCH "a perfect copy"—and indeed MORE than a perfect one—was, for two successive days, "sub oculis manibusque," in the fine library of the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville—above alluded to. How is the reader to be made acquainted with this copy? I can only impart to him its leading features, which renders a consultation of De Bure, Brunet, and Camus, almost unnecessary. But a word or two by way of introductory remark. The Collection of De Bry consists of Travels in the East and West Indies, put forth in twenty-five folio parts, between the year 1590 and 1634, inclusively. This Collection is divided into the GREAT and SMALL VOYAGES; and each of these Voyages has appeared in two editions, in the Latin and German languages. The first voyage to *Virginia*, has been published in the *English* language; and a perfect copy of this English version is, as the reader will presently find, the VERY RAREST of all the parts: and it is extraordinary that Brunet does not notice this part, however briefly—although he says that he has seen the first part of a *French edition*, which was probably never continued. The Great Voyages (or those parts which were published in a larger folio size) relate to the West Indies: the Small Voyages (put forth in a smaller form) to the East. And now, for "a true and particular" account of the unrivalled copy of Mr. Grenville. First, by way of précis or summary—almost in the words of its deserving possessor:

This copy of De Bry was originally formed by Debure, at Paris, in eight volumes, which that bibliographer considered a perfect copy.[†] Since Mr. Grenville *purchased* it, he has spared no expense suit, with gay spirits and well replenished purses, but have turned from it in despair, and abandoned it

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[†] It was, in fact, the copy which had belonged to Mr. Willett, and which Messrs J. and A. Arch purchased at the sale of the Merly Library, in 1813, for 126*l.* It contained ten leaves of Elenchus, supposed to have been a fac-simile of those published by *Merian*, in 1634—but which turned out to be the original; and the purchasers being fortunate enough to obtain many other pieces, wanting in this copy, sold it, in such improved state, to Mr. Grenville, for 240*l.* This copy, therefore, so improved, formed only the *basis* of Mr. Grenville's.

Let me here note, of MERIAN'S reprint of the first nine parts of the Latin edition of the Grands Voyages, that the most beautiful copy, perhaps, ever brought into the market, was that lately procured by Mr. Triphook, in original boards of wood, with stamped leather. I know not who is its present fortunate owners.

in procuring, from a variety of other copies, whatever the *Mémoire of Camus,* or his own observation, could supply, to render it more perfect; insomuch that the XX volumes, of which it is now composed, have cost several hundred pounds. It has the first part to Virginia, in English, the only *perfect* copy that Mr. Grenville has ever seen, and which is so rare, that it is not among the many volumes of De Bry in the Royal Library at Paris, nor was it known to De Bure, to Camus, or to any of the French bibliographers. This copy of Debry has the first and the second edition, with all the varieties, quoted by De Bure or Camus, of the Grands et Petits Voyages in Latin: both editions of the *Elenchus:* the rare frontispiece of part VI. of *Gr. Voy.*: the two small maps, never seen by Camus, in Part VIII. *Gr. Voy.*: the *Appendix to Congo:* the Arctic map, in Part III. *Pet. Voy.:* an additional map of Egypt and Africa, in Part IV. *Pet. Voy.:* the three Variations of Dedications, in Part VII. *Pet. Voy.*: the two different Frontispieces of Part IX. *Pet. Voy.*: together with the plates of *St. Helena* and *Mozambique,* noticed by Camus, but unknown to De Bure; and the very rare *true* plate 7, of Part. II. *Pet. Voy.*

It has the German edition of the *Gr. et Pet. Voy.* the copy of which had belonged to the Prince of Palm, and was purchased at a sale at Ratisbon in 1819, and is now of extreme rarity, even in Germany. No other copy of it is known in France, but that in the Royal Library at Paris; nor is there a second copy in England, that Mr. Grenville has ever heard of. This copy has four books of the *Gr. Voy.* of the *first* German edition, while the Paris library has them only of the *second* or *third* edition. On the other hand, the Paris library has the *German Appendix to Congo,* and the Abridgement of the *Gr. Voy.*, not in Mr. Grenville's copy; who has added to his 20 volumes, De Bry's *Casas,* which should, as Camus remarks, have entered into his Collection.

Secondly, for the contents, or dates of the respective parts:

VOL. GRANDS VOYAGES. *Lat. Edit. prima.*

I. *Briefe and true Report of Virginia. Discovered by* SIR RICHARD GREINVILE, *Knight, in the yeare* 1585, &c. &c. *made in* in utter hopelessness of achievement! Nor can this prize, like that of beauty, be held out as a reward for

VOL.

English by Thomas Hariot, seruant to Sir Walter Raleigh. Francof. ad Moen. Typ. S. Wechel, Sumt. T. De Bry, 1590, folio. This copy was procured from Franckfort by Lord Oxford, about the year 1740, at the expense of £100. It is the only perfect copy Mr. Grenville ever heard of. He had before possessed two imperfect fragments of it. The engravings are sharp and brilliant. The prints (xxiii) are numbered: but there is one of Adam and Eve (followed by an Address to the gentle reader[*]) not numbered, which precedes the others. At the end, is the imprint, thus:—*At Franckfort, Inprinted by John Wechel, at Theodore de Bry, owne coast and chardges,*"

II. Pars i. 1590: ii. 1591: iii. 1593, with Elenchus, 1634. Ed. *Prin. Lat.*
III. Duplicate of pt. ii. 1591.
IV. Pars iv. 1594: v. 1595: vi. 1596.
V. Pars vii. 1599: viii. 1599: ix. 1602.
VI. Pars x. 1609: xi. 1619: xii. 1624.
VII. Pars xiii. 1634.

GRANDS VOYAGES. *Lat. Edit. Sec.*

VIII Pars i. Elenchus reprint, 1634: ii. 1591: iii. 1592: iv. 1594: v. 1595.

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[*] De Bry thus notices his helps, in this Address:—"By the helpe of Maister RICHARD HAKLUYT, of Oxford, Minister of God's Word, who first incouraged me to publish the work, I creaued out of the verye original of Maister IHON WHITE, an Englisch paynter, who was sent into the countrye by the queene's Maiestye, onlye to draw the description of the place, lyuelye to describe the shapes of the inhabitants, their apparell, manners of liuinge, and fashions, att the speciall charges of the worthy knyghte, Sir Walter Ralegh, who bestowed noe small sume of monnye in the serche and discouerye of that countrye, from the yeers 1584, to the end of the years 1588. . . . .
I craeued both of them in London, and brought them hither to Franckfurt, wher I and my sonnes hauen taken ernest paynes in grauinge the pictures therof on Copper, seeing yt is of noe small importance." After talking of the "contrefaict" of "this his book," he warns the reader to give no credit to it—adding, "For dyuers secret marks lye hiddin in my pictures, which wil breede confusion unless they bee well observed.

" the brave." Good fortune, good luck, accident—call it what you will—are the concomitants of such

VOL.
IX. Pars vi. 1596: vii. 1599: viii. 1599: ix. 1602.
X. *Narratio per Episcopum Casaum. Francof.* 1598.

PETITS VOYAGES. *Lat. Edit. prin.*

XI. Pars i. 1598 *(Congo)*: ii. 1599: iii. 1601.
XII. Pars iv. 1601: v. 1601: vi. 1604: vii. 1606.
XIII. Pars viii. 1607: ix. 1612: x. 1613: xi. 1619: xii. 1628.

PETITS VOY. *Edit. Sec. Lat.*

XIV. Pars i. 1598: ii. 1599: iii. 1601: iv. 1601: v. 1601.
XV. Pars vi. 1604: vii. 1606: viii. 1607: ix. 1612. x. 1613.

GRANDS-VOYAGES. *Germanicè.*

XVI. Virginia, Duplicate, 1590.

Same frontispiece as the English. It is so rare, that Camus, p. 17, says he never saw it: neither is it in the De Bry in the Royal Library at Paris. Although Mr. Grenville has another copy quite perfect, he preserves this, which is imperfect, wanting several of the plates.

XVII. Part i. 1590: ii. 1591: iii. 1593: iv. 1594:† v. 1595: vi. 1619: vii. 1617: viii. 1624.
XVIII. Part ix. 1600: x. 1618: xi. 1619: xii. 1623: xiii. 1627: xiv. 1630.

PETITS VOYAGES. *Germ.*

XIX. Part i. Congo, 1597: ii. 1598: iii. 1599: iv. 1600: v. 1601: vi. 1603.
XX. Part vii. 1605: viii. 1606: ix. 1612: x. 1613: xi. 1618: xii. 1628: xiii. 1628.

Abridgement of Petits Voy. Germ.

XXI. Orientalische Indien. Fitzer, Frankfurt, 1628.

Camus's Mémoire upon De Bry and Thevenot, is bound to form a twenty-first volume.

Such is the account of a copy, which has no compeer, and which is hardly ever likely to find one. In each of the volumes of this an acquisition. And what will the sceptical reader say, when I inform him, that neither the pages of De

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† Nothing more rare than the first edition of these four parts.

copy, bound uniformly in blue morocco, by C. Lewis, there is a notice, by Mr. Grenville, of the prominent features of its rarity. What then shall be the value assigned to it, I will not pretend to divine. But if the reader will take the trouble to consult Brunet, vol. i. p. 291, he will find notices of the value of some of the copies sold abroad; and if he will take the further trouble to consult the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 81, he will find mention made of the sale of Colonel Stanley's copy, purchased by the Duke of Devonshire for £546. That copy, brilliant and extraordinary as it was, was chiefly remarkable for "the profusion of duplicate plates and parts," and for the general splendour of the impressions: but it had, and has, no pretensions to be placed alongside of Mr. Grenville's copy. Ah, it makes one's heart rejoice to think of the "good old times," the GOLDEN days of the *Bibliomania*—when Colonel Stanley's copy was sold!—days, I fear, which are gone never to return. Ramusio, De Bry, Hakluyt, and Purchas—Caxton, De Worde, Pynson, and William Faques—were THEN contemplated and caressed, as their beauties and merits entitled them to be!

Yet, soberly and dispassionately speaking, I do not look upon the volumes of De Bry, from beginning to end, as a work of either perfect beauty or interest. The paper is indifferent; the printing is indifferent; and the inequality of the art is obvious: and when, as in the case of the five prints of the Picts, subjoined to the Virginia, we are told that De Bry engraved them from some "cuts out of an old Chronicle," sent to him by John White, the English painter, a very reasonable scepticism may be exercised in regard to the fidelity of *that*, and of *other* portions of the graphic embellishments. But, under all circumstances, the "Peregrinations" put forth by De Bry, form a wonderful and a highly covetable performance. I could have noticed several other copies, more or less perfect: as the fine one (incomplete) in the library at Blickling, in Norfolk, from the Bibl. Ouilleniana; and that, supposed to be perfect, which was recently sold at Fonthill Abbey for 200 guineas — bound in blue morocco. This was, I believe, the copy of Mons. Paris de Meyzieux, and was sold in this country to Mr. Beckford, in 1790, for the same

Bure nor Camus initiate him into ALL the mysteries of a perfect copy of De Bry? No: it is only in the book-fairyland of Cleveland Square that such a treasure can be found.

All hail to thee RICHARD HAKLUYT! for thou wert a genius of no ordinary complexion. What, though the warmth of a prebendal stall in the Abbey of *Westminster* might have comforted thy limbs, and thy clerical duties in the rural shades of *Wetheringset* have occupied much of thy time, yet, behold this meritorious Divine stealing, "many a time and oft," to the then picturesque vicinity of *Wapping*;—holding discousre with sea-faring men: listening, with willing and greedy ears, to tales of adventure and high exploit: feeling the passion for visiting distant parts increasing daily within him; and, influenced by the secret advice and urgent entreaty of that wise Minister Walsingham,* gratifying this passion, in the col-

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sum. The reader may consult the *Bibliomania*, p. 547. At Althorp there is a beautiful copy, in 13 vols. in blue morocco binding, with the *true* Elenchus, and the Appendix to the Voyage to Congo.

* "But that which is chiefly to be noticed in him [Hakluyt] is this, that his geny urging him to the study of history, especially to the marine part thereof (which was encouraged and furthered by Sir Francis Walsingham) made him keep constant intelligence with the most noted seamen at Wapping, near London. From whom, and many small pamphlets and letters, that were published and went from hand to hand in his time, concerning the voyages and travels of several persons, he compiled his *Navigations, &c.*" *Wood*: *Athen. Oxon.* vol ii. col. 186, *Edit. Bliss.* I refer to this work for a few scarce pieces of Hakluyt, mentioned by Dr. Bliss, which were unknown to Wood. Hakluyt had "the *fourth* stall in the church of Westminster, in the place of one Dr. Richard Webster: and with this he held Wetheringsett cum Blockford, in the diocese of Norwich.—*Ibid.*

lection of scarce and curious tracts, and in obtaining accurate notices relating to the growth and produce "of either Ind." The reader will already (in this very strange and perhaps rhapsodical apostrophe) anticipate a strong allusion to, and recommendation of, the famous "*Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the* ENGLISH NATION," put forth by the said antiquarian divine, in the years 1598 and 1600, in three folio volumes; "a work which, as Oldys* properly remarks, redounds as much to the glory of the English nation, as any book that ever was published in it." But, great and generally uniform as may be my respect and veneration for all *original* editions—like this, in the **black letter**—I cannot, conscientiously, recommend the edition just mentioned, in *preference* to that put forth, some dozen years ago, by Mr. Evans,† containing, not only the *Reprint* of these black letter pages, but some *Additions* of a decisive and important character.

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* *See his British Librarian*; p. 137—158: where fifty pages are devoted to a minute and admirable analysis of the above volumes of HAKLUYT. They were preceded, however, by an impression of the first volume only of the second edition, put forth in 1589, folio: which has the advantage of an Index, but differs materially from the second and best; and is neither rare nor high priced. It is however, if my memory be not treacherous, a handsomely printed book. The three folios display one of the fullest pages ever seen in the black letter: and copies are usually cropt. I never saw it uncut. Care should be taken that the map (usually missing) be found in the first volume, as in Mr. Grenville's copy; and that the *Voyage to Cadiz* be there also. I find a copy of this best black letter edition, "with the addition of the smaller voyages, 4 vols. bound in 3, bound in calf," marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. I. and A. Arch.

† The complaint, urged by Oldys, respecting the lack of spirit in not republishing Hakluyt "in a fair impression, with proper illustrations, and especially an Index"—can no longer be brought forward. Mr. Evans has republished it, in five comely quarto volumes, and

his reimpression has the following advantages: It comprises an accurate reprint of the best folio edition, with the addition of those voyages which were published in the first edition, and omitted in the second. Mr. Evans (who is generally understood to have been the editor) has added a Supplement, which forms the latter half of the fourth and the whole of the fifth volume. All the voyages and travels printed by Hakluyt, or at his suggestion, subsequent to the publication of his Collection, are here included, and a curious Tract, *from a manuscript* in the Marquis of Stafford's possession, entitled "The Omission of Cales Voyage, stated and discussed by the Earl of Essex."

Of this reimpression there were only 250 copies printed on small paper, and 75 on large. I believe that both forms are now become scarce, especially the large: although I observe a copy of the *latter* marked at 12*l.* 12*s.*, in boards, in a recent catalogue of Messrs. I. and A. Arch. This should be seized upon by those who have keen appetites for books at once rare and intrinsically valuable.

We cannot conclude this account of Hakluyt's Collection more agreeably, or more advantageously to the reader, than by inserting the spirited character drawn of him by Zouch, in his life of Sir Philip Sidney.—"Every reader conversant in the annals of our naval transactions, will cheerfully acknowledge the merit of Richard Hakluyt, who devoted his studies to the investigation of those periods of English history, which regard the improvement of navigation and commerce. He had the advantages of an academical education. He was elected student of Christ Church in Oxford, in 1570, and was therefore contemporary with Sidney at the University. To him we are principally indebted for a clear and comprehensive description of those noble discoveries of the English nation made by sea or overland to the most distant quarter of the earth. His incomparable industry was remunerated with every possible encouragement by Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Philip Sidney. To the latter, as to a most generous promoter of all ingenious and useful knowledge, he inscribed his first collection of voyages and discoveries, printed in

Although my old friend, the Odcombian, TOM CORYATE, was not a *Collector* of Travels, but a gay and gallant traveller himself, yet I cannot step across the threshold of the sixteenth, and enter upon the seventeenth century, without a brief but pointed recommendation of his "*Crudities, hastily gobbled up,*"*

1589. Thus animated and encouraged, he was enabled to leave to posterity the fruits of his unwearied labours—an invaluable treasure of nautical information preserved in volumes, which even at this day, affix to his name a brilliancy of reputation, which a series of ages can never efface or obscure."

* The entire title is "*Crudities hastily gobbled up, in five months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, some parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands.* Lond. 1611, 4to. It was published with several very curious cuts, and the author's portrait in the frontispiece: the whole reprinted in 1776, 8vo. 3 vols.—with all the engravings, but some necessarily in a folded state. The reprint is neither rare nor dear: worth perhaps 1*l.* 10*s.* The first edition, when in fine condition, (especially if it be like that of the copy of my friend, Mr. Cruden, of Gravesend) has been known to sell for ten or twelve guineas. Colonel Stanley's copy, which is described as being "extraordinarily fine, in russia binding," was sold for 10*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Bindley's copy produced the same sum; but, of late years, it is much lowered in price; and Mr. Thorpe marks a "fine copy, with the plates, very neat," at 4*l.* 4*s.* The most extraordinary and most precious copy perhaps, in all respects existing, is that in the library of Mr. Grenville. It is a presentation copy, with an original letter by the author, to Prince Henry, in whose family he was domesticated. It may be safely said that this book exists *not* on large paper. Coryate was a native of Odcombe, in Somersetshire, and was, indeed, (according to Wood) born at the parsonage house there. Hence he is called the Odcombian. Browne Willis told Cole (the greatest collector of gossip and scandal of his day) that Coryate's shoes were hanging up in the church at Odcombe till the year 1702. See Dr. Bliss's; *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 208-214. A just estimate of the merits of Coryate will be found in the *Quarterly Review,* vol. ii. p. 92.

as no unsavoury sandwich for the more substantial attack upon the *Pilgrimes and Pilgrimage* of PURCHAS, published in five folio volumes, 1625-6; and which exhibit a monument of care, diligence, and research, that, of its kind, can hardly be surpassed.*

* Purchas, "who (says Wood) is by some styled our English-Ptolemy," yet maintains his reputation and his price in the market. The highest price perhaps ever given for a copy, was that (50*l.* 8*s.*) which was given for Colonel Stanley's: but then it had "the rare frontispiece, and five portraits of the persons to whom each volume is dedicated, inserted;†" and was, in other respects, "an extraordinary fine copy." Yet a finer is to be found (without the extra embellishments) in the library of Mr Grenville; for he has it UNCUT; having upwards of twelve years ago purchased the four volumes, in this state, of Mr. Miller the late bookseller; and given forty guineas for them. The fifth volume (the commonest) was afterwards luckily found in a similar condition. It is now in blue morocco binding. I have seen several other beautiful copies—of a book, however, not remarkable for its typographical elegance. The Royal Library here, boasts of Colbert's copy; and in the Peypysian library, at Cambridge, there is a very fine, large, and clean copy, in old calf binding, with a brilliant impression of the much-coveted frontispiece: which (more fortunate than the head of Fuller, in his Worthies) has luckily escaped the scissars of Master Samuel Pepys, the celebrated collector.‡ In the trade, the price of Purchas varies considerably. Messrs. Arch mark a copy in calf at 21*l.*: a price, which, if the frontispiece be fair and sound, must be considered exceedingly moderate. The richly filled pages of the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss exhibit two copies: one, "very neatly bound in russia," for 35*l.*: another, "very fine copy, with the frontispiece", for 40*l.* There is a title-page, as well as a frontispiece.

Granger has a brief but pleasing memento of Purchas. He says that "his work is not only valuable for the various instruction and

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† A similar copy is at Althorp, in russia binding.

‡ Pepys was a Collector of portraits, which he had the hapless knack of almost *crucifying* in his method of trimming and sticking them on. I have seen one of his folio volumes of Collections of Portraits:... "vox faucibus hæsit!"

Above all things, let the lover of graphic *virtu*, and the desperate hunter after *perfect* copies, look sharply after the possession of a clean, bright, and brilliant copy of the engravéd *frontispiece*; at the bottom of which appears the frill-guarded neck and shoulders of Purchas himself; representing him in his forty-eighth year. If this frontispiece be wanting, ten guineas will hardly supply its place with a beautiful impression of it.

This was an age full of glory and gallant adventure for Old England; and the names of **Drake** and **Raleigh** alone, to say nothing of that of **Smith**,* (one

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amusement contained in it, but is also very estimable on a national, and he may add, a religious account." *Biogr. Hist. of England*, vol. i. p. 365, edit. 1804. He alludes to *Harman's Illustrations of the Scriptures* from works of a similar description.

Mr. Chalmers (*Biogr. Dict.* vol. xxv. p. 384) has refuted the notion of Granger, that Purchas died in prison, from distressed circumstances, on account of the publication of his "Pilgrims." The former is untrue, as he died in his own house in 1628, in his fifty-first year. "It is not improbable (says Mr. Chalmers) that he might be a sufferer by the expense of printing his books; but his debts are to be referred to a more honourable cause, the kindness of his disposition." See the note, *ibid*: and *Cens. Lit.* vol. iv.; and Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* vol. i. col. 363. *Edit. Bliss.*

* Before I touch upon **Capt. John Smith's** travelling achievements, let me ask the ingenious and intrepid Defender of King James I. (my approved good friend Mr. D'Israeli) how the Scoto-English Monarch COULD find it in his heart, or in his head, to order the execution of such a man as **Raleigh**? And further, how either his head or his heart could excuse him for NOT ordering the execution of two such unprincipled, wicked, and guilty creatures, as the **Earl** and **Countess of Somerset**? — as much the instigators, and accessories before the fact, of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury,†

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† Mr. D'Israeli, who is learned in biographical history, must have read

of the hardiest and bravest adventurers that ever faced physical or civil obstacles) will be long dear to every British heart. It was in *their* school, that Anson, Cook, Perouse, and Vancouver, studied; men, who with greater or lesser degrees of success, circumnavigated the globe. But this is anticipation. Let me revert to *Collections of Voyages and Travels;*

as . . . . . but there is no need of any comparison. Lord Clarendon has somewhere well observed, that King James could never resist the influence "of fine clothes and a handsome person:" and Carre, Earl of Somerset, happened to be that handsome person. I revert to Smith—What an age was that of the opening of the seventeenth century!* I can conceive Drake, Raleigh, Smith, Hakluyt, Coryate, and

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Truth brought to Light by Time, 1615, 4to. with a print of poor Sir Thomas Overbury: among the rarest of British portraits. If not, he must have read the reprint of the tract in 1651, 4to. without the print: but with additional matter.

* *It was the* SPIRIT *of such an age which induced a truly respectable printer, of* the name of JOHN WOLF, to publish an English version of a very curious and instructive volume of a Dutch Traveller of the name of *Huighen Van* LINSCHOTEN, who entitled it a "*Discourse of Voyages into the East and West Indies.*" Wolf printed it in a close and handsome black letter type, in double columns, in 1598, folio, and dedicated it to Julius Cæsar, Doctor of Laws. It contains A to Q q, in sixes: Q q with seven. Wolf thus observes in the dedication: "about a twelvemonth agoe, a learned Gentleman brought unto mee the uoyages and navigation of John Huyghen Van Linschoten into the Indies, written in the Dutch tongue, which he wished might be translated into our language, because he thought it would be not only delightful, but also very commodious for our English nation." The name of the translator is not mentioned. There is a copper-plate frontispiece, engraved by "William Rogers, a citizen of London;" and twelve copper-plate Maps: of which Herbert's copy wanted two, and Bindley's four. Mr. Grenville's copy is quite complete, in green morocco binding by C. Lewis. Colonel Stanley's copy had "the addition of the plates belonging to the original *Dutch* edition," and was purchased by Lord Ossulston for 22l. Herbert's copy, made complete, is at Althorp.

A *Latin* edition, translated by Linschoten himself, was published at the Hague in 1599, folio: with similar maps to those of the English edition, but larger and coarser. It has, however, a number of additional plates, equally coarse, of the costumes of men and women of the different countries visited. The coast of Guinea has a separate title-page of the same date. There is also an Index, or and here, in chronological order, I necessarily point to THEVENOT'S *Relations de divers Voyages curieux*

Purchas, belonging to a sort of *Travellers' Club* (at present so fashionable with many who have only felt the saline particles of the British Channel) and laying their heads and charts together respecting the several countries visited, or about to be visited. Indeed, SMITH was the very Dragon of his breed: "nil actum credens si quid superesset agendum." His *Travels* and *Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*," between the years 1593 and 1629, were published in a small folio volume of sixty pages in 1630, and will be found reprinted in the second volume of Churchill's Collections. The first edition contains some pretty separate plates, in small, representing some of Smith's adventures. He vanquishes several great Champions at tournaments; and being detained prisoner by the Bashaw of Nalbrits longer than he wished, and having been scolded and ill treated used by him, he contrives to find an opportunity of beating out his brains (represented by a plate) with a "threshing bat, for they had no flails."* He then hid his body under the straw, dressed himself in the Bashaw's clothes, (a ticklish experiment!) and scampered across the desert "at all adventure." Mr. Grenville's copy of this slender little folio (bound in green morocco, by Charles Lewis) was not acquired under the sum of 5*l.* 5*s.*

Direction to the bookbinder, at the end. To Mr. Grenville's copy of this Latin edition is affixed--of the date of 1677--a *Nuptial Dithyrambic* in the native tongue of the country, with a Latin version; the latter beginning thus:

Euge! Brema, Nuptiales
Ede lætâ voce plausus,
Nuptias Köperianas
Gratulando dum salutes
Barbitoque versibusque;
Plaude, Brema tota, plaude! plaude tantis Nuptiis.

Only one word more. According to Meuselius (*Bibl. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 342) the Earliest *Dutch* edition of Linschoten was at Amsterdam in 1596: reprinted at Frankfort in 1601--and corrected at Amst. in 1614: 1623: 1634, and 1664: all with plates. A *French* version first appeared at Amst. in 1610, 1619, and 1638, each with cuts.

* This "threshing bat" looks very like the club of Hercules, and therefore was well calculated to "settle the matter". with the Bashaw.

put forth in 1663-96, in 2 folio volumes:* a work,

I now come to the more famous work of Smith, being his GENERAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA— that country having been visited by him between the years 1584-1623, and the work published in a folio volume in 1624. Mr. Grenville's copy of this book will throw a collector of Travels into a succession of ecstasies! It is on LARGE PAPER; and a similar copy, is in the fine collection of Mr. G. Hibbert. It has *both* the portraits, genuine and counterfeit; the one, of *Frances Duchess of Richmond*, by Will. Pass: the other, of an exceedingly ill-looking Prince called *Matoaka*, by Holland. There is also a third, and a brilliant little portrait, by Simon Pass, of the *Author*, "Captayne Iohn Smith." This is at top, at the left-hand corner of the last map. But a fine impression of the *Frontispiece* is worth more than a moment's gaze. Above, are portraits of Elizabeth, James, and Charles when Prince of Wales. The engraver was John Barrà. Note; it is remarked by Mr. Grenville, that the sheet O is suppressed —and that the defective paging, from page 96 to 105, not supplied — in ALL the copies of this book. A shoal of complimentary verses (the fashion of the age) is prefixed. Among them, is a set from our old friend Samuel Purchas, who occupied so much of our attention in the preceding note. The reader will thank me for furnishing him with one stanza only, and will probably agree with the author himself, that he had a "rustie out-worne Muse." Such crabbed lines are too tooth-breaking for utterance;

Loe here SMITH's forge, where Forgery's roague-branded,
 True Pegasus is shood, fetters are forged
 For Silke-sotts, milk-sops, base sloth, farre hence landed,
  (Soile changd soule-soild still) England's dregs, discharged,
  To plant (supplant!) Virginia, home-disgorged:
Where Vertues praise frames good men Stories armour
 Gainst Time, Achilles like, with best Arts charged;
 Pallas, all-arm'd, all learn'd, can teach Sword-Grammer,
 Can Pens of Pikes; Armes t' Arts; to Scholar, Souldier; hammer.
&c. &c.

Mr. Grenville's copy is bound in a style worthy of its beauty by C. Lewis, in olive-colour morocco. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark the usual copy, with the *genuine* prints of the Duchess of Richmond and Captain Smith, at 6*l.* 6*s.*

I have a strong doubt whether a perfect copy of the Voyages somewhat motley in its contents, but curious and instructive withal; and, I will be free to add, of ex-

collected by MELCHISEDEC THEVENOT, with *all* its parts and varieties, be not of as rare occurrence as a perfect copy of De Bry: doubtless, however, it is of infinitely less value and importance. Yet Colonel Stanley's copy, although not on large paper, and apparently far less perfect than the one I am about to describe, was not purchased under the sum of 14*l.* 14*s.* Brunet is delightfully communicative, apparently from the copious materials of Camus: yet that active bibliographer appears never to have seen a copy on LARGE PAPER. Such a copy adorns the library of Mr. Grenville: and that copy is a Museum Duplicate. Prefixed to it, is the following memorandum by its very intelligent and accurate possessor. "This is a large paper copy of the edition of 1663, 1664, 1666, and 1672: with additions from that of 1696. It contains all that is described by Camus, except a 17th page of the Spanish fragment; six leaves of Appendix to the Hist. of Mogul; and ten leaves, from page 48 of Asganii Sassonii; which three articles were equally wanting in Huet's copy, though they are found at the end of that of the Corps Legislatif, at Paris. This copy however has, in tom. i. p. 50, of the *Voyage de Bouteko,* a Map, with variations, not noticed by Camus. Connected with the *Voyage à Pekin,* part iii. are a few duplicate plates, to shew the superiority of the originals to the counterfeits or re-engravings. At the end of this third part, is "*Explication de la Carte de Telmer,*" never seen by Camus but once, and not in any other copy of Thevenot." Camus, p. 283.

Brunet notices the usual termination of the "Asganii Sassonii" with page 48; and, indeed, observes upon the usual absence of the three latter treatises contained in Mr. Grenville's copy. As to the EMBELLISHMENTS of Thevenot, the chief merit of them consists in the Maps, which are numerous and curious. The figures are generally coarse and ill executed; but a decided exception must be made in favour of a very pretty small plate, vignette-wise, which occurs in vol. i. p. 17, of the *Voyage de Terri*: representing the Grand Mogul, Selim Sha (with a hawk on his fist) the Sultan Coroome, and a female Slave his wife. They are each in profile, and very like, in figure, dress, and form, what we see in the usual highly decorated MSS. of Persia and Hindoostan. The counterfeits, or reprints, intremely great difficulty of acquisition—with all its parts in an unmutilated state.

The beginning of the eighteenth century witnessed a most valuable performance in the "*Account of the Voyages made by the Portuguese and Spaniards*," &c. published by I. L. Gottfried, in the Dutch tongue, at Leyden, in 1707, in eight folio volumes:* and within half a century from this period, the English had again to boast of some valuable Collections of Voyages, to which the names of CHURCHILL and HARRIS are prefixed as Editors. The former published his six handsome folio volumes in 1732; the latter, in two similar volumes, in 1744. In the year ensuing, appeared a Collection of Voyages and Travels compiled from the library of the Earl of Oxford: a library, which, as it united MSS. with printed books, may be said to rival, if not eclipse, that of the great Colbert in France.

troduced in Mr. Grenville's copy, are doubtless very much inferior to the originals; some few of which (as the veiled lady on horseback, led by a slave) have sufficient spirit and effect. This copy is bound in red morocco by C. Lewis, in the most appropriate style. It has the four parts in two volumes. I might have noticed that Thevenot's Collection consists of different curious Voyages which have not been published, or which have been translated (in the French tongue) from Hakluyt, Purchas, and other English, Dutch, Portuguese, German, and Spanish travellers.†

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* Brunet (vol. ii. p. 110) makes the date 1727 as well as 1707. He adds, that the author's real name was JOHN PHILIP ADELINUS; and that the work was reprinted in the same (Dutch) language in thirty octavo volumes. Of the price of either edition, I can say nothing. The celebrated bookseller Vander Aa, of Leyden, was the publisher of the folio impression.

† Mr. Payne tells me that he has a strong recollection of a fine, large paper, perfect copy, bound in old morocco, possessed by his father; but knows not its

The note below* will make the reader acquainted with the pecuniary value of all these Works.

There were yet minor publications, of a similar character; such as the Collections of ASTLEY, 1745, 4to. four volumes; and Dampier 1729, in four octavo volumes.† The labours of our immediate neighbours, the French, must not be forgotten. Their "*Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, écrites des Missions étrangères*," *Paris*, 1780, 12mo. 26 volumes, should find a place in the

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* First of CHURCHILL. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a neat copy, on LARGE PAPER, at the moderate sum of 8*l.* 8*s.*; but then it is the first edition of 1732. I observe that a large paper copy of the best edition of 1744, with the Harleian Collection of Voyages of 1745, — in all, eight volumes — "very fine copies, uniformly bound (out of sheets) in russia, by Walther," was sold for the ponderous sum of 36*l.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library. My friend Mr. G. Hibbert may boast of a fine similar copy, in white calf, with rich gilt tooling on the back. It should be remembered that *either* edition of Churchill contains several pieces from original MSS. and others then first published in the English language. Watt, in his Bibl. Brit. mentions an edition as early as 1704, and as late as 1752. As to HARRIS'S Collection, let any one inspect the curious contents only of the first volume, as exhibited by Mr. Harris in his valuable Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, p. 260, and he will not hesitate a moment respecting the importance of this work. I find a neat copy of the best edition of it, 1744-48, with maps and plates, marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. I. and A. Arch. The Collection from the HARLEIAN LIBRARY may be worth half the sum.

† Astley's Collections appear to have attracted little notice; and yet I observe that a copy of them, bound in russia, was sold for 8*l.* 8*s.* at the sale of the Merly Library in 1813. Whoever chooses to consult the pages of Mr. Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*, will rea-

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present "locus in quo." I heartily wish Mr. Payne would leave us, as a legacy, all his *Book Reminiscences*--the Bibliomaniac would rejoice to possess them. There *are* Reminiscences extant which might be thought less deserving of record.

gilded upper shelves of a well-furnished library of *any* description. I knew an "old" friend who solaced himself, during eight and twenty long wintery nights, by the perusal of these "edifying and curious Epistles." If any keen book Angler chooses to bait his hook with a five pound note of the Bank of England, he may, at a public auction, catch the whole of this savoury fry of sparkling little fish. The gilt tooling of Padaloup or De Rome may represent their scales, like those of the carp, "bedropped with gold." Very recently there has appeared a French work of more intrinsic value; namely, the "*Bibliothèque Portative des Voyages,*" *Paris,* 1810, in 41 octodecimo volumes, with an Atlas, in 8vo. This collection contains the travels of *Norden, Cook, Macartney, Barrow,* and *Tavernier.*

Reverting to our own country, it remains only to notice the Collections of Voyages and Travels by Mr. PINKERTON and Mr. ROBERT KERR. Of the former, commenced in 1808 and concluded in 1814, in seventeen quarto volumes, with maps, &c. a well bound copy may be obtained for 26*l.* 5*s.* It must not be denied that it is the most valuable Collection of Voyages extant.* Mr. Kerr's Collection, published in 1811-17, comprises eighteen octavo volumes.

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dily see what an interesting voyage round the world was made by Captain William Dampier. This Collection contains many of *his* achievements, with those of Wafer, Funnel, Cowley, Sharp, Wood, and Roberts. A copy of it was purchased by Lord Essex, at the sale of Dr. Heath's library, for 3*l.* 17*s.* At the sale of the Merly Library, it produced little more than half this sum.

* The xviith volume contains a copious Catalogue of Books on Voyages and Travels, and an excellent Index. With these Voyages, should be uniformly bound the GEOGRAPHY of Mr. Pinkerton with

And thus, in the preceding twenty-five pages, will the reader find a Collection of Voyages, &c. which, while they exhibit an imperishable monument of the talents and enterprise of human beings, in every civilised quarter of the globe, will furnish him with a key to the knowledge of almost every country however remote, or any productions, however rare and extraordinary. Happy the man — be he "YOUNG" or "OLD"—who possesses these treasures; but happier far shall he be, who applies them to right uses and purposes; and who, looking

"—through Nature, up to Nature's GOD,"

learns to cherish the gentler emotions of charity and benevolence towards "all sorts and conditions of men," and to be grateful for the comparative blessings, which, under a civilised state, it is his happiness to enjoy.

fifty-two maps, published in 1817, 4to. in two vols. I find this latter work marked in boards, at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the catalogues of Messrs. Payne and Foss and Messrs. Lackington, Harding, and Co. The Collection of Mr. Kerr may be obtained for about 7*s.* 6*d.* a volume, in boards: see the last mentioned Catalogue, no. 3758.

CIRCUMNAVIGATIONS.

It should seem that the next natural step, in this department of bibliography, was, to present the reader with a few of the more popular works which describe the CIRCUMNAVIGATIONS of the Globe; that is to say, the discoveries of those Navigators who have visited, the different quarters of the world. And here, the reader's recollection will almost immediately furnish him with the illustrious names of Drake, Dampier, Anson, Cook, and Vancouver—among his own countrymen: Carreri among the Italians; and Pérouse, D'Entrecasteaux, and Marchand among the French. A sum, hardly exceeding fifty sovereigns, will place good copies of all these circumnavigations on the shelf of the unfastidious Collector.

The earliest book relating to the exploits of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, appeared in 1587; and the latest, in 1653.* The text of these impressions will be found reprinted in the Collections of Voyages by Osburn and Callander. Honest WILL DAMPIER is entitled to every praise: if not for the extent and importance, at least or the accuracy and interest, of his discoveries: and it is gratifying to have to record that a more spirited and impartial estimate of the value of his travels is no where to be found, than in the recent edition of the *Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne.** The fruits of his navigations lie within a narrow and reasonable compass, and some four or five octavo volumes furnish us with all that has survived of his labours. Had his auto-biography been extant, I can conceive nothing more original and amusing than it would have been. His integrity, hardihood, and simplicity were equally couspicuous throughout all his transactions.

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* The first book, was that which described his *Services performed against Cales*; 1587, 4to.: the second, "*a summary and true Discourse of his West India Voyage*;" 1589, 4to. Latin editions had appeared the preceding year. His "*life and death*," was published at Oxford in 1596, 8vo. A work called "*Sir Francis Drake revived*," appeared in 1626, 4to.: and again, in 1653, 4to. or "*A true relation of his foure voyages to the West Indies.*" I find a fine copy of this latter work, with a portait of Drake, selling for 4*l.* 4*s.* at the sale of the Stanley Library. The earlier pieces are not rare; and may be worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* each.

The name of ANSON is entitled to more general respect. This enterprising Navigator, who afterwards rose to the highest honours of his profession, made a sort of *fighting* and *capturing* voyage round the world. He was the veriest bull-dog of all circumnavigators: loving nothing better than tough contests by sea and by land. A Spanish galleon or an hostile town was equally an object of attack; and he returned from his three years and nine months absence from his native country, laden with more spoils and wealth than it had fallen to the lot of any individual to bring home. Considering what he saw and what he accomplished, it is to be regretted that we are not in possession of a more perfect record of his achievements. It is to be regretted that Dr. Johnson has not written a Life of Anson as a companion to that of Drake, (which is among his minor and more simply written pieces of biography) and which should be read by every man curious in the annals of marine adventure. Let me inform both the young and the old, that very little more than a sovereign will place Anson's quarto volume upon their shelves. It was first published in 1748; and considering the noble navigator to have been "alive and hearty" at the period of its publication—himself not dying till 1762—it is surprising how he could have permitted so unworthy a production to have seen the light.*

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* "However this may be, all his defects ought to be overlooked by posterity from the fruits to be gathered by the perusal of his first voyages. They contain descriptions, made by a man, gifted with the most accurate coup-d'œil, the most delicate tact, and with an exquisite judgment. An air of truth, a precision, and yet rapidity of style, which charms the reader, reign throughout the whole of these descriptions . . . His treatise upon winds, tides, and currents, is among the best works of the kind: facts only are stated, but they are arranged and methodised with surprising ability." Edit. 1813, vol. x. p. 479. His "*Account of a New Voyage round the World*" was published in 1697, 8vo. 3 vols. with maps and cuts: again in 1699, and 1703 8vo. 3 vols. His "*Voyage to New Holland*" appeared in 1701, &c. the whole being not only reprinted in separate forms, but reprinted collectively, in Callander's Voyages. The *embellishments* in Dampier's Voyages must not be criticised: the text redeems a multitude of graphic sins. At the sale of the Merly Library, a copy of Dampier's Voyages, 1729, 8vo. 4 vols. was sold for 2*l.* 1*s.* I suspect that the earlier editions of Dampier are getting scarce; as I find no copies of them in the catalogues of our principal booksellers. Pinkerton (*Collection,* vol. xi.) has reprinted his New Holland and account of the Phillippine Islands.

* "Unworthy" in every respect is the volume which records the achievements of the intrepid Anson. † It was published in 4to. in

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† Lord Anson was one of the plainest and bluntest of mankind. He had studied little, and cared less for, the rules of polished society: and though he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral in Chief of the Fleet, it was said of him—that "he had been *round* the world but never *in* it." The French have properly recorded this anecdote—("il avait fait le tour du monde, et il n'y était jamais entré.") A curious anecdote, not altogether unbibliographical, belongs to Anson's

BYRON followed Anson. Indeed he was a companion (though a young one) of his voyage: and although the public scarcely recollect any thing of his adven-

in 1748, but there are titles with the date of 1749. The French Biographical Dictionary (vol. ii. p. 240) assigns incorrectly the date of 1746. The author of the text was either a Mr. Robins or a Mr. Walter; let Mr. Chalmers's untwisting of this knot satisfy the curious. *Biogr. Dict.* vol. ii. p. 228. The PLATES are in truth barbarously bad. Look (inter alias) at the view of the "*Streight Le Maire*," &c. p. 74: the ships look like black spiders. But more appallingly terrific is the burning of the town of *Payta*, on the coast of Santa Fee: p. 201,—"a whole town on fire at once, especially a place that burnt with such facility and violence, being a very singular spectacle, Mr. Brett [who I presume to be the artist that accompanied Lord Anson] had the curiosity to delineate its appearance, together with that of the ships in the harbour, which may be seen in the annexed plate." It may indeed: but if the reader were not thus instructed by the text, he might misconceive the burning of this town for—any thing but what it was really intended to be. It is the consummation of barbarous art: the work of a seven *months* apprentice. All the copies of this book, which I have seen, look like large paper: but I believe there is only one size. Upon the whole, I cannot conscientiously advise the giving of more than a sovereign for Anson's circumnavigatory labours; and note—they are reprinted in the Collections of Callander and others. To read the text *without* the plates must be a comfort.

Voyage round the World. Mordaunt Cracherode, the father of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, of celebrated BOOK-FAME, went out to make his fortune, as a Commander of the Marines, in Anson's ship. He returned, in consequence of his share of prize money, a wealthy man. Hence the property of his son—and hence the *Bibliotheca Cracherodiana*, in the British Museum. A droll story is told of the Colonel, of which the repetition is pardonable. It was said that he returned from this Ansonian circumnavigation in the identical buck-skins which he wore on leaving England :---they having been the object of his *exclusive* attachment during the whole voyage! Far, however, be it from me to give credence to the report, that there is some one particular volume, in the Cracherode Collection, which is BOUND in a piece of these identical buck-skins!

tures,* it should be remembered that HE was the man who more particularly stimulated COOK to his unrivalled discoveries. At the name of this latter, great circumnavigator, there is not a British heart but what alternately glows with transport and melts with pity. The spirit, disinterestedness, penetration, physical and intellectual energies, of Captain JAMES COOK, fitted him in an especial manner for the various and extraordinary discoveries which he so successfully accomplished; and to which, alas! he fell a victim and a sacrifice. Never were such labours closed by such a tragical catastrophe: and if the eulogies of the good and wise, of all countries, be grateful to departed spirits, surely there is no spirit which can be soothed with purer attestations of worth, and higher acknowledgments of excellence, than that of this unparallelled and most unfortunate commander. The publications (in the order in which they appeared) that record his discoveries, are stated in the subjoined note.† To the volumes of Cook, add those of Captain George Vancouver; containing a *Voyage of Discovery to the*

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* They form the first part of the Collection of Voyages by Dr. Hawkesworth, 1773, 4to. 3 vols.: and will richly reward a sedulous perusal.

† Let me be allowed, in the first place, to make mention of the eulogies bestowed on Cook by the "wise and the good." Biographies are easily referred to: but the testimonies of competent judges may not be so much within the immediate consultation of the reader. The judgment of PEROUSE is referred to by the editors of his *Voyage autour du Monde.* "Equitable et modeste autant qu'éclairé, on verra avec quel respect il parlait de L'IMMORTEL COOK." And Marchand, in a similar voyage printed in 1798, (of which, by and by) calls our maritime hero "Navigateur le plus experimenté, le plus infatigable, qu'ayent vu les deux Océans." Vol. i. p. lxxiij. And now for the publications of the discoveries of this great circumnavigator.

It is usual to begin with his *first voyage*, as published by Dr.

Hawkesworth, in conjunction with the voyages of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret; in 1773, 4to. 3 vols. Captain Cook, himself, published his *Second Voyage* towards the South Pole and round the World, in 1777, 4to. 2 vols. and in 1785, (after his death) appeared his third voyage—to the *Pacific Ocean*, comprehending its conclusion by Captain King. The assassination of Captain Cook took place in the Sandwich Islands in February 1779. The literary part, or the arrangement and composition of the text, was the performance of Dr. Douglas, the late celebrated Bishop of Salisbury: and the plates were under the especial management of the late Sir Joseph Banks. Prefixed to the third voyage, of which the text is remarkable for its plain and perspicuous style, the Bishop has given an introduction containing the substance of the two preceding voyages. The plates are necessarily a very material object to be attended to in the purchase of a good copy of these three voyages. On looking through them, one discovers the names of engravers justly eminent in their day; such as Pouncy, Lerpiniere, Hall, Caldwall, Sherwin, Byrne, Woollet, Basire and Bartolozzi. The drawings of the first voyages were by William Hodges; an artist of acknowledged eminence in his department, and those of the third were from the accurate pencil of Webber, on the spot, and under the eye of the great Circumnavigator. To say that these plates are always, and in every respect, worthy of the reputation of the engravers, would be to advance a very inaccurate position. Both in the first and second voyages, there are great and palpable inequalities. A few copies of the second voyage have proof impressions of the plates struck off on a large folio or atlas size, which are now become very rare. The plates of the third voyage, executed under the superintendance of Sir Joseph Banks, have much greater pretensions to general commendation; but many specimens of birds and fruits, in the *second* voyage, can hardly be excelled; and the burin of Record, in implements of husbandry, &c. and weapons of attack and defence, leaves nothing to be desired.

But it is after the graphic embellishments of the *third* voyage, that the purchaser must more particularly look. This publication was conducted by Messrs. G. Nicol and Cadell; and such was the care

North Pacific Ocean and round the World:" performed between the years 1790 and 1795, and pub-

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and attention paid to the delivery of copies, in the exact order in which they were subscribed for, that the hundredth or the first thousandth subscriber, had precisely his hundredth or first thousandth copy. The sale of the work was equal to the celebrity of the Circumnavigator; whose horrible death had excited an intense and general interest. Not fewer than 4000 copies of these three 4to. volumes, with a magnificent Atlas folio of plates, were sold during the first year of the publication. A few of the first impressions of the plates are yet to be found among the stores of Mr. Nicol. The work was twice or thrice reprinted; but a book-connoisseur of *correct tact* must seek for the first impressions of the plates of the edition of 1785, with the second or third edition of the letter press; inasmuch as these latter editions were better printed. It may be now, therefore, high time to talk about the *prices* of these several works. I find a copy of the third Voyage, "with the Atlas plates from the *first* edition, and the usually added plate of Cook's death, engraved by *Bartolozzi*," marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: and of the second Voyage of 1777, there is a neat copy, with good impressions of the plates, marked at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d*. another copy of the second voyage, in boards, is marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* Messrs. I. and A. Arch mark the complete set in eight volumes, including Dr. Hawkesworth's Collection, at 24*l.*: another copy, half bound, at 17*l.* 17*s.* and the first edition of the South Pole voyage, in boards, "with the plates printed upon folio paper, before the numbers were inserted" at 12*l.* 12*s.* Messrs. Longman and Co. have most judiciously reprinted the whole of Cook's Voyages, with plates, in 7 volumes 8vo. at the reasonable price of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

With the Voyages of Cook, is usually collected that of George Forster round the World, in Cook's ship, which relates to physical and ethical observations, Geography, and Natural History; *Lond.* 1777, 4to. 2 vols. Consult the *Bibl. Heath*, n°. 2814, and n°. 2815 for a picked copy of Cook's third voyage. To these, add Kippis's *Life and Death of Captain Cook*, 1788, 4to. Brunet, (vol. i. page 455) will supply a few other particulars, with French versions of Hawkesworth and Cook. Upon the whole, choice copies of all these quarto tomes are proud features in the library of ANY Collector.

lished in 1798, 4to. 3 vols. with a folio volume of charts and maps. A good copy of these four volumes may be worth *5l. 15s. 6d.*

I pass slightly over the circumnavigations of ORDOÑES DE CEVALLOS, and GEMELLI CARRERI,* to make room for the mention of the more important maritime discoveries of the FRENCH SCHOOL; and therein, more especially of the lamented Pérouse, and the laudable but unsuccessful labours, in pursuit of him, by Labillardiere and D'Entrecasteaux. The work of PÉROUSE, with a portrait of that intrepid commander prefixed, appeared at Paris in 1797, in four quarto volumes.* That of the Citizen Labillardiere, in 2 quarto volumes, 1800; and the more important one of D'ENTRECASTEAUX in 1808, 4to. 2 vols.† These volumes are all handsomely printed, and the last work is enriched with many plates of coasts, headlands, and soundings, &c. They are alike destitute of picturesque embellishments. I might perhaps have made mention of the circumnavigatory labours of KRUSENSTERN, printed in the German language, in 1810, in 3 quarto volumes, with an Atlas folio; but as I have omitted the names of Turnbull, Dixon, and Portlock, (minor circumnavigators) of my own country, there is the less necessity to expatiate on the discoveries of other foreigners. It may, be as well to state, that an *English Version* of Krusenstern, by Richard Belgrave Hopner, Esq. was published in 1813, in 2 volumes, quarto. The Collection of Voyages in the South Sea, from its first discovery by Europeans, until the commencement of the Reign of George the Third, by the late ADMIRAL BURNEY, should, however, be added to this list; "The author accompanied Captain Cook in his two last Voyages. His book displays a rare union of nautical and literary research, and the liberal spirit which it breathes, is honourable to his profession and his country.*

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* The voyage of Pedro Ordoñes de Cevallos was published at Madrid in 1614, 4to.: but the circumnavigatory voyage of ANTONIO PIGAFETTA, published in Milan nearly a century before (namely, in 1517, 4to.) should not be omitted. Mr. Pinkerton, in his list of voyages and travels, vol. xvii. p. 252, makes this first edition of Pigafetta, erroneously, of the date of 1556. At the sale of Colonel Stanley's library, an edition of 1536, 4to. *purporting to be the first, was purchased by Mr.* Heber for *17l. 17s. It was reprinted by Amoretti at Milan, in* 1800, 4to. and again in 1805: and in the French language in 1811, 8vo. It should be remembered that this voyage is also the celebrated voyage of Ferdinando Magellan, from whom the streights, so called, derive their name: and it should be also remembered that Antonio Pigafetta must be distinguished from his descendant Filippo, whose "*Relatione del reame di Congo e delie circonvicine contrade*," was published at Rome in 1591, 4to. and translated into the Latin language as a portion of the Petits Voyages of De Bry. It was also translated into English and published by John Wolfe in 1597, 4to., with the plates copied from De Bry's: and I find Mr. Heber giving *3l. 4s.* for a copy of this latter work at the sale of Mr. Towneley's library. A copy at the sale of the White Knight's library brought about half the sum.

CARRERI's circumnavigation was published at Naples, in 1699, in 7 vols. 8vo. with cuts: and translated into French by Le Noble, and published in 1719, in 6 vols. 12mo. But consult the excellent account of Gemelli Carreri to be found in the *Biographie Universelle*, &c. vol. xvii. p. 49.

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* I will be brief in the notice of the works of the above Navigators, because they are well known, and are of every day's purchase. *Voyage de la Pérouse autour du Monde*, Paris, 1797, 4to. 4 vols. The miniature prefixed is from a painting of Tardieu, and *looks* like a strong resemblance. *Relation du Voyage à la Recherche de la Pérouse*, 1791-2: Par le C^{en}. Labillardiere. Paris, An. VIII. (1800) 4to. 2 vols. *Voyage de D'Entrecasteaux, envoyé à la recherche de la Pérouse. A Paris*, 1808, 4to. 2 vols. No mention of Labillardiere is made in the preface; but on the death of D'Entrecasteaux (p. xi.) Auribeau was appointed to succeed him. A year or two before, however, appeared "*Voyage autour du Monde pendant les années*," 1790-1-2, par ETIENNE MARCHAND. Par C. P. Claret Fleurieu. Prais, An. vi. The introduction is exceedingly interesting; and in the summary of Circumnavigators, honourable mention is made (as noticed in a preceding note) of the labours of Cook. Let me only further observe, that beautiful copies of all these French publications, bound in russia, are found at Althorp.

† I refer the reader to Pinkerton's list for the present omissions, which are few indeed in number; and defective in no respect in the *importance* of the books omitted.

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* Quarterly Review, vol. xvii. p. 1.

ASIA.

Having given a pretty full account of COLLECTIONS of VOYAGES, and of CIRCUMNAVIGATIONS of the Globe, I proceed to lay before my readers, both "young" and "old," a sketch of a few of the more important voyages and travels which relate to the most ancient, and, with the exception of America, the largest quarter of the World: to those regions, once the scene of an earthly paradise,

> "where God or angel guest,
> With Man, as with his friend familiar, used
> To sit indulgent, and with him partake
> Rural repast."

Of course I allude to ASIA. Dismissing, in the briefest possible manner, what hath been written upon this country by Herodotus, Arrian, Ptolemy, and others of the ancient school, including the *Minor Greek Geographers,** I commence with the notices of Tudela, Marco Polo, and Mandeville. Benjamin, the son of Jonas of Tudela, a Spanish Jew, was among the earliest of Asiatic Travellers in the middle ages. His work, which is rather curious than valuable, has been translated into the English, French, and other languages.* Marco Polo, although greatly surpassed

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* The notices of Asia by Herodotus, and more especially the memorable voyage of Nearchus, (rendered familiar to British readers by the version and edition of Arrian by the late Dr. Vincent, and by the Doctor's own account of the voyage and Periplus of the Erythræan Sea) need scarcely be dwelt upon. Ptolemy's map of Asia is republished by Mr. Murray (vol. i. page 448) in his Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, 1820, octavo, three vols. — a work, before (page 368) especially commended, and to which, as will be obvious, I shall have such frequent occasion to refer. In regard to the information incidental to India, to be found in the ancient minor Greek Geographers, edited in 4 vols. 8vo. by Hudson, in 1698, I cannot venture upon recommending the reader—unless his purse be well garnished with pistoles—to purchase these rare and high-priced

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tomes. He will be pleased to read what is said of them in my *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. ii. p. 439, and to unite in the wish of Toup, that the University of Oxford (now so laudably smitten with a passion for reprinting) would republish, with such additions and corrections as recent researches have brought to light, these intrinsically valuable volumes. Upon large paper — but why am I about to run riot? Only this much be conceded to me: to mention a remarkably fine copy of the first two volumes, in original calf binding, in the Pepysian library at Cambridge. I have seen fine and perfect copies on large paper in the Luton and Althorp Collections; among the "lock up" rarities in Christ Church Library, Oxford: in Cleveland Square; in Portland Place; but is not all this *running* exceedingly riot? *It* is: it is: and I desist. Let me however earnestly entreat and exhort Messrs. Elmsly and Gaisford to take heed to the republication of the Minor Greek Geographers, first edited by Joseph Hudson.

* The first edition of Tudela's text was by Montanus, who translated it from the original Hebrew, and published it in the office of Plantin, 1575, 8vo.: but a better version appeared by Constantine Lempereur ab Oppyck, a professor of theology at Leyden; who brought it out in an elegant form at the Elzevir press, in 1633, 12mo.: a copy of which was sold for *7s. 6d.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library, and for 1*l.* 13*s*, in black morocco, at that of Colonel Stanley's library. Both editions contain the original Hebrew. An English version appeared in 1783, 8vo.: and a better French one was published by Barathier at Amst. in 1784, 2 vols. 12mo. But *it is in* a yet better form among the French versions of old travels, in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th *centuries*, published by Pierre Bergeron in 1735, 4to. 2 vols. Consult Pinkerton, vol. xvii. p. 126; who is here comparatively communicative.

by subsequent travellers in the extent, variety, and importance of the information imparted, is nevertheless one of the most authentic and valuable of the middle age writers of travels; and, luckily for Englishmen, this country can boast of the most correct, full, and satisfactory version and edition of his labours extant. I allude to the masterly publication, in a quarto form, which has been recently put forth by Mr. Marsden;* and my obligations to which have been already declared in a public manner. The ardent and the curious Bibliomaniac will doubtless revel in the possession (should he be ever able to possess it!) of the first printed text of Polo's travels in the *German* language—† but the sober-minded and dispassionate

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* "Mr Marsden, in his recent very learned edition (1818, 4to.) of these travels, has collected and placed in the clearest light all the evidences of their authenticity, drawn both from ancient and modern sources. His labours have smoothed the task, which would otherwise have been difficult, of analyzing the description given by Marco of the eastern world." Murray; vol. i. p. 161. The reader should know that Marco Polo was a Venetian—son of Maffio, and nephew of Nicolo, Polo—both of whom undertook the first voyage to the countries in question, and both of whom were eclipsed by the enterprise and energies of Marco. Mr. Marsden's book (2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*) should be in every *professed* collection of Voyages and Travels.

† The curious reader may see a full and particular account of this first German impression in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. ii. p. 176-9, together with a fac-simile of the portrait capriciously introduced as that of Marco Polo himself. Mr. Murray has inaccurately dated this edition 1471. It is so rare, that only one other copy of it is known; which is in the Imperial Library at Vienna — and Mr. Marsden had gone a considerable way through his labours, before he was put in possession of a transcript of the Vienna copy. Lord Spencer's copy, in every respect sound and desirable, was obtained at Munich, by Mr. John Payne—when he sprung a mine, at that place, of

Collector will embrace, with a better regulated fondness, the intelligible and uncorrupted version of Marsden.

SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE is our next most ancient and popular Eastern traveller. Whatever may be the estimation in which his Work is held abroad, there are certainly good proofs of its having been long favourably received at home. Leaving the cabinets of the curious in quiet possession of the French and Italian impressions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the unambitious Collector may rest well satisfied with the handsomely printed edition, in a large octavo form, of the date of 1725: which yet however maintains a stiff price.* It is a mistake to suppose that there are

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several very *mysterious* and precious tomes. Polo's travels have been translated into Italian, (1497) French, (1566) and Spanish, 1720. An early English version appeared in 1579: again in Purchas; and latterly in Pinkerton. Messrs. Arch had the courage to give 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. for the Latin version, printed in 1671, 4to. at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library; and 10*l*. 10*s*. were given for an early edition, *sine ullá notá*, in the same language, at the sale of the White Knights library.

[*] The versions of Mandeville, even in ms., must have been numerous, and widely scattered abroad. A French and an Italian edition appeared in 1480, nineteen years before the appearance of the legitimate text of the author, in the English language. Brunet correctly notices these early impressions, of which I have seen a copy of the Italian, in the libraries of Mr. Grenville and Mr. Wilbraham—so rich in publications of this character. There are numerous reimpressions of each in the xvth century. Lord Spencer has the Bologna edition of 1492, 4to. The Duke of Marlborough's copy of the Bologna edition of 1497 was sold for 3*l*.: and a fine copy of an old Latin edition, *sine ullá notá*, was sold, at the sale of his library in 1819, for 9*l*. 9*s*. Several other copies were in the same collection. But very much rarer than either of these—and so rare, as to baffle

copies on large paper. I have never seen the volume but of one size. Shall I provoke the smile, or the frown, of the reader by the mention of the name of MENDEZ PINTO?—pronounced, in a well known comedy, to be at least a "liar of the *second* magnitude!" Yet time has caused the truth to be filtered through the supposed falsehood of this text; and, bating some exceptions, (rather in the shape of exaggeration than studied fiction) Pinto may be acknowledged among the most valuable as well as early of the Explorers of the Southern Coasts of Asia. The *précis* of his exploits, by Mr. Murray,* is really a piece of witchery to peruse.

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all present enquiries to identify a copy—is the first, hitherto known, ENGLISH VERSION, put forth by Wynkyn de Worde in 1499, 4to: of which a particular description is given, together with some account of Mandeville, in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 84, &c. Where the copy, there noticed, now reposes, is beyond the ken of the author of this work. The English reprints, in the sixteenth century, are said by Watt and Murray to be of the dates of 1503 and 1568: in the seventeenth, 1684: and in the eighteenth, I know of none but those of 1722, 1725, and 1727. Of the first of these, which has wretched wood-cuts, a copy was sold for 1*l.* 9*s.* at the Towneley sale: of the second,† a copy brought 3*l.* 7*s.* at the Stanley sale, and 3*l.* 15*s.* at Bindley's; and of the third, Mr. Payne marks a copy, "very neat," at 2*l.* 2*s.* I do not know the *secret history* of the edition of 1725 selling so high.

* *Historical Account,* &c. vol. i. p. 234-261. The earliest edition of the *Peregrinaçam* of Mendez Pinto, in the original Portuguese language, is that of 1614, Madrid, folio: and if a very fine copy of the *Valencia* reprint in 1645, folio, produced the sum of 3*l.* 13*s.* at the sale of the Stanley library, we may suppose the parent text to be

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† It is not a little curious that of this very date, a work should appear by an author of the same name, called "a modest defence of Public Stews"—which I have heard, more than once, resolutely contended for as the work of our worthy knight the Traveller!!! See other Mandevilles in Thorpe's Catalogue, p. ii. no. 9146.

I know not, however, if this sketch of the earlier travellers into Asia be complete, without some mention, however incidental, of the voyage of F. Pyrard,* who is classed by Pinkerton (not *always* the soundest judge to appeal to) among "the most accurate and intelligent" of travellers. Pursuing the order of Mr. Murray, in his three delightful volumes, I proceed at

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worth 5*l.* 5*s.* There was a *Madrid* reprint of 1627. The Dutch version appeared in 1653; the French, in 1605; the German, in 1671; and the English, in 1663—rather a rare book—and again in 1692, folio: worth about 12*s.* 6*d.*

* "*—navigation aux Indes-Orientales, aux Maldives, Molucques, au Bresil,* &c. Paris, 1615 or 1619, 8vo. First edition, according to Brunet; but Pinkerton makes it 1613. Neither seems to speak from authority; though both unite in considering the edition of 1679, 4to. as the best. Huet thought that Bergeron was the author of the text, from the oral instructions of Pyrard: consult Brunet, vol. iii. p. 174. Be this as it may, whoever reads the notice of this work by Pinkerton,† (*Coll. of Voyages,* vol. xvii. p. 163) will *run* with all his might and main to secure the first copy of it that turns up. And yet, whoever reads the very interesting account of the author, in the *Biographie Universelle,* 1823, vol. xxxvi. p. 348-50, will observe that Duval, who was the editor of the edition of 1679, and who boasts of having done, and who has certainly *done,* much towards the elucidation of the text, has unluckily omitted the *Vocabulary of the Maldivian language,* to be found in the preceding impressions; so that the purchaser will be a little embarrassed in his choice. A sort of Syllabus of the work, under the title of "*Discours du Voyage,*" &c. appeared in 1611; but which should seem to be hardly worth *walking* after.

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† "Of the ancient travellers in India, Pyrard, who set out in 1600, and returned in 1611, is one of the most accurate and intelligent. His descriptions are concise and neat, and his accuracy has not been impeached. The account he gives of the *Maldives* continues the best we have, and that of Bengal, Cochin, Travancore, and Kalicut, are of great value. His remarks on Ceylon, the isles of Sunda and the Moluccas, are more rapid, but those on the Brazils, though short, are full of curious matter." But consult the new *Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Moderne*; as above referred to.

once to the notice of the labours of the *Portuguese*—the Discoverers of India: as I shall have occasion to mention, in another and more compressed form, the travellers who are introduced by him towards the end of his first volume.

At the very sound of Portuguese enterprise, the name of VASCO DE GAMA rushes upon our ear with a fond and enthusiastic sensation: and leaving the lovers of poetry to read the achievements of that great and dauntless navigator in the mellifluent numbers of Camoens,* I shall gently lead them to the more sober details of his exploits, to be found in the *Decads* of BARROS, and in the *Asia Portuguesa* of FARIA DE SOUSA, and other similar bodies of travels!† Meanwhile, the analysis of Mr Murray, (vol. iii. p. 43-56) cannot fail to be a provoker of the appetite for a more abundant intellectual meal. Among the labours of the Portuguese Missionaries, those of Guzman are the more important; and if the result of *English* Embassies, having for their object many things in common with those of the Portuguese, be at all a topic which weighs with the Collector of Travels, let him form an acquaintance with the texts of HAWKINS and ROE.*

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* Will "the young" or "the old" Collector aspire to the rarest and most splendid edition of this poet which has ever appeared, and which is described in tempting detail in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 143-5? At this moment, I know not whether any copy of it has been sold by auction. When it does, will thirty-six guineas enable GOTSCALEUS to become its purchaser?

† First of Barros. *As Decadas III de Asia dos feitos que os Portugeses fezerão, &c. de Joam de Barros*, printed at Lisbon in 1552-63, 3 vols. folio: and reprinted in 1628, and again with those of Couto, or the 4th Decad, in 1736, 3 vols.: and again from 1778 to 1788 in 24 duodecimo volumes. The IVth Decad was printed in 1602: the Vth in 1612; the VIth and VIIth in 1614-16: the VIIIth, IXth, and Xth in 1673: all in folio. The XIth Decad is in MS. and so is the XIIIth: and of the XIIth, only the first five books are printed. So astonishingly scarce are copies of this work, that Mr. Murray doubts if the VIIIth, IXth, Xth, and XIth Decads have been printed; but there is a printed copy of the VIIIth, and a complete set of the whole, in the library of His late Majesty. A set is not only pronounced to be "presque introuvable" in France, by Brunet—but he knows of no catalogue which contains a copy of the IXth and Xth Decads.

We have now reached the period, when it behoves us to render justice to the spirit of discovery and of

The *likeliest* quarters to meet with another such a copy, are the libraries of Lord Holland, and Messrs. Heber, Frere, and Southey—and where they are sure to be turned to good account. It may be remarked, that it is a work of extreme difficulty to specify accurately.

The *Asia Portugessa* of MANUEL FARIA DE SOUSA, published in 3 folio volumes at Lisbon in 1666, with many curious cuts, is also exceedingly rare. A copy of it was sold at the sale of Dr. Heath's library for 9*l.* An English translation appeared in 1695, 8vo. 3 vols. see *Bibl. Heath*, no. 2563; and *Bibl. Harl.* vol. ii. nos. 11494, 11524. With this work, should be united the *Europa Portuguessa* of Emanuel Faria de Sousa, published in 1671, folio, 2 vols. of which an extra bound copy, by Walther, was sold for 7*l.* at the same sale. Yet perhaps, of more importance than either, is the account of the Conquests of the Portuguese in India, which occupies the eight folio tomes of FERNAN LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA, and which was printed at Coimbra in 1552-4. Where shall we expect to find a copy of this curious work, if not in *one* of the foregoing libraries?

* The work of LUIZ GUZMAN is that of a Portuguese Missionary, and it incorporates an account of China and of Japan as well as of the East Indies. It was published at Alcala in 1601, in two folio volumes, and has become rare and high priced. The travels of Hawkins and Roe are found in the first volumes of the Collections of Purchas and Churchill. Roe, more fully in the latter: and again, separately, in 1740.

enterprise which actuated the FRENCH SCHOOL; and wherein the names of Bernier, Tavernier, Thévenot. and Chardin, are eminently conspicuous. The nature of this work forbidding an exemplified notice of these labours in the *text*, the reader is referred to the subjoined note for the best editions* of the publications which record them. Following the order of Mr. Murray, we enter upon the immense territory of HINDOOSTAN; the chief seat of the *British Empire* in the East.

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* First of BERNIER; whose work, in two duodecimo volumes, 1679, with cuts—again in 1725, 12mo. 2 vols.—contains one of the best accounts of Hindoostan that has ever appeared; including the first good account of Cashmeer and of several other countries. So says Pinkerton: but consult Murray, vol. ii. p. 183, &c. TAVERNIER's is a better known, and more common work. It was published in the French language at Paris in 1679, 1692, and at Utrecht 1712, 12mo. 3 vols. with cuts. A copy of the latter edition was sold for 2*l.* 3*s.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. The first may be the more valuable, on account of the sharpness of the cuts; but Brunet forbids the purchase of any edition subsequent to the date of 1712. An English version of Tavernier appeared in 1678, folio, with plates; of which a very neat copy is marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. JOHN THEVENOT, the traveller, must be distinguished from *Melchisedec* Thevenot the Collector of Travels, (concerning whose work see p. 384, ante). The fullest edition of I. Thevenot's labours appeared in 1689, in 5 small octavo volumes, with cuts, which may be purchased for about a guinea. A high character is given of the writer in the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. ii. p. 696. CHARDIN is incomparably preferable to either of his precursors, but he is rather a Persian than a more Eastern traveller. His *Voyage en Perse et autres lieux de l'Orient* appears with every possible advantage in 4 quarto volumes published at Amsterdam in 1735; and a fine copy of this precious work yet rears its head in the market. Dr. Heath's copy was sold for 15*l.* 15*s.*; but Colonel Stanley's, in blue morocco binding, brought nearly double that sum — namely, 28*l.* This is thought to be the best edition: but M. Langlès, an able editor, has recently (1811) put forth a new and handsome edition in ten octavo volumes—with an Atlas folio of eighty-one plates. For purity of text, this latter is probably the preferable impression; yet

the thorough-bred bibliomaniac clings to his quarto with pertinacious fondness.

The name of RAYNAL (the Abbé) is doubtless connected with those writers, of the French School, who have treated of the affairs of India; but the Abbé's work relating to India is purely philosophical and political; the author never having visited that country. His "*Histoire philosophique et politique des établissemens et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes,*" was first published, according to Barbier, in 1770, in six octavo volumes: it was afterwards published at Geneva, in five volumes in quarto, and ten in octavo, in 1780: the last volume of the quarto having maps: and a quarto Atlas accompanying the octavo impression. Brunet says the octavo is the preferable edition: but I find a copy of the quarto impression purchased by Lord Essex for 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. Brunet gives a curious anecdote enough about the publication of this work. He says "that the Abbé Raynal, before he printed and published it at Geneva, and by Pellet, first printed *three copies only* at Stoupe's, at Paris: of these, one was left with Stoupe; the second was preserved by the Abbé; and the third was left with Pellet, as for the impression copy." By these means, he introduced his own corrections, and those of his friends, upon the margins of a printed copy, for the more immediate facility of publication.

Grimm says, that Diderot wrote one third part of it, which is not the least distinguished for the boldness of its sentiments: *Mem.* part iii. vol. iv. p. 85. But la Harpe says, that Diderot wrote the half of it; and that though Raynal was really a better man than Diderot, yet that he, Diderot, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Helvetius, were among the most powerful prime movers of the French revolution: *Cours de Litterature,* vol. xv. p. 113; xvi. part i. p. 173-4. "Jai lu" (says Barbier) "cette histoire politique, qu'on attribue avec raison à divers auteurs. Ces Messieurs déclament plus qu'ils ne racontent; et ce livre est moins une histoire, qu'une compilation hardie et irréligieuse de tout ce qu'ont dit les voyageurs."* *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout,* vol. iv. p. 182.

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* Dr. Johnson flew out into a great passion, and perhaps with reason, when any one talked of the Abbé Raynal's history. Gibbon has drawn no very enviable

Yet before the notice of those writers who have, more particularly written upon that country, be entered upon, it may be worth while to observe, not only that several of the authors *before* described make more or less mention of it—but that several, not at all previously noticed, are copious in their accounts; such as many whose works appear in the *Danish Asiatic Transactions;* while the labours of DAPPER, TIEFENTHALER, and VALENTYN* present the most copious

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* First of the transactions of DANISH Travellers and Missionaries, under the title of "*Acten der Dœnischen Mission en Ost-Indien.*" They were published at Halle in 1718, in 13 vols. 4to., and have been continued to the year 1805, (if not later) comprising sixty-one volumes. These Acts (says Pinkerton) are cited as authority by Anquetil-du-Perron. They have been abridged in the Latin and German languages. But, in the German language, let Dapper's "Asia, or a Description of the Empire of the Great Mogul, and of a large part of India," published at Amsterdam in 1672, in 2 folio volumes, receive a quiet place at the bottom row of folios in the library of the Linguist: and if the *graphic* Connoisseur have a small void for the oblong folio of Romain de Hooge, which represents—EVERY THING—connected with the East and West Indies, let this brilliant tome be found in his cabinet. TIEFENTHALER is a "clarum nomen" in the list of oriental travellers; but the safest and pleasantest advice respecting his work, will be to recommend "the young Man" to procure the French version of it, with the researches of Anquetil du Perron, and the map of Rennell, in 1785, 4to. 3 vols. A copy of this valuable performance may be obtained for 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* "The account of the Seikhs by Tieffenthaler is the most interesting we possess," says Pinkerton.

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picture of the Abbé himself. In a letter dated Lausanne, Sept. 30, 1783, he thus writes to Lord Sheffield: "Yesterday afternoon *I lay*, or at least sat, in state to receive visits, and at the same moment my room was filled with four different nations. The loudest of these nations was the single voice of the ABBE RAYNAL, who, like your friend, has chosen this place for the asylum of freedom and history. His conversation, which might be very agreeable, is intolerably loud, peremptory, and insolent; and you would imagine that he alone were the Monarch and legislator of the world." *Post. Works*, vol. v. p. 330.

and curious details. But coming more collectively to the notice of Hindoostan, and carrying with us, as a safe guide in all our journeyings, the incomparable Map of MAJOR RENNELL, first published (with an octavo volume of explanation, containing an account of the Ganges and Burrampooter rivers) in 1788, I am anxious to recommend the *Asiatic Researches*, together with the works of SIR WILLIAM JONES,* to those who are more solicitous of minute and curious

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I cannot dissemble my fondness for FRANC VALENTYN, although I am unable to read a single sentence in his work :—published in the Dutch language, in 1726, folio, in 8 volumes : but the plates are so curious and apparently faithful, as well as numerous—and the work being considered " scarce and little known," as well as " the best hitherto published, relative to India," I may venture to stimulate the curious to secure, as soon as possible, the fine old vellum-bound copy of it, which lies at Messrs. Payne and Foss, at the price of *7l. 7s.* I remember, after the capture of Java, by the gallant Colonel Gillespie, looking over many plates in this work, which represent the streets of the capital through which the gallant English army marched in their road to victory. My friend, Mr. Brunet, rightly calls these volumes " a very curious collection; but being written in a language of limited circulation, their contents cannot be generally appreciated." With the work of Valentyn, I am desirous of recommending two ancient volumes in the French language, which describe the adventures and discoveries of the Dutch in the East Indies, of that period—" avec le vrai portrait au vif des habitans—le tout par plusieurs figures illustré; par G. W. A. W. W." Amst. 1538, folio. A second volume, descriptive of Dutch enterprise, under Admirals J. Cornelius Nec, and Wilbrant de Warwic, appeared in 1609, folio. Just now, the present abode of a copy of either of these works escapes me.

* The *Asiatic Researches,* which owe their origin to the patronage of the celebrated Sir William Jones, and which were first published at Calcutta, have been reprinted in London in 14 quarto volumes. 1799—1821. The publication price is 25*s.* per volume. They are

details connected with our East India territories—while, in lieu of these elaborate performances, the publications of Buchanan, Malcolm, Hamilton, and Mill, can scarcely fail to gratify a very large class of readers.*

full of the most curious and valuable intelligence in every possible form, and on every possible subject. Need I dwell a moment on the recommendation of the works of Sir William Jones, in 8 quarto volumes, 1799—1801—reprinted in 12 octavo volumes? A scholar, a critic, philosopher, lawyer, and poet—where shall we find, in the works of the same man, greater demonstrations of pure and correct feeling, and cultivated and classical taste, than in the volumes here noticed and recommended?! The piety of Sir William Jones was not inferior to his learning. A thoroughly good, and great-minded man,—his caution, humility, and diffidence were equal to his learning and multifarious attainments; and there is a vigour and raciness in his translations of Persian Poetry, which give them the enchanting air of original productions. This great man may be said to have fallen a victim to the climate where he spent the latter portion of his life. He was prematurely cut off in his high career: but his grateful country numbers him among the most illustrious of her Worthies.

* Dr. Francis Buchanan's works, connected with India, do infinite credit to his memory. His *Journey through the Countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar,* Lond. 1807, 4to. 3 vols. is a most curious and instructive work. Those researches, of an ecclesiastical character, which distinguish the works of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, are too well known and appreciated to need being chronicled in this place. See the 1st. 2nd. and 16th volumes of the Quarterly Review. The works of Sir John Malcolm place him among the principal of statistical writers upon the East. His *History of Persia* belongs to a subsequent place; but his papers in the Asiatic Researches, his Sketch of the Sikhs, and, above all, his *Memoir of Central India,* (1823, 8vo. 2 vols.) are productions of decided and general utility. The latter received an elaborate investigation in the *Quarterly Review* of January, 1824. But of the most obvious utility and merit, are the labours of Mr. Hamilton. Who, that has relatives

Yet *portions* of this great territory have stimulated the curiosity, and called forth the spirit of enterprise, of some of the most ardent and scientific of travellers—and those of our own country. The Himmaleh or *Himmalaya* mountains—that vast and magnificent chain, which forms the northern boundary of Hindoostan, and is the immediate barrier between the kingdoms of Nepaul and Thibet—which, rising with its eternal snows, looks down even upon the proudest summits of the Andes—those stupendous heights have received the most delightful and satisfactory illustrations by *Messrs. Hardwicke, Webb, Raper, Colebrooke, Moorcroft*, and *Fraser*.* THIBET should seem

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in India, ("Alas, I feel I am *no actor* here!") can rest satisfied without the possession, not only of his *Gazetteer*, but of his *Geographical Description of Hindoostan*, in two quarto volumes, published at London, in 1820? Mr. James Mill, without having visited India, is nevertheless the author of a most spirited and popular *History of British India*, in two quarto—reprinted in 6 octavo volumes: obtainable in either shape, and at a moderate price.

* Consult the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. x. xi. and xii. and above all the very interesting Reviews of Works connected with these magnificent regions, in the xivth and xviith volumes of the *Quarterly Review*. Or, if these should not be at hand, let the work of *Mr. Murray's Asia*, be consulted; especially the whole of the first chapter of the 3d book in volume ii. The perusal is almost transporting. Does it from hence follow, that the *perpetual* height of snow, in the Himmalaya range, is 17,000 feet—and that the Mont Blanc of this range is 27,000 feet in altitude? Colonel Kirkpatrick, in his Nepaul, seems to have first imparted to the public a notion of the marvellous height of these mountains; although Turner, in his Thibet, had more than a casual glimpse of them. The Colonel's extatic feelings are thus described—" the summit of *Chandragiri* which commanded a sublime amphitheatre, successively exhibiting to the delighted view, the cities and numberless temples of the valley

hardly to stand in need of another historian, after the very admirable work of the late *Mr. Samuel Turner*; whose "*Account of an Embassy to the Court of Teshoo Lama,*" in that country, together with the Views of Lieutenant Davis, and the Mineralogical and Botanical Observations of Mr. Saunders—all put forth in one splendid quarto volume, in 1800—cannot fail of meeting the approbation of every qualified judge.* This performance is among the most perfect of those which relate to the northern parts of India.

NEPAUL has been brought before our eyes, as it were, by the labours of *Colonel Kirkpatrick* and *Dr.*

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below: the stupendous mountain of *Sheoopoori*; the still super-towering *Jibjibia*, clothed to its snow-capped peak with pendulous forests; and, finally, the GIGANTIC HIMMALEH, forming the majestic back-ground of this wonderful and sublime picture." Murray, vol. ii. p. 429. Mr. Murray himself is even hurried along by the force of such impassioned feelings. He mentions "the snowy pinnacles of the mighty Himmaleh: the almost unfathomable depth of the valley beneath, contrasted with the stupendous height of the mountains above, and the grandeur of their awful and cloud-capt boundary, producing an impression of sublimity amounting to terror." In Captain Hardwicke's tour, the two loftiest peaks in view, were those of *Gangoutri*, supposed to be the source of the Ganges, and *Jamautii*, that of the Jumna," p. 295.

Such are the regions in which the two mightiest rivers in Asia are supposed to have their sources; regions, still to be accurately and fully explored — notwithtsanding the unparalleled efforts of Mr. MOORCROFT, who has penetrated farther into the mountainous world of India, than any other European traveller. An outline of his truly instructive and interesting narrative may be found in the first number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.* But EVERY author, above mentioned, deserves equal praise; and, if achievements, such as *they* performed, were always the result of TERRITORIAL CONQUEST, who might not envy the CONQUERED the felicity of their lot?

Hamilton ; and the Hon. M. Elphinstone's CAUBUL is a work which places its author in the first rank of historians and travellers in the East. Luckily, the labours of these gentlemen are neither costly nor rare;* and most earnestly do I recommend them, especially the book of Mr. Elphinstone, to every library of any pretension to a Collection of Voyages and Travels.

PERSIA, according to Mr. Murray's arrangement, next claims the attention of the bibliographer. Leaving the discoveries of earlier travellers to be found in the collection of Aldus, put forth in 1543–5, under the title of *Viaggi fatti da Vinegia*,† I pass quickly by the performances of *Sherley* and *Herbert*; to make especial and honourable mention of that of CHARDIN; and recommending my readers not to let the amusing work of JONAS HANWAY* escape them, especially if

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* COL. FITZPATRICK's *Nepaul*, an elegant 4to. volume, published in 1811, with a map and other engravings, was elaborately, and on the whole dispassionately, reviewed in the vth volume of the *Quarterly Review*, p. 305—332. The account of the kingdom of *Caubul*, of the Hon. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, was published in 1815, in a handsome quarto volume—and republished in two octavo volumes. Elaborate and exceedingly interesting reviews of it appeared in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* of the same year. A work of such excellence stands in need of no commendation here.

† The narratives of Zeno, Barbaro, and Contarini were first published in the *Viaggi fatti da Vinetia, alla Tana, in Persia, in India, &c.* collected by Antonio Manutius, and published by Paul Manutius in the Aldine Office, in 1543, and again in 1545, in one 8vo. volume of 180 leaves. The second edition, which has only 163 leaves, is the better printed book, according to Renouard; vol. i. p. 225, 234. A copy of the first edition was sold for 1*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of Mr Bindley's Library; and for 3*l.* 7*s.* at that of Colonel Stanley's. ANTONY SHERLEY's Travels were first published in 1613, 4to. and they are reprinted in Purchas, and Mr. Murray has given a very interesting extract (vol. iii. p. 23,) from the original. Yet, nothing short of a clean-margined copy of the original impression, must satisfy the curious. It is obtainable for a sovereign. Sherley was the pro-

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tegé of the Earl of Essex: "whom he had made the pattern of his civil life;" and at whose advice he travelled into Persia. But consult the work last referred to (vol. iii. p. 29-52,) for the treasures which are yet *in MS.* relating to Persia, of which DON GARCIA DE SYLVA is the author; who lived in the reign of Philip III. The Travels of SIR THOMAS HERBERT were first published, in folio, in 1634, and afterwards in 1635, 1665, and 1667. They relate to Africa and Great Asia, as well as Persia. A copy of the first edition was sold for 1*l.* 10*s.* at Dr. Heath's sale. But all these are eclipsed by the labours of CHARDIN, "who devoted his life, as it were, to the knowledge of Persia,"—says Mr. Murray. I will be free to add, that for intrinsic merit and fidelity of narrative, Chardin has been exceeded by NO subsequent traveller. His travels first appeared in a folio volume of *1686*; containing only his journey from Paris to Ispahan: then came out his account of Persia, in 3 quarto, or ten duodecimo volumes, at Amsterdam, in 1711: but, as before observed, (see p. 408) the Amsterdam edition of 1735, is the most popular one.

* Perhaps this is not the most proper place for the mention of Hanway's Travels; but as there is very much in them relating to Persia, the reader may as well know that the work appeared in 1753, in four quarto volumes, and that in Mr. Murray's Collection (vol. i. p. 355) some amusing particulars from them are extracted. At Balfrush, "finding his beard grown to a most inconvenient length, Hanway, with great difficulty, procured a barber; but that operator learning, in the midst of the process, that he was a Christian, uttered a cry of horror, and ran away; and Hanway was obliged to push on with his half-shaven beard!" He was, at the time, very critically situated. The work of Hanway contains a great number of maps, and some very pretty vignettes and plates, of which several were designed by WALE; a name dear to the lovers of fine art, from his happy performances in Sir John Hawkins's edition of Walton's Angler. A copy of this work was sold for 2*l.* 19*s.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. It may, however, be obtained at a less price.

obtainable at a moderate sum, I may venture to conclude the list of publications, relating to this most interesting country, with the strong recommendation of the more recent, and more intrinsically valuable, works of Morier, Malcolm, Ouseley, and Sir Robert Kerr Porter. The subjoined note affords a brief outline of the editions of the labours of these distinguished travellers.*

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* I have only to subjoin the titles and dates of the works of the above four eminent travellers: MORIER, James, *Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople, in the year* 1808-9. Lond. 1812. 4to. Second Journey; 1810-16. Lond. 1818, 4to. For reviews of these works, consult the volumes of the *Edinburgh and Quarterly*. MALCOLM, Sir John: *History of Persia, from the earliest ages to the present times. Lond.* 1816, 4to. 2 vols. See an excellent criticism on this valuable work in the xvth. vol. of *Quarterly Review*. The copies on large paper were published at 12*l*. 12*s*. OUSELEY, Sir William: *Travels in Various Countries of the East, particularly Persia,* Lond. 1819, 4to. I understand that the two latter travellers possess fine collections of Persian and Sanscrit MSS. The supplemental pages of the *Bibliographical Decameron,* vol. iii. will prove that some of Sir John Malcolm's treasures, of this description, are of no ordinary beauty; but whether Sir *William* Ouseley's treasures may, or may not, compete with those of Sir *Gore* Ouseley, as detailed in the 4th volume of the late Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books,* I cannot take upon me to pronounce. What can there be more beautiful, in all respects, than a highly embellished PERSIAN MS. ?! I have seen and examined many, of full three-centuries growth, which had the effect of magic while turning over the silken and diverse tinted leaves, powdered with golden stars, and irradiated with colours of pink, and blue, and green, as vivid and unsullied as if, at *that* moment, they had left the pencil of the illuminator!

The travels of Sir ROBERT KERR PORTER, were published in two quarto volumes, in 1822; embellished with a number of very spirited and singular plates — and containing some interesting particulars

Where next shall we turn our eyes, and direct our steps, in this ancient, and, as it were, consecrated quarter of the globe? And how comes it to pass, that I have allowed my "young" reader thus far to travel, without putting into his hands those safe, and almost indispensable guides; afforded by the Charts of D'ANVILLE and RENNELL: names, that do not less honour to the important study of geography, than to the

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relating to Ancient Babylon. These travels include accounts also of *Georgia, Armenia, &c.*; and were performed during the years, 1817, 18, 19, 20. The plates relate to portraits, costume, and antiquities, and are not fewer than seventy-five in number. The narrative is executed in a pleasing and lively style; and these volumes form, on the whole, a valuable addition to our stock of knowledge of the countries described.

* The geographical labours of the illustrious D'Anville, are minutely and temptingly detailed by Brunet, vol. i. p. 76. His *Eclaircissemens Géographiques sur la carte de l'Inde*, 1753, 4to. and *Antiquités Géographiques de l'Inde et de plusieurs autres contrées de la haute Asie*, 1775, 4to. are among his chief works connected with the present department of our researches.† If the labours of Major Rennell are less general than those of D'Anville, they are, nevertheless, highly meritorious on the score of scrupulous accuracy. Here I have only to mention his *Bengal Atlas*, 1781, folio: *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan, with an Introduction*, Lond, 1783; 1788: reprinted again and again—but to the later editions there is a Supplementary Map, containing the new geography of the Peninsula of India, with an explanatory memoir. *The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained*, with eleven maps, 1808, 4to. now very scarce—and, equal to either, his masterly elucidations of *The Retreat of the Ten Thousand*; and his *Topography of the Troad*: works, that, in their way, have never been surpassed.

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† Brunet tells us that Mons. Demanne, the heir of D'Anville, is printing, at the royal press, a COMPLETE EDITION of the works of this celebrated writer, which will comprehend six volumes in 4to. with an Atlas folio. When finished, it is certain that the publications in a separate form, will lose their value." *Manual du Libraire*, vol. i. p. 77.

countries to which they belong. We will now linger a little in the *western* parts of Asia, and notice the principal works relating to the HOLY LAND, and to TURKEY—the latter, as well in Europe as in Asia. Let *Breydenbach* lead the way;* and the hundred little curious and fugitive works, as mere guides or manuals, which were put into the hands of pilgrims, chiefly from Venice, who were filled with a holy ardour to visit the shrine of the Messiah.† I know more than *one* friend who covets these precious *morsels* of black-letter rarity, with an ardour and insatiableness that promise never to be satisfied. Happy state of excitation! Next to Breydenbach, we may consider our SANDYS* as one of the principal travellers into these sacred quarters. His folio, first put forth in 1615, is yet a "crack-article" with the knowing; especially if it be upon large paper, and the impressions are brilliant and unsoiled.

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* Breydenbach may, if he pleases, "lead the way;" and luckily this way is rendered very easy and practicable to myself, by the ample notices of the earlier editions of his work in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iii. p. 216; iv. 459; vi. 87: *Bibliographical Tour,* vol. iii. p. 526. To Breydenbach, add the *Peregrination de Nicolas Huen*; Bibl. Spencer. vol. vi. 214. Pinkerton is twice erroneous in his earlier editions of Breydenbach, vol. xvii. p. 134; but is, in other respects, copious and instructive about the early voyages to the HOLY LAND. Let the curious, from this catalogue, get possession of the works of *Doubdan,* 1661, 4to. and *Eugene Roger,* 1664, 4to.—both, with very pretty plates.

† As to "the hundred little curious and fugitive works," connected with a Voyage to Jerusalem, many will be found in our own tongue, printed even by W. de Worde and Pynson. Consult the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 325: *Retrospective Review,* vol. ii, part ii. p. 324. But a singular gem of this kind, printed by W. de Worde, probably in the XVth century, is about to be presented to the Roxburghe Club by my friend Mr. Henry Freeling, being a transcript from a unique copy, in a most beautiful state of preservation, in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh. I am half tempted to extract a very droll passage—but it must not be. Of modern times, read the *Itineraire de Paris à Jerusalem,* Paris, 1812, 8vo. 2 vols. of the Marquis de Chateaubriand, in which the measurement of the Temple of Jerusalem, by D'Anville, (1747, 8vo.) is incorporated. Nor should the work of the Abbate Mariti (translated into English in 1791, 8vo. 3 vol.) containing accounts of *Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine,* published at Turin, 1769, 5 vols. be overlooked.

In approaching *Turkey in Asia*, I have only to recommend---to the rich—the three noble volumes of POCOCKE,† the embellished tomes of WOOD, as well as the classical production of CHANDLER; the incidental notices of Clarke, Kinneir, and Burckhardt, with the partial works of Motraye, Russell, Volney, and Chateaubriand.* The comparatively poor Stu-

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* SANDYS is still a favourite, and with justice. I cannot pretend to enumerate all the reimpressions of his folio volume, but I have seen copies of the first and second on LARGE PAPER. In any shape, copies are reasonable. The plates, taken for the greater part, (says Mr. Chalmers, in his *Biogr. Dict.* vol. xxvii. p. 140) from the voyage of Zuallardo, Rome, 1587, 4to. are pleasing enough. Mr. Triphook once shewed me a lovely copy of the second edition of Sandys (in which the plates *first*, I believe, appeared) bound in Venetian morocco by C Lewis, marked at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* My friend Mr. Markland possesses a curious copy of the edition of 1637, with a ms. copy of verses by the author—for Sandys was also a poet. Consult Dr. Bliss's edition of the *Athen. Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 97 : for a rich repast of bibliographical intelligence hereupon. Mr. Chalmers, with justice, refers to the *Censura Litteraria*, vol. vi. p. 132.

† "*A Description of the East, and of some other Countries.*" Lond. 1743, folio, 3 vols.: reprinted in Pinkerton's collection. But who would not prefer the primitive and embellished folio? These are noble tomes; and the author rises in estimation more and more every day. He is facilè princeps—in his department. Antiquities and Science are the leading features of his work. Although Dr. Heath's copy of this work produced the sum of 16*l.* 10*s.*, I can ensure the Collector a "very neat" copy at three-fourths of that price.

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* WOOD's *Ruins of Palmyra*, 1753, folio, with fifty-seven plates, and of *Baalbek, anciently called Heliopolis*, 1757, folio, with forty-six plates, are works of pure art; and impart *now* an additional interest from the curiosity lately excited towards the architecture of the ancient world. Each volume is obtainable for about 4*l.* 4*s.* Chandler's *Travels in Greece and in Asia Minor*, were printed in two handsome quarto volumes at Oxford in 1774-6; of which only 250 copies were struck off. They have been recently reprinted in the same form. Besides Mr. Kinneir's *Journey through Asia Minor*, &c. 1818, 8vo. there is a valuable work (reviewed in the *Quarterly*, vol. ix. p. 57,) called his *Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire*, Lond. 1813, 4to., which should have found a place at p. 418, ante. The illustrious name of BURCKHARDT will occupy us more particularly under Africa; but let his admirable *Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai* grace the shelf of every professed Collection of Voyages and Travels. A copy in fair calf binding is worth 2*l.* 10*s.* De La Motraye's *Voyage en Europe, Asie, et Afrique*, &c. à la Haye, 1727, folio, 3 vols. may be worth hard upon 3*l.* 3*s.*: if the binding be elegant, and the impressions of the plates good. Some of these plates are by the burin of *Hogarth*, which is never failed to be mentioned: Motraye was engaged twenty six years on these travels; and his account of the interior of a Great Man's harem (vol. i. p. 337) is singular enough. I mention this, because the plate, by Hogarth, is one of the prettiest and most prepossessing: and there is a very pleasing one, by the same hand, of a dance of Turkish women at p. 176, of the same volume. The author disclaims elegance, but confidently relies on his sincerity and impartiality. The third volume, dedicated to the famous Lord Chesterfield, is in French and English; and there are no picturesque plates in it—it being filled with maps. Mr. Payne marks a neat copy at 2*l.* 2*s.*

And here, might I not introduce a notice of the *Voyages à Constantinople, à l'Asie, Palestine, &c.* of the CHEVALIER D'AREVIEUX, Paris, 1735, 12mo. 6 vols., of which Pinkerton's account, vol. xvii. page 129, is so warmly encomiastic? This little tempting book of travels is so rare as to have escaped Brunet. RUSSELL's *Natural History of* dent and Collector will satisfy himself with Sandys,

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Aleppo; 1756, 4to.: republished in 1794, 4to. by his brother, Dr. Patrick Russell. " This is not only the best description of Aleppo, but one of the most complete pictures of Eastern manners extant"— says Pinkerton. A good copy of the second and best edition, bound, is worth 3*l.* 3*s.* The latter author's account of the plague at Aleppo, was published in 4to., 1791: and may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.* These works have been honoured by several versions. Volney's *Voyage en Syrie et en Egypt,* 1783. 8vo. 2 vols. of which the best edition (according to Barbier, vol. iv. p. 389) is that of 1799 (l'an VII.) augmented and enriched in several respects. I recommend the reader to peruse Barbier's account (*Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout,* ibid) of the respective merits of Volney, Maillet, and Savary. Chateaubriand's work has been before mentioned; see page 420.

For an account of Dr. Clarke's Travels in Syria and Asia, see p. 360, ante. MAUNDRELL'S *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter,* first printed in 1697, 8vo. has been not only several times reprinted—and very recently—in octavo, but will be found in the Xth volume, p. 305, of Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages. The *crack* edition of the octavo, is that of 1721, " companion meet," for the Mandeville of 1725. A fine copy of it may be worth 1*l.* 5*s.*: although that in the Stanley collection produced 3*l.* 10*s.* It is doubtless a most curious and interesting book.

Yet—must NO mention be made of *Voyages up the* LEVANT, including *Constantinople, Syria, Phœnicia,* and such like interesting spots? Yes: some little I shall dilate, rather than digress, thereupon. If it be only for the sake of the work of LEBRUN, something should be said on this subject; and yet, although in the richly stored library of my friend the Rev. Henry Drury, at Harrow, I have turned over the leaves of one of the finest copies in the world — in French red morocco binding, with the royal arms stamped " all propper"— and although the copy possessed by his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Heath, is described to be the " finest copy possible, in white calf, gilt leaves"—both upon LARGE PAPER—yet, be it quietly known, that I cannot find it in my heart to panegyrise this work, on the score of ART—which is its usual attraction. The plates are generally black, coarse, ill designed, worse executed, and some of them of the most frightfully sprawling dimensions. The work is in three or four

Clarke, and Volney. For Turkey generally, the excellent work of D'OHSSON must not be omitted.*

I push on towards *Arabia;* and here the work of NIEBUHR may suffice—a work undoubtedly of the highest authority of its kind.† Darting across burning sands and waterless deserts, I proceed to the notice

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folio volumes—and was published at Paris in 1714, &c. Of more modest, and more satisfactory pretensions, is the *Voyage au Levant, par* TOURNEFORT, Paris, 1717, 4to. three vols.: reprinted often, and translated into our own tongue. Tournefort can never be out of date. But how came even a fine morocco copy of him to sell for the *astounding* price of *6l. 6s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library? I speak of the Paris edition of 1717. An ordinary copy is not worth more than 1*l.* 10*s.* The gigantic undertaking, by Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, relating to CONSTANTINOPLE, is at length completed. This work consists of two folio volumes, of the largest dimensions, containing fifty-two line engravings, from the drawings of M. Molling, draftsman and architect to the Sultana *Hadidgé,* sister of the Sultan Selim III. The price of the ordinary copies, is 84*l.*: of copies, with proof impressions, 126*l.* Thus, this work is sure to find its way among IMPERIAL Collectors! I saw the drawings from which the plates are taken, when I was at Paris in 1819. They are minute and elaborate; and give (as I learn) a very faithful idea of the clearness of that enchanting atmosphere, and of the characters of the buildings and the people.

* *Tableau Général de l'Empire Othoman, par* MOURADJA D'OHSSON, 3 vols. folio, *with coloured plates.* The plates are beautifully executed, and the testimony of Burckhardt to the valuable and interesting information this work contains, should alone secure it a place in every well chosen library.

† The work of NIEBUHR has been long and justly considered as perfectly classical of its kind. We know more of Arabia in the pages of this performance, (of which the style is not less pure than the intelligence is correct) than perhaps in those of any other individual performance. Niebuhr was deputed on his mission by the Danish Government in 1762. Mr. Murray's analysis of it (vol. iii. p. 187) will be read with no inconsiderable interest. His work was

of *Eastern India, China,* and *Japan:* territories, of enormous extent, of marvellous varieties of character and climate, and rendered comparatively familiar to him, who has never crossed the Equator, by the admirable publications of SYMES, BARROW, STAUNTON, and various French anonymous publications, together with those of DUHALDE, GROSIER, DE GUIGNES, SONNERAT, KAEMPFER, and CHARLEVOIX.* But not a little

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first published in the Danish language at Copenhagen in 1772, 4to.: in the following year in French, at the same place; but the best edition is that, in French, which was published at Amsterdam in 1776-80, 4to. 3 vols.; including the questions of Michaelis, published in 1774. A good copy is worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*: although that in Dr. Heath's library was sold for 6*l.* 6*s.* Brunet says that there are copies on large paper, which are not finer than the ordinary size: but of such copies, struck off on fine *Dutch* paper, the same conclusion cannot be drawn. These latter are also very rare. I find none in the catalogues of our richer libraries.

* Major Symes' account of his *Embassy to Ava* in 1795, appeared in 1800, 4to—(reprinted in 3 volumes 8vo.) and is a work of such established reputation, that those who are desirous of obtaining a copy of it, in goodly calf binding, will not scruple to give 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the same; and if they aspire to a LARGE PAPER of that, and of Mr. Turner's *Tibet,* they may have both volumes, in extra binding, for 7*l.* 7*s.* in the richly furnished repository of Messrs. Payne and Foss. Mr. Murray has, as usual, given us some very palatable *marrow,* in his extract from Symes's Ava. I come now, in chronological order, to notice the personal, as well as the written, labours of Mr. BARROW. Such labours are too well known, and too highly and generally appreciated, to stand in need of my humble commendation. The name of this gentleman will always secure, to the work to which it is affixed, an immediate and extensive sale: but if report, or rather common fame, speak true, there ARE labours, from the same pen, to which the name of its director is *not* affixed, that can scarcely be too much extolled and too widely disseminated. The reader, of course, anticipates the mention of the notices of various travels, by Mr. Barrow, in the *Quarterly Review:* notices, which, whenever

imperfect would be our stock of Voyages and Travels relating to China, if the valuable works of NIEUHOFF

reperused, cannot fail to bring increased pleasure and instruction. They are the productions of an *experienced* head.† The Reviewer is at once a traveller and a critic. *Si sic omnia!* But to the present point. Mr. Barrow's works, in respect to China, comprise one volume of *Travels*, &c. 1804, 4to.; and a *Voyage to Cochin China*, 1807, 4to. each volume being about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and each, I believe, reprinted in octavo. More elaborate titles are not necessary, as the works are in the recollection of most readers.

Sir George Staunton's account of the *Embassy of the Earl of Macartney to the Emperor of China* was published, with every advantage of press work and embellishment, (the plates being executed from the drawings of the late able William Alexander) in 1797, 4to. 2 vols.; with a folio volume of engravings. Few works were more anxiously expected by the public; and few, I will be free to maintain, ever yet gave greater satisfaction to readers. It is reprinted in octavo. The more recent works connected with *Lord Amherst's Embassy* to the same quarter, and the delightful book of Capt. Hall relating to Loo-Choo (for which see the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xviii. p. 308,) need only be mentioned to secure general respect. At the head of the FRENCH SCHOOL, of Travellers into, and writers upon, China, let the *Description Géographique historique, chronologique*, &c. of DU HALDE be unhesitatingly placed. In regard to the geography of China, it is the best work extant. It was published at Paris in 1735, in 4 volumes, folio; and republished at the Hague in 1736, 4to.: but the Dutch edition does not contain the plates; and you and VAN BRAAM, (Dutchmen, possessing all the fearless intrepidity of character of their countrymen) as

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† Among the reviews of Voyages and Travels, of which Mr. Barrow is the reputed author, read that of the account of *Pitcairn's Island*, incorporated in the notice of Captain Porter's Cruize in the Pacific Ocean. It concludes thus: "We have only to add, that Pitcairn's Island seems to be so fortified by nature, as to oppose an invincible barrier to an invading enemy; there is no spot apparently where a boat can land with safety, and, perhaps not more than one where it can land at all: an everlasting swell of the ocean rolls in on every side, and breaks into foam against its rocky and iron-bound shores. O HAPPY PEOPLE! happy in your sequestered state! and doubly happy to have escaped a visit from Captain Porter of the United States frigate, Essex. May no civilised barbarian lay waste your peaceful abodes; no hoary proficient in sensuality rob you of that innocence and simplicity which it is peculiarly your present lot to enjoy." Vol. xiii. page 383.

must add to it D'Anville's new Atlas of China, 1737, folio, with forty-two maps—or, better still, the fourteen plates and fifty maps separately published from the Paris edition. A good copy of this Hague impression, with such an adjunct, may be worth 5*l.* 5*s.*: but of the French, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Whoever wishes to peruse a little bibliographical gossip about the Abbé Grosier, and his new edition of the Jesuit Father MAILLA's *Histoire Générale de la Chine* (traduite du Tong-Kien-Kangmor) may consult the *Bibliogr. Antiq. and Picturesq. Tour*, vol, ii. p. 320-321. This extraordinary performance consists of not fewer than thirteen quarto volumes, put forth between the years 1777-85, of which the last volume is by the Abbé himself, and which was published in English in 1787, in two octavo volumes. A new edition of the whole, much augmented, was published in 1818, in 7 octavo volumes. DE GUIGNES's *Voyage à Pékin, Manille, et L'Isle de France*, was printed at Paris, in three octavo volumes, with an Atlas folio of six maps and fifty-nine plates, in 1809. "This account is curious; and frequently in opposition to that of Lord Macartney's," says Brunet. With the travels of De Guignes, is associated the *Dictionnaire François-Latin et Chinois*, published in a magnificent folio volume at Paris in 1813; and composed from a Chinese Latin Dictionary of Basil de Glemona, of which the MS. is in the Royal Library at Paris. This Dictionary is worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* SONNERAT's *Voyages aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine*, 1774-81, was published in 1782, 4to. two vols.: for a good copy of which I find Messrs. Arch giving 6*l.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. The work contains (according to Pinkerton) 140 plates, and two maps. For the beauty of the plates, this edition is necessarily preferable to that of 1806. Copies of the first edition on LARGE PAPER (and Dutch paper, into the bargain) are rare and precious. One of this sort was purchased by the late Mr. North, at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library, for 21*l.*

A word only about JAPAN. He who possesses Scheuchzer's translation, from the high Dutch, of the famous book of KAEMPFER, published in two folio volumes, 1728, (the best edition, containing a second Appendix) has a work "which (according to Pinkerton) continues to the present day the best account of Japan." A copy of it is they appear in certain French versions,* were not to have a conspicuous place therein.

Such are the principal writers of the countries here alluded to; and yet, on a retrospect of the few last pages, I cannot but be sensible both of omissions and of imperfect details. Considering the immense kingdoms which Asia contains, and its long and intimate connection with Europe, through Persia, by land, and by water across the Indian Ocean, — I am free to confess, that these pages might have been filled with a greater variety of information; but the nature of this work necessarily forbade such an extended account. The lover, however, of *Rarities*, in this department of bibliography, shall not be driven to despair by the *entire* omission of all notices of curious and uncommon voyages; and possessing himself of DALRYMPLE'S

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worth *4l. 4s.* Consult Brunet for the French version of 1729. Charlevoix's *Histoire du Japon,* was published in 1736, 4to. 3 vols. and in 6 vols. 12mo. but the more methodised edition seems to be that of 1754, 12mo. in the same number of volumes.

* Nieuhoff's work appeared in Dutch and in French the same year, 1665, folio. But the addition of some pretty vignettes, and other cuts, to say nothing of the facility of the language, give the French version a decided superiority. The narrative, or text, is at once faithful, perspicuous, and interesting. The Dutch Embassy to China, of which *Van Braam Houckgeest* is the author of the details, and of which the first volume, in 4to. (reprinted in two volumes 8vo.) was published by Moreau de Saint-Méry, at Philadelphia, in 1797, is a work, as far as it goes, replete with the most minute and accurate intelligence. The translation, executed under the eye of Houckgeest himself, is all that it can be wished to be, and M. de St. Méry's notes are at once apposite and intelligent. Boucher de la Richarderie, in his *Bibl. des Voyages, tom.* v. p. 285-8, has given a very sensible and *inviting* précis of this precious work. But why is it not continued and concluded ?

Collection of those in the South Seas, let him disport himself with LITHGOW, LABOULAYE DE GOUX, STOKOVE, MONCONYS, NAVARETTI, and sundry *Voyages of the Jesuits*.* And, if the enterprising traveller

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* Dalrymple is a great name, in many respects; and the *Historical Collection of Voyages and Discoveries in the Southern Pacific Ocean*, 1770, 4to. 2 vols. (worth at any rate a sovereign a volume) may be considered among the very best works to which that name is attached. AlexanderDalrymple was eminently distinguished as an hydrographer; and obtained the honourable post of hydrographer to the Admiralty and to the East India Company. Look at Watt's *Bibl. Britannica*, col. 281, for an almost countless list of his publications. His library (sold in 1809, by King and Lochee, was powerfully rich in Voyages and Travels. I remember him at the sale of Isaac Reed's library, in 1807. His yellow antiquarian chariot seemed to be immoveably fixed in the street, just opposite the entrance door of the long passage leading to the sale room of Messrs. King and Lochée, in King street, Covent Garden; and towards the bottom of the table, in the sale room, Mr. Dalrymple used to sit :—a cane in his hand, his hat always upon his head, a thin, slightly twisted queue, and silvery hairs that hardly shaded his temples. .. His biddings were usually silent—accompanied by the elevation and fall of his cane, or by an abrupt nod of the head..... But this is *Biography* and not BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I spring, therefore, upon "*the Rare Adventures and painful Peregrinations of* LITHGOW—*from Scotland, to the most famous kingdoms in Europe, Asia, and Africa*." published in 1611, 4to. and republished in 1770, 8vo. There is also a 4to. reprint of 1645. I was going to say that Lithgow's book was as common as a penny-roll; and so it may be: but a copy of the first edition *uncut*, and upon LARGE PAPER (O che boccone!) such as Mr. Evans sold at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library, for, between 30 and 40 guineas, is rarer than an unspotted turquois of an inch in circumference. "*Les Voyages et Observations du* SIEUR LABOULAYE DE GOUX, *gentilhomme Angevin*, Paris, 1657, 4to. are acknowledged to be singularly exact and faithful; especially in the religions of India and Persia. A similar character (according to Pinkerton) attaches to the "*Voyage d'Italie et du Levant, of Messrs. Fermanel Baudouin, de Launay, et Stokove*;" &c. 1665, 4to. Eight hundred pages of Observations, "disfigured by much injudicious eruhave it in contemplation to return to his native country, from the farthest eastern isles of *Borneo, New Guinea,* and *New Holland,* he will find, in the subjoined note, a few books which will help to delight

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dition," (says Pinkerton) were published upon this voyage, at Rouen, 1668, 4to. The Sieur POULLET'S "*Nouvelles Relations du Levant,*" &c. Paris. 1668, 12mo. 2 vols. is a scarce work, and contains an excellent account, for the time it was published, of the Turkish Empire in Asia, as well as of Georgia and Persia. The accuracy of Poullet was established by the confirmation of Chardin.

The VOYAGES OF THE JESUITS are innumerable. Of all religious zealots, they were at once the most accomplished and indefatigable, and I think it must be granted, (putting the desperately foolish main object of their *religion* out of the question) that the fruits of their discoveries have been highly amusing and instructive. Setting apart the "*Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses,*" let us only pause, and ponder on the fact—that, they have given two quarto tomes to the world, of their *Voyage de Siam,* alone—(1668, 4to. 2 vols.) and that not less than three pounds were paid for these Jesuitical volumes, at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. And whoever chances to alight upon Father Ricci, Chinese Narratives, 1617, 4to. republished under the title of "*Voyage des PP. Jesuites en Chine,*" 1617, 8vo. will see how dexterously and efficiently the several objects of the traveller's undertaking were accomplished. Mr. Pinkerton strikes a high note in praise thereof: vol. xvii. p. 149: and I request the curious to peruse the half dozen pages of an account of similar voyages which follow in Pinkerton. Further, I entreat Mr. D'Israeli, who is just now so wrapt up in the perusal of a description of the East, by a living Jesuit, of the name of the ABBE DUBOIS,* (a description, which he considers as most curious and instructive) to give us, in some future edition of his "CURIOSITIES," old or new—a compressed account—a distillation or extraction—of the pith, juice, marrow, and muscles, of these said Jesuitical voyages.

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* About four or five years ago, the Abbé Dubois published a quarto volume relative to the present *state, manners,* and *religion of the Hindoos.* It has been recently followed by an octavo volume upon the *Establishment of Christianity in India*—or, rather, upon the utter hopelessness of its successful establishment. Both books are very curious. Messrs. Longman and Co. are the publishers.

him in his passage homewards. The name of FLINDERS is as inseparably, as it is gloriously, connected with that of Australasia, or *New Holland.**

Or, should the same traveller wish to return homewards by land, through Turkey, Italy, and Germany, he will find a host of mute, but not of ineloquent companions, pointed out for his choice, in the bibliographical lists of Pinkerton and Brunet.† The contents of a few of these are briefly detailed by Boucher de la Richarderie. I cannot help however, here, particularising Fynes Moryson: a gossipping, but veracious and ins-

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* Stopping one moment to recommend the curious, and *still* interesting account of CEYLON, in the pages of old Robert Knox, Lond. 1681, folio, with cuts, (1*l.* 10*s.*) and the latest accounts extant of the same Country, published in 1807, in 2 vols. 4to. by the *Rev. J. Cordiner,* (for a critique on which, or rather for an excellent account of the leading features connected with Ceylon, consult the *Quarterly Review,* vol. xiv. p. 2 —38,) and not to forget Dr. Davy's valuable account of the same country, in 1822, 4to. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* I come, at once, to the important publication, relating to *New Holland,* by CAPTAIN MATTHEW FLINDERS, under the title of "*A Voyage to Terra Australis, undertaken for the purpose of completing the Discovery of that vast Country, and prosecuted in the Years* 1801, 2, and 3, *in his Majesty's ship the Investigator;* — *and subsequently in the armed vessel Porpoise, and Cumberland Schooner,*" &c. Lond. 1814, 4to. two vols. with an Atlas of plates. The text, in two large quarto volumes, is enriched with several sea views; and the Atlas volume contains twenty very large charts and head lands, most accurately laid down by Captain Flinders, with references to the descriptions and tables of longitude in the books. This Atlas volume also contains ten large plates, representing the forms of rare and non-descript plants, found by Mr. Brown, formerly librarian to Sir Joseph Banks and now Secretary to the Linnean Society.‡ The intrinsic worth of these truly scientific volumes must not be measured by their pecuniary value; for I have known a well bound copy, in calf, sell for only 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

† Among the more curious works upon TURKEY, "*Les Navigations, Peregrinations, et Voyages de Nicolas Nicolay,*" must not be

‡ The voyage of Captain Flinders was attended by singular circumstances. The

forgotten. It was first published at Antwerp, in 1576, 4to. and I find Mr. Roger Wilbraham (particularly distinguished for his *tact* in books of *this* class, as well indeed as in almost every other) giving 4*l.* 16*s.* for a copy, bound in russia, at the sale of the Stanley library. Another copy of the work, printed the following year, was purchased by Mr. Triphook, for 4*l.* 5*s.* It was translated into the Italian language, and published at Venice, in 1580, folio; of which a fine copy, in blue morocco binding, is in the Althorp library. The figures, with which this volume is plentifully enriched, are engraved on wood, and considered to be from the designs of Titian: but I should rather say, from those of one of his pupils. The group, however, at page 154, is not unworthy of the hand of the master. The four figures of different Religious orders are very curious, and in part horrifying. And here, ere I quit Turkey, let me strongly recommend *Rycaut's* improved edition of *Knolles's History of the Turks*, Lond. 1687, folio, 3 vols.: of which a copy was sold at Dr. Heath's sale for 6*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street revels in the possession of the La-

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Investigator, from the Commander's perpetual perseverance in his dangerous pursuits, for such a length of time, became unfit for further service; but rather than leave his survey unfinished, Captain Flinders put himself on board a small vessel at Port Jackson, called the *Porpoise*, attended by the *Cumberland* sloop, to pursue his Discoveries; but the Porpoise was unfortunately soon after cast away on a coral reef. He then betook himself to the Cumberland sloop, where, after surveying Torres' Straits, he sailed for the Mauritius, not then knowing that France was at war with England. There, to the disgrace of the then French Government, *he was kept a prisoner for six years and a half:* though all other nations, whether in war or peace, constantly favour navigators, engaged in Geographical Discoveries.

It is indeed true, that France, at that time, was governed by Buonaparte, who would attend to no application from our Government. He *did*, however, attend to an application of that patron of all science, Sir Joseph Banks, and replied, "he could refuse him nothing,"—but he did not keep his word. It would have been a happy instance of rare retribution, if Captain Flinders had lived, to have seen this little savage himself a prisoner in one of our Islands. His orphan family have had that pleasure, some small satisfaction, for the losses they have sustained, by their father's long imprisonment, and the consequent injury his circumstances sustained.

tructive old gentleman, in his way.* And yet, how interminable is human knowledge, even confined to one

moignon copy, in blue morocco. What fierce looking fellows, do the PORTRAITS make the originals to have been!†

* "Gossipping" as he is, there are other qualities which endear FYNES MORYSON to the dispassionate and moral reader. His delicacy and purity are equal to his love of truth; and if subjects, or objects, are sometimes painted "to the life," it is rather from a desire to hold up vice to horror, than to enflame the passions by aggravating minuteness of colouring. But Moryson shall here speak a little for himself. His work was first written in the Latin, and then translated by him into English. It contains "*Ten years travell through the Twelue Dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Dennmarke, Poland, Italy, Turky, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland,*" and was published, in rather an unseemly folio volume, in 1617: in which volume, the account of Ireland alone, up to the year 1613, contains not fewer than 300 pages.

In this account, I consider the description of the character and person of LORD MOUNTJOY, (part ii. p. 45-8) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as among the most minutely curious and highly interesting specimens of its kind extant. It is a piece of *Gerard Dow* finishing, in its way: by which I wish it to be inferred, that its brilliancy is equal to its elaboration. "The *Opinions and Proverbal Speeches of Nations,*" in chap. 3. Book I. Part iii. is a very curious chapter. Premising, that I am indebted for my knowledge of this work to a hint thrown out by my friend Mr. Francis Palgrave, to register it among the more valuable books of travels — and to the opportunity afforded by a copy of it at Althorp, belonging to the late Daines Barrington, and tolerably well scored and marked by the pen of that able antiquary—I send the reader to the subjoined note‡ for a more remote portion of the globe! . . . The preceding pages had been hardly completed for press, when acci-

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† When speaking of the Portraits of the Ottoman Emperors, I must not omit the notice of the very superb work, published a few years since, by Mr. John Young, entitled: "*A Series of Portraits of the Emperors of Turkey, from the foundation of the Monarchy to the year* 1815, *engraved from Pictures painted at Constantinople, commenced under the auspices of Selim III., and completed by command of Sultan Mahmoud II.; with a biographical account of each of the Emperors.*"

‡ I will first give a notion of Moryson's sketches of foreign parts. When at DRESDEN, he thus narrates: "The horses are all of foreign countries, for there is

intimate acquaintance with its contents, and, as I trust, for a justification of my own partiality towards it. Yet, a word about its price.

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another stable for Dutch horses, and among these chief horses, one named *Michael Schatz* (that is, *Michael the Treasure*) was said to be of wonderful swiftness. Before each horses' nose was a glasse window, with a curtain of green cloth to be drawn at pleasure. Each horse was covered with a red mantle. The rack was of iron: the manger of copper: at the buttock of each horse was a pillar of wood, which had a brazen shield, where, by the turning of a pipe, he was watered: and in this pillar was a cupboard to lay up the horse's combe and like necessaries, and above the back of each horse hung his bridle and saddle, so as the horses might as it were in a moment be furnished." Germany, part i. p. 10.

At Friburg, he says, "The Citizens live of these Mines, and grow rich thereby, whereof the Elector hath his proper part, and useth to buy the parts of the Citizens. The workmen use burning lamps under the earth both day or night, and use to work as well by night as by day: and they report, that coming near the purest veins of silver, they are often troubled with evil spirits." Part i. p. 11.

And when at Prague, he gives the following facetious anecdote:—"I did here eat English oysters pickled, and a young Bohemian coming in by chance, and tasting them, but not knowing the price, desired the Merchant to give him a dish at his charge, which contained some twenty oysters—and finding them very savoury, he called for *five* dishes, one after another, for which the Merchant demanded and had of him *five dollars*: the dearness no less displeasing his mind than the meat had pleased his palate." Part i. p. 15.

But the most interesting to an Englishman, is what he observes respecting the character of our countrymen towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth:—"And give me leave to hold this paradox, or opinion, against that of the common sort; that the English were never more idle, never more ignorant in manuall arts, never more factious in following the parties of Princes or their Landlords, never more base (as I may say) trencher slaves, than in *that* age wherein great men kept open houses for all commers and goers. And that in *our* age, wherein we have better learned each man to liue of his owne, and great men keep not such troopes of idle servants, not only the English are become very industrious, and skilfull in manuall Arts, but also the tyranny of Lords and Gentlemen is abated, whereby they nourished private dissensions and civill warres, with the destruction of the common people. Neither am I moued with the vulgar opinion, *preferring old times to ours*, because it is apparent that the cloysters of Monks (who spoiled all, that they might be beneficiall to few) and Gentlemens' houses (who nourished a rabble of servants in idlenesse, and in robbing by the high waies) lying open to all idle people for meate and drinke, were cause of greater ill than good to the Commonwealth. Yet I would not be so vnderstood, as if I would have the poore shut out of dores, for I rather desire that greater works of charitee should be exercised towards them; to which we should be more enabled by honest frugalitie, then by foolish prodigalities.

dent placed in my hands the "*Catalogue of Books in* ORIENTAL LITERATURE, *and of Miscellaneous Works**

Mr. Thorpe (*Cat.* 1823, part i. nº. 353,) marks a "very fine large copy" at 4*l.* 4*s.*: and the octavo reprint, 1735, in two vols. (but *can* it contain all?) may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

I call it foolish, and think the vulgar sort of prodigals worthy of all ignominy, who, with huge expences, keepe many *kennels of dogs*, and *casts of hawkes*, and entertain great *numbers of strangers*, sometimes not known by name, often scoffing at the entertainer, always ingratefull," &c. Part iii. p. 113.

Again: "The English are so naturally inclined to pleasure, as there is no Countrie wherein the Gentlemen and Lords have so many and large parks onely reserved for the pleasure of hunting, or where all sorts of men allot so much ground about their houses for pleasure of Orchards and Gardens. The very GRAPES, especially towards the South and West, are of a pleasant taste, and I have said that in some counties, as in Glocestershire, they made wine of old, which no doubt many parts would yield at this day, but that the inhabitants forbear to plant vines, as well because they are served plentifully, and at a good rate, with French vines, as for that the hills, most fit to bare grapes, yeeld more commoditie by feeding of sheepe and cattell." Part iii. p. 147.

Once more only--where Moryson speaks of the APPARELL of the ENGLISH; "Gentlewomen virgins weare gownes close to the body, and aprons of fine linnen, and goe bareheaded, with their haire curiously knotted, and raised at the forehead, but many, against the cold, (as they say) weare caps of haire that is not their own, decking their heads with buttons of gold, pearls, and flowers of silk, or knots of ribben. They weare fine linen, and commonly falling bands, and often ruffs, both starched, and chains of pearl about the neck, with their breasts naked. The graver sort of married women used to cover their heads with a French-hood of velvet, set with a border of gold buttons and pearls: but this fashion is now left, and they most commonly wear a coyffe of linen, and a little hat of beaver or felt, with their hair somewhat raised at the forehead. Young married gentlewomen sometimes go bare headed, as virgins, decking their hair with jewels and silk ribbens, but more commonly they use the foresaid linnen coyffe and hats. All in general weare gowns hanging loose at the backe, with a kirtle and close upper body, of silk or light stuffe, but have lately left the French sleeves borne out with hoopes of whalebone, and the young married gentlewomen, no less than the virgins, shew their breasts naked."

A curious anecdote is related of the great ages of several old men and women who joined in a morris dance to please King James:--"The men of Herefordshire can witness that such examples [longevity] are not rare in England; when, in the reign of King James, they made a MORRIS DANCE of fifteen persons, all born in the same country, or within the compass of twenty-four miles, who made 1500 years between them, some being little less than 100 years old, and some far passing that age." Part iii. p. 43. "Sed ohe, jam satis."

connected with INDIA," — containing, thirty-eight small pages of closely printed matter—which has been recently put forth by Messrs. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen. To the truly enthusiastic after Oriental Researches, this Catalogue will be useful, inasmuch as the list of books is very copious, and it will furnish them with a knowledge of the prices of the several articles or publications introduced . . . . .

But the shores of AFRICA are in sight . . . The gale is propitious: and there is excellent anchorage for the vessel. Let us land, and have a bibliographical ramble thereupon.

AFRICA.

"A ramble," indeed! Here is a country, of which its extreme length (from north to south) equals that of Asia—and its extreme breadth is three-fourths of that of the same country—of which, also, one-third of its interior, from the "*Country of the Booshooanas*" to the "*Mountains of the Moon*," is almost utterly unknown—filled, too, with burning sands, and occupied by an endless and undescribed variety of animals, including the most terrific of all animals, in his *savage* state, MAN—here, I say, is a country, upon which I invite the susceptible reader to ramble! Yet he may do so, fearlessly; for, in a ramble of the nature to which I allude, he may move, almost at a stride, from Grand Cairo to the Cape; and may pass over withering deserts, and along caverns, recesses, and morasses, where the serpent and the tiger lurk, without even the apprehension of molestation. Such are the charms of BIBLIOGRAPHY!

Varied and vast, and in great part unexplored, as is the wonderful continent, or rather peninsula, of AFRICA, it is not a little surprising and consoling that those, to whom we are indebted for the most copious and correct accounts of it, are either *Englishmen* by birth, or were prompted to their exertions by *British remuneration*. Almost all that the *Ancients* knew of this extensive country, was confined to the Northern and Western coasts. Egypt, Tripoli, Algiers, and Morocco, were the principal places that came within the knowledge, or were subject to the policy, of the Grecian and Roman Empires: and if we take into account the descriptions of the ancient Arabian Geographers, including the labours of *Edrisi*, *Abulfeda*, and *Abdollatiph*,* we yet scarcely do more than penetrate the cuticle, or the surface of the interior of the southern portion of Africa, below the equator. As we descend towards our own times, even the labours of *Leo Africanus*, *Marmol*, and *Cadamosto*,* do not give us all that information, which, from the more

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* Before I come to touch upon the labours of the above travellers, let me recommend to the curious reader's particular attention the posthumous work of Gibbon, with the brief but instructive notes of the late Dr. Vincent, being an "*Inquiry into the circumnavigation of Africa*:" it will be found at the end of the fifth volume of Mr. Murray's valuable octavo edition of *Gibbon's Posthumous Works*. EDRISI flourished towards the middle of the sixth century, and was born at the end of the fifth. His *Africa* can only be read and consulted in the edition of Hartman, published at Gottingen in 1796, 8vo: the notes being very valuable, and including copious extracts from other Arabian geographers. Consult the *Biogr. Universelle*, &c. vol. xii. page 539 for other works of Edrisi, in the course of publication. His *Geographia Nubiensis* was published at Paris in 1619, 4to. in the Arabic and Latin languages: but the title, according to Hartman, is entirely gratuitous, and adopted without any foundation. The edition is also very inaccurate: the blame of which the Editor throws upon the original text, and in which he seems borne out by the evidence of Orientalists who have consulted the MS. Edrisi's first work, under the title of "*Recreation of Curious Wits*," was published at Rome in 1592, and is exceedingly rare. See the *Biogr. Universelle*. Eickhorn is the ablest editor of ABULFEDA, whose *Africa*, in the Arabic and Latin languages, was published at Gottingen in 1791, 8vo. His account of *Egypt*, in the same languages, was edited by Michaelis at Gottingen in 1776, 8vo. The late Professor White, of Oxford, is the best editor of ABDOLLATIPH's *Compendium Rerum Memorab. Ægypt.* which appeared latterly in 1800, at that University, in a handsome quarto volume.

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* Let LEO AFRICANUS excite our attention and admiration; as from Mr. Murray's pleasing sketch of his labours, (*Travels in Africa*, vol. i. p. 42.) he is, in every respect, entitled to do. His patron was Leo. X.: and his "*Africæ Descriptio IX. Libris absoluta*," seems to have first appeared in a separate form, at Antwerp, in 1556, 1558; and afterwards from the beautiful press of the Elzevirs, in 1632, 12mo. (What would Mr. Lloyd [Soc. ROXB. Soc.] give for an *uncut* copy of the work?) It is to be found also in the collection of Ramusio, and in an English form, by Pory, in the Collection of Purchas. Hartman (probably the ablest editor of these oriental authors) calls Africanus's book—"A GOLDEN BOOK; which, had he wanted, he should as frequently have wanted LIGHT."† MARMOL'S *Descripcion General de Africa*, was published at Grenada, in 1573-99, folio; 3 vols.; a book of rarity and of price: but Marmol "did not visit any part of Africa, except Morocco, and the borders of the Desert." His work was translated into French by D'Ablancourt, at Paris, 1669, 4to. 3 vols. DAPPER and OGILBY (the latter being little more than a version of the Dutch of the former) are now getting fast out of fashion. Not so is CADAMOSTO, a much more ancient traveller. He was indeed "the first traveller who published a regular narrative, and (says Mr. Murray) it contains many curious particulars." But who shall solace himself with the hope even—much more the possession—of the *first* edition of the *Libro de la Prima Navigazione* of Cadamosto? Mr. Murray, perhaps warranted by Meuselius, (*Bibl. Hist.* vol. ii. part. ii. p. 318: see also vol. iii. part i, p. 159,) considers this edition to be of the date of 1507, published at Vicenza, in a quarto form: which Brunet thinks is erroneously substituted for the *Mondo Novo* of Vespucius, of that date; and accordingly he makes the first edition of Cadamosto to be published at *Milan*, in

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† Mr. Murray has been led into a mistake by that plausible, but not wholly accurate bibliographer, Du Fresnoy, in supposing that the French version of LEO, in 1556, fol. 2 vols. is the exclusive version of Leo. Brunet tells us, that these volumes contain accounts of Africa, Asia, and America, from *Ramusio*. Consul also *Meuselii Bibl. Hist.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 318.

enlightened state of the world, we had reason to expect.

Pursuing, in a great measure, the plan of Mr. Murray, I shall first notice the aid to be derived from the publications of D'ANVILLE, RENNELL, and GOSSELIN;* and then travel downwards from the Mediterranean coast to the Cape of Good Hope; but not without paying especial attention to the western coast, and to the immense territory comprised under what is called the kingdom of *Ethiopia*. The land of EGYPT is impressed upon our memories by a thousand recollections. It is familiar to us in early youth, from the language of holy writ; and perhaps no two characters ever took such entire possession of the young and susceptible heart, as those of *Moses* and *Pharoah*. Nor are the physical wonders of the country less striking. The rise and fall of the waters of the Nile, has been a theme (also interwoven in sacred text) which has long, not only excited our curiosity, but, perhaps, baffled our reasoning. And, again, how is the mind raised, by a contemplation—whether in reality or description, of those stupendous edifices, under the appellation of the

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1519. 4to. But is not *this* volume almost unfindable? A good article on Cadamosto appears in the *Biog. Univer.* vol. vi. p. 451: but the author "sticks up" for the edition of 1507

[*] The labours of D'ANVILLE and RENNELL have been so frequently noticed and commended, that I have here only and equally to recommend those of GOSSELIN, under the title of *Recherches sur la Géographie systématique et positive des Anciens, pour servir de base à l'histoire de la géographie ancienne, Paris*, an. VI. (1797) 1813, 4to. four vols. The two latter volumes sell separately, for those who are in need of being "comforted" by them. A good copy of the entire work, well bound, is worth 6*l.* 6*s.*

Pyramids! ?[*] While, journeying yet more southerly, "we are lost and confounded in the immensity" of those ruins, which tell us—where *Thebes* once stood!

First, then, of EGYPT. The works of Pococke, Norden, Savary, Denon, Sonnini, White, Hamilton, Legh, and Belzoni,[†] are sufficient to ensure every

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[*] "The enormous size of these ancient monuments, and the solidity of their structure, promise an eternal duration; an existence coeval with the everlasting mountains. They are visible at a great distance, and, as the traveller advances, seem to retire into the recesses of the desert. Their stupendous height, prodigious surface, and enormous solidity, strike the spectator with reverence and awe, as they recall the memory of distant ages."—LEYDEN; in *Murray's Discoveries and Travels in Africa*, vol. ii. p. 179.

[†] Of the above, in the order in which they stand: and first of POCOCKE: but he has been already dispatched: see p. 421. Let no pains be spared to secure a good copy of him. The first volume, relating to Egypt, was reprinted (says Mr. Murray) in 1748, 4to.; but the same authority is wrong in describing Pococke's original work to be of the same dimensions. I observe a good copy of this work selling for 16*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. NORDEN is indeed the prince of picturesque travellers, of the older school, as connected with the ruins of Egypt. He was a Dane, and his work first appeared at Copenhagen in 1755, in two folio vols. in the French language. These were translated by Templeman into English, accompanied by notes, and published in 1757, in the same number of volumes, with the same number of plates. Barbier allows that this edition is even finer than its precursor. Messrs. Payne and Foss notice an edition of 1805, which they mark at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* "two vols. in one, neat, in russia." It is, however, the edition of 1757, that the curious "bite at,"—especially if it be in fine condition, and possess 164 plates,[‡] besides the original head and tail pieces. But subsequent researches, accompanied by more curious illustrations, have diminished the pecuniary weight of Norden; and for 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* a well bound copy may be obtained. Miss Currer possesses a copy

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[‡] Pinkerton counts 200 plates.

exquisite information relating to this most extraordinary country. Of course, after the reader shall

of it on the " largest paper." M. Langles published his own French translation, with notes, in 1795, 4to. three vols. SAVARY'S *Lettres sur l'Egypte,* 1785, 8vo. 3 vols. are, it must be admitted, sufficiently lively. They were, at first, attended with considerable success, but I am not sure, whether, from the testimonies of French biographers and critics themselves, Savary ought to receive a great share of credit. The reputation of his work was cut to pieces by Michaelis, in a review in a foreign journal of oriental literature; which Mons. Silvestre de Sacy made intelligible and acceptable to the French public in the *Journal des Savans,* 1787, reprinted in the *Esprit des Journaux,* and in the *Tablettes d'un Curieux.* See Barbier, vol. iv. p. 388. Yet, as Savary's work afforded me, when a very young man at College, considerable gratification, I am unwilling to shew ungrateful symptoms in return; and will never refuse three-fourths of a sovereign for his three volumes, when coated in the comely attire of white calf, with marble leaves.

The work of DENON is fairly entitled to a particular and highly commendatory notice. I perfectly remember, at M. Dulau's, when the first copies of it were imported, in 1802, in two large folio volumes, " the learned wondered at the work, and the vulgar were enamoured of" its execution. Such was its popularity here, that an English translation of it (by Mr. Aikin) was published in two quarto volumes within nine months of the appearance of the original work. This English version exhibits a better order in the text, and has some valuable additional notices; but the *inferiority of the press-work,* and both the inferiority and diminution (from 141 to 60) of the plates, render it, now, scarcely an object of attraction. Many of the plates, in the original French folio, are by the burin of Denon himself; and exhibit much of the force and freedom, as well as of the style, of Rembrandt. A copy of these noble volumes is marked at £20. in blue morocco, by Messrs. Payne and Foss: and at 16*l.* 16*s.* in boards. The French text, in three duodecimo volumes, (it was also published in one quarto volume) and the plates in folio, is marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* by Messrs. Arch. Upon the whole, Denon's book—in which there are too many fanciful, if not fantastical groupes—(especially in the march and encounter of armies) can never be wholly have examined the note last referred to, he will be better able to judge of applying his means to the

superseded. This brings me, therefore, to the mention of another FRENCH WORK, of repulsively COLOSSAL DIMENSIONS, relating to Egypt—of which, according to Brunet, nine folio volumes and an Atlas have already appeared at Paris, in 1809, &c. It was undertaken and conducted by a commission issued under Bonaparte, and carried on by the present French monarch. I saw, at the private library of the King, at Paris, Bonaparte's own copy, bound in red morocco; but, bound in any style, works of such a form are so incommodious and unwieldy, that they even forbid investigation, and, in consequence, suppress applause. To have a thoroughly satisfactory *apperçu* of the tout ensemble, the looker on should be nine feet high.

The *Voyage dans la Haute et Basse Egypt, of* SONNINI, Paris, 1799, 8vo. is an excellent work; and so is the *Egyptiaca* of Professor White, in 1801, 4to. But infinitely preferable to either, is the *Egyptiaca* of Mr. HAMILTON, in 1809, 4to: a solid, instructive, and most accurate performance. Mr. LEGH'S *Travels above the Cataracts of the Nile,* Lond. 1816, 4to. display the enterprise of a veracious traveller, and a perspicuous and modest writer. I trust, and indeed believe, that this slender quarto has also appeared in octavo: for it should be read by every one, in whose breast the mention of the river Nile produces something approaching to peristaltic emotions! Welcome, renowned and immortal BELZONI!—for such are the epithets which *necessarily* belong to thy name. A little memoir should accompany the notice of thy herculean labours: but, here, that must not be. Indeed, it is the less necessary, as, in the notices of his works in the 18th and 19th volumes of the *Quarterly Review,* there is so much interest and minuteness of detail, and the relative labours and merits of other travellers are concentrated with so much judgment, that I need give little more than the titles of his works. Fortunate, doubtless, it was, for this enterprising traveller, that he found in his publisher, Mr. Murray, such a patron and friend. Besides his performances as an author, Mr. Belzoni exhibited a complete model of the ancient tomb of Psammuthis in Thebes, as well as of the interiors of two chambers in the same tomb, at Mr. Bullock's Museum in Piccadilly; and having covered the expenses inevitably attendant on such a bold, but, as it proved, highly popular measure, he was enabled to replenish accomplishment of a particular end; but if I were to *prescribe* for a *plethoric* purse, I should say—"buy all that is mentioned below, and then superadd the gigantic work at present in a course of completion, put forth under the auspices of Bonaparte, and conducted with undiminished vigour under the royal government of Louis XVIII. This also is noticed beneath.

From Egypt, descending southerly, we get into the kingdom of Æthiopia, and particularly into the territories of NUBIA and ABYSSINIA. First, let the lover of African antiquities secure the stately folio of *Ludolphus*,* with those of *Tellez and Almeida*, and then

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his purse, and thereby to set out, with renewed alacrity, on other similar enterprises: and he is now, peradventure, busied in the discovery of yet more extraordinary remains. His work "*Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia*," &c. has been recently published in an octavo form: but his *forty-four large plates* to *illustrate his Operations*, Atlas folio, 6*l.* 6*s.*: and six additional plates, coloured, illustrative of his Travels, &c. folio, 1*l.* 5*s.* must ALL be procured by the thoroughly diligent, enthusiastic, and — wealthy Collector. A contemplation of these marvellous relics of the olden times of Egypt and Thebes, puts the mind in a state of very singular, but not unpleasing, excitation: so wholly different are they from the antiquities of the more polished countries of Greece and Rome. But when will the yet more surprising (as I learn) collection of drawings of Mr. Banks, jun. upon the same subjects as those of Belzoni, make their appearance? Expectation stretches its neck, as well as stands on tip-toe, for a public and unwearied view of them.

* The *Historia Ethiopica* of LUDOLFUS, consisting of four parts (all described in the catalogue of Messrs. Arch, 1823, no. 494) was published at Vienna in 1695-6, folio: and the copy here referred to is marked at 4*l.* 4*s.* "bound in vellum." The work is not less rare in *fine* condition, than it is intrinsically valuable in *any* condition. Brunet has omitted to notice a copy on LARGE PAPER; such a copy, bound in russia, (with the Appendix, 1694, on small paper, it never

choose, among the following distinguished Moderns, which may more completely suit his purse as well as taste. "Hallowed be the turf" which pillows the head of BURCKHARDT! — for, of recent African travellers, he, surely, was almost the foremost in the first rank. His works are noticed below.* And what a brilliant cluster of names succeed! For *Abyssinia*, more especially, you must secure the works of BRUCE and SALT.† Who has not heard of Bruce—the romantic,

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being on large) is in the beautiful library of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville. Consult Murray, vol. ii. p. 542-3. TELLEZ, et ALMEIDA *Historia General d'Ethiopia*, 1650, folio: again, at Coimbra, 1660. "This work of Tellez was composed from the Memoirs of several Missionaries, transmitted to Portugal by Almeida, and is remarkably rare." Murray.

* Of his "*Travels in Syria and Mount Sinai*," including his "*Journey from Aleppo to Damascus — in the District of Mount Libanus and Antilibanus—a second Tour in the Hauran—from Damascus to Cairo and in the Peninsula of Mount Sinai.*" Lond. 1822, 2*l*. 3*s*.: see p. 422, ante. His first volume of Travels was *in Nubia and in the Interior of North Eastern Africa*, 2*l*. 8*s*. His third, just about to see the day, is *In the Hedjaz*, 4to. with plates. An affecting and interesting account of this indefatigable and luckless traveller, will be found in the xvith and xviith volumes of the *Quarterly Review*. Let Burckhardt, especially when he salutes us in an *octavo* form, have a central place upon the most conspicuous upper shelf in the Collector's library. He is among the VIRI CENTENARII of all ages and nations!

† Before the reader suffers himself to be enchained by the seductive narrative of Bruce, let him procure, for a few shillings, Dr. Johnson's translation of Father LOBO's account of Abyssinia; but of which the *best* version is that of *Legrand*, with additions, and an excellent map by D'Anville, Paris, 1728, 4to. An analysis is in Murray. And now for JAMES BRUCE of Kinnaird. A more enterprising, light, but lion-hearted traveller, never left his native hills for the accomplishment of such purposes as those which Bruce accomplished. His professed object was, to discover the source of the Nile; and

the intrepid, the indefatigable Bruce? His "*tale*" was once suspected; but suspicion has sunk into acquiescence of its truth. A more recent work, connected with Ethiopia, has been published by Messrs. Waddington and Hanbury.

We must now, still confining ourselves to the north of Africa, strike off to the left, and travel towards the states of Barbary, including Fezzan, Morocco, Algiers, and Tripoli, &c.: when the more ancient names of TORREZ, HOEDO, MENEZES, and the later ones of

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whatever doubts and difficulties Larcher, in his version of Herodotus, may oppose to the truth or reality of this source, I still think that the balance is in a vibratory state: and the weight of Bruce seems to be as decisive as that of the French Critic. Barbier has spoken out like a man, and like a gentleman, about the merits of Bruce: *Bibl. d'un Homme de Goût*, vol. iv. p. 384. Never did a work make greater noise at the period of its publication, than did the travels of this Scotch Worthy. The *Monthly Review* took it up immediately, and in a very animated and interesting manner. Meanwhile, scepticism and doubt began to sit upon the brows of the grave, and to discompose the meditations of the thoughtful. Was it a romance? a fiction? or was it half truth and half exaggeration? Bruce, on discovering what he really conceived to be the source of that magical river, THE NILE, plunged an earthen vessel into the gushing and translucent stream .... and drank to the health of the then reigning monarch, "King George the Third!"... But this is any thing but bibliography. His travels occupied him six years—from 1768 to 1773 inclusively: and appeared at Edinburgh in 1790, in five goodly quarto volumes, with plates. The Author died in 1794.

The late Mr. Otridge, of the Strand, a most worthy and facetious old gentleman, and a highly respectable bookseller, had a prodigious fancy for this quarto edition of Bruce. About fifteen years ago, when he had the exclusive employment of Kalthoeber the bookbinder—who, in fact, lived in his house—he used to engage him upon repeated sets of this work. "There they are (he would observe to me, pointing to the shelf on which they stood) — there they are, those *delightful*

SHAW, CHENIER, JACKSON, ALI BEY, and LYON,* strike us with particular attention, and claim a greater

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Bruces!! The time will come, when he, who has such a copy as any of those you now behold, will possess a *treasure indeed*." The prediction was not wholly divested of truth. A quarto Bruce, well bound, may be yet worth 7*l.* 7*s.*: but how comes it to pass that Mr. Otridge (ὁ μακαρίτης) never shewed me one of the twelve *copies only*, printed upon LARGE PAPER, of this first edition, which I observe in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, marked at 24*l.* "uniform in blue morocco," including a sixth volume by Murray, which contains a life of the Author? A French translation of Bruce appeared in six quarto, and a German one in five octavo volumes the following year. The best English octavo edition, is that in eight vols. 1804, with a life of the author. This also has been reprinted in 1813. And do these *reimpressions* indicate the original text to be a work of FICTION? I beseech the reader to run a cursory glance over the analysis of Bruce in Mr. Murray's *Africa*, vol. ii. p. 74, &c. Of recent authors, few stand more deservedly high than Mr. SALT. The share his researches bear in the *Travels of Lord Valentia* and *Mr. Belzoni*—and particularly his own volume, exclusively confined to *Abyssinia*, Lond. 1814, 4to. rank him high in the class of Abyssinian travellers. If I am asked, by the economical Collector, to give up Bruce, or Mr. Salt? I shall unhesitatingly say—forego the former, and secure the latter.

* The latest work which treats of Ethiopia, is that by Messrs. WADDINGTON and HANBURY; being a "*Journal of a Visit to some Parts of Ethiopia: with Maps, &c. and Drawings of the Pyramids*," &c. 1822, 4to. 2*l.* This work was reviewed in the *Quarterly*, vol. xxvii, p. 215. In pursuing the route, marked out in the above text, I must necessarily compress much bibliographical intelligence in a small space. The work of TORREZ was first published at Seville, in the Spanish language, in 1586, 4to.: and is rare in this form. It was translated into French under the title of "*Relation des Voyages de Fez et de Maroc, traduite du Castillan de Diego Torrez, par Charles, Duc d'Angoulême.* Paris, 1636, 4to. HOEDO's *Topografia y Historia general de Argel* (General Topography and History of Algiers) Valladolid, 1612, folio, is a more piquant volume for the keen appetite of a Collector, inasmuch as Pinkerton tells us that it furnishes a

or less share of our homage and respect. Indeed there is scarcely one among the later of these works,

curious portion of the life of Cervantes. This rare book has escaped Brunet; and is not observed upon by Boucher de la Richarderie. And yet, probably much rarer, is the "*Historia de Tanger, que comprehende as noticias desde a sua primeira conquèsta ate a sua mina*" of DON FERNANDO DE MENEZES, published in 1732, folio: which has escaped de Richarderie, and upon which Brunet observes nothing. A copy is in Mr. Rennie's library.

Of all books of travels connected with Barbary and the Levant, that of DR. SHAW's—printed at Oxford in 1738, folio, 2 vols., with the Supplement in 1746—both reprinted and much improved in 1757, London, folio, 2 vols. and translated into the French, and published at the Hague in 1743, 4to. 2 vols—is assuredly the most admirable as well as the most popular. The extensive information and scrupulous fidelity of these volumes, render them *safe* inmates of a well chosen collection. Messrs. Arch mark a copy at the reasonable price of 2*l.* 5*s.* "Fly, Fleance, fly"——to secure it. De La Richarderie has given a capital account of it: vol. iv. p. 18, &c. Let CHENIER's "*Recherches Historiques sur les Maures, et Histoire de l'Empire de Maroc.*" Paris, 1787, 8vo. 3 vols. ensure a *warm* reception. It is at once moderate in price, and faithful in narrative. An English translation of it appeared in 2 vols. octavo. Nor should PORRET's "*Voyage en Barbarie,*" Paris, 1789, 8vo. 2 vols.—be long wanting in a professed collection of books of this description. Mr. JACKSON's *Account of the Empire of Marocco,* 1809, 4to. (so pithily and pertinently reviewed in the *Quarterly*, vol. ii. p. 445) cannot fail to be placed alongside the very best works which treat of that extraordinary kingdom. It has been (I believe) more than once reprinted in 8vo. Yet let me adopt a still more decisive strain in commendation of the *Travels in Morocco Tripoli,* &c. of ALI BEY; put forth in two goodly quarto tomes in 1816:—an excellent, amusing, and instructive work. And last, though not the least in this list of commendatory tomes, be the *Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa from Tripoli to Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan,* with a chart and coloured plates, put forth by CAPTAIN LYON, companion to the late Mr. Ritchie. This truly valuable and scientific work is "accompanied by Geographical Notices of Soudan, and of the course of the Niger." It is published at 3*l.* 3*s.* in boards.

but what is replete with useful intelligence. As we continue towards the Western Coasts of Africa, descending somewhat to the South, we enter upon countries which have been perhaps yet more vividly impressed upon the minds of modern readers, by the exertions of the intrepid and lamented PARK:* the second British victim to the vengeance of the natives!:—the persevering efforts of BROWNE, HORNEMAN, RILEY, and ADAMS. ‡

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* Of the works of an author, so well, and alas! so lamentably known, it were idle to say one word in commendation. The *Travels of* MUNGO PARK, *in the Interior Districts of Africa, in the years* 1795-6-7, *and during a subsequent Mission in* 1805, were published, as a new edition, in 1828, in two volumes, quarto; price 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* This edition contains Major Rennell's valuable Memoir on the Geography of Africa, a portrait of the author, and maps and plates. But the labours of Park are now to be had in all forms, and at all prices, though, doubtless, the latter are the best editions.† I remember the great interest excited by the publication of the first journey, and the sympathy generally felt at his untimely fate when his posthumous labours appeared. . . . Peace to the ashes of this modest, heroic, and hapless traveller! His memory is embalmed in the same mental cenotaph with that of COOK and of BURCKHARDT.

‡ "Another, and another, still succeeds!"—and all, with one exception, of BRITISH growth. Thrice welcome, ye brave and unremitting explorers of crumbling ruins, burning sands, and almost interminable deserts! I give you, here, a hearty welcome!—and chronicle your labours with a ready hand and grateful heart. BROWNE'S *Travels in Egypt and Syria, and to Darfur,* were published in 1799, 4to. and were well translated into French, with notes, and enriched with maps, &c. by Costera, at Paris, 1800, 8vo. 2 vols. De la Richarderie (*Bibl. des Voy.* vol. i. p. 255) has given an excellent analysis of Browne, and tells us that "what is truly worthy of observation, in the narrative of Browne, is his *Voyage to Darfur,* a country

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† The *first* quarto, also possessing Major Rennell's Memoir, is a scarce volume.

As we prepare our Collection for Travels more immediately southward, let us make room on our shelves for the valuable and curious labours of LOPEZ and TUCKEY—who wrote, at more than an interval of two centuries apart, respecting the rise and course of the great river *Zaire*, usually called the *Congô*.* Secure

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wholly unknown till its description by this author." But the French critic betrays a little soreness in Browne's strictures upon Savary and Volney. The first publication of HORNEMAN'S *Journal of Travels to Fezzan*, from the German, appeared in English in 1802, 4to. but this is very inferior to the French edition, in 1803, in two octavo volumes, with a dissertation on the *oases*. This work contains a lively narrative of many singular and interesting adventures. But what are these, compared with the NARRATIVE OF JAMES RILEY—" containing an account of the loss of his vessel on the western coast of Africa, and the sufferings of her surviving officers and crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the Great African Coast! ? This book was first published at New York, in 1816, 4to: and the following year in England, in the same form. The sufferings of ADAMS, in his " *Narrative of a Wreck in the year* 1810, *on the Western Coast of Africa*," &c., published in 1816, afford an equally intense interest in perusal. Let the sympathising reader consult the *Quarterly Review*, vols. xiv. p. 453, xvi. p. 287.—and from thence learn to be thankful for a happy home in a civilised country. I may here take occasion to recommend the earnest perusal of the two octavo volumes of the " *Proceedings of the* AFRICAN ASSOCIATION:" containing the journals of their different Emissaries.

* I will begin with ODOARDO LOPEZ, whose *Relazione de' Reame di Congo e delle vicine contrade, &c*; first published at Rome, in 1591, 4to. is a volume of rare occurrence, and worth, when complete with the maps, from 4 to 5*l*. There is a Latin translation, published at Franckfort in 1598, folio, which forms the first part of the voyages of De Bry. But of greatly superior value, on the score of intrinsic merit, is CAPTAIN TUCKEY'S " *Narrative of an Expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, published by permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, in* 1818, 4to. 2*l*. 2*s*. containing fourteen engravings. Mr. Murray, in his work so frequently

these precious tomes, if you can; but as Lopez, from his great scarcity, is necessarily (in bibliographical metaphor) "a slippery gentleman," console yourself, for his absence, as occasion and opportunity may offer, with the performance of *Cavazzi*, or *Labat*.* Captain Tuckey's book is yearly issuing, in reprints, from its head-quarters in Albemarle street.

And now a word—and that a "little word"—for *Southern Africa*. Yet the *Western Coast*, including the vast region of Guinea, has not been bereft of writers. Below, I subjoin a list of a few of the principal;† and exhort the reader, whether young or old, to possess himself of the very curious, novel, and most entertaining work of Mr. BOWDICH; being an account of a Mission from Cape *Coast Castle to the*

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mentioned with commendations, has published a small chart of this river from Captain Tuckey's narrative.

* CAVAZZI; *Descrizione dei trè Reame cioé Congo, Matouba, e Angola*, was published at Bologna in 1687, folio: a very rare book. It was republished at Milan in 1690, 4to. and at the sale of Dr. Heath's library, I find Mr. Heber giving the very smart sum of 2*l*. 6*s*. for a copy of this republication. LABAT's *Relation Historique de l'Ethiopie Occidentale*, Paris, 1732, 12mo. 5 vols. contains a translation of Cavazzi, with an abstract of the Memoirs of a number of Romish Missionaries.

† The reader must, however, first search the pages of Hakluyt, Purchas, and Churchill, for many curious and interesting voyages to Guinea, and other parts of the western coast of Africa. Lindsay's voyage, in 1758, containing the capture of Goree, by Keppel, Lond. 1759, 4to. with cuts, is worth a ten minutes inspection before the dinner is announced, or after the tea and coffee are taken up into the drawing room: while the tomes of *Matthews*, (1788, 4to.) *Winterbottom*, (Lond. 8vo.) and *Beaver*, (African Memoranda, 1805, 4to.) are deserving of a more leisurely examination. Latterly, *Meredith's description of the Gold Coast of Africa*, 1812, 8vo. has produced a more general and more satisfactory impression.

Kingdom of Ashantee.[*] In regard to Southern Africa—if its interior have yet escaped the researches of the most hardy and adventurous travellers, there are yet some excellent works which describe those portions which are nearer the Cape, and which come in more immediate contact with European curiosity or commerce. The names of VAILLANT, SPARMANN, LICHTENSTEIN, PERCIVAL, BARROW,[†] are prominent in the list of those travellers who have contributed to the enlargement of our knowledge of this most interesting portion of the globe,—while the yet more enterprising and successful exertions of BURCHELL* have taught us that

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[*] Singularly "curious, novel, and interesting" indeed, is the work here mentioned. It contains an account of a *Misison from Cape Coast-Castle to the Kingdom of Ashantee, in Africa.* &c. with plates, sufficient, many of them, to set the reader's heart in a flutter at the monstrosities exhibited. This really extraordinary work was written by Mr. Bowdich, Conductor and Chief of the Embassy: and published by Mr. John Murray, at 3*l.* 3*s.*

[†] Vaillant: *Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique,* 1796, 8vo. two vols. first edition of the first voyage: the second was printed in 1795, in two vols. 4to. and three 8vo. They have both been frequently reprinted. A copy of the first and second voyages, 1795, in 3 vols. 8vo. on LARGE PAPER, "best edition, very rare, plates coloured, bound in red morocco," was sold for the very stiff price of 37*l.* 16*s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library. SPARMANN'S *Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope,* was translated from the Swedish into English in 1785, 4to. two vols. An excellent work. PERCIVAL'S *Account of the Cape of Good Hope,* was published in 1804, 4to. LICHTENSTEIN appeared in English, from the German, in 1812, 4to. Both are valuable publications. A very ancient namesake, if not ancestor, of Lichtenstein, published an account of Constantinople, in the German language, in 1584, folio: a work of rare occurrence. But, doubtless of much superior value, in extent, in variety, importance, and accuracy of detail, is Mr. BARROW'S *Account of Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa,* Lond. 1801, 4to. to which was added a second volume in 1803, 4to. Boucher de la Richarderie has done ample justice to our countryman, by his analysis, in vol. iv. p. 245, &c. And if, in conclusion, "the young man" or "the old man," ask me to place a *few* only of the best works relating to the Southern

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parts of Africa, in his library, I shall immediately answer him—"consider Mr. Barrow as an indispensable gentleman."

* Of entirely recent date, and containing a more extensive and important account of the *Interior of South Africa*, are the costly and comprehensive volumes of WILLIAM J. BURCHELL, Esq. which are embellished by not fewer than 116 coloured and uncoloured engravings.

These travels were undertaken with the intention of exploring the unknown countries lying between the Cape of Good Hope and the Portuguese Settlements on the Western Coast, by a circuitous track through the Interior Regions. The author, after penetrating into the heart of the Continent, to the depth of nearly eleven hundred miles, to a country never before described, met with obstacles which it was found impossible to surmount, and which compelled him to alter the original plan of his route. This alteration gave him an opportunity of acquiring the most complete information respecting the inhabitants of this most distant region, the nature and productions of the country, and many interesting particulars of the nations beyond. In the geography of the extra-tropical part of Southern Africa, a map, founded on numerous astronomical observations, and of an entirely new construction, will be found to present considerable improvements, and to rectify many inaccuracies. Its size is 33 inches by 28.

In the *first volume,* besides the travels among the tribes living beyond the boundary of the English settlement, there is a large portion of information respecting the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and an account of several excursions which intervened between the author's first landing and the commencement of his principal journey into the interior.

In the *second volume* will be found an interesting account of the native tribes; with whom the author lived on terms which gave him very favourable opportunities for discovering their true character. As his views in travelling were not confined to any particular class of observations, but were extended to whatever appeared likely to there are scarcely any assignable limits to human courage and enthusiasm. And thus much for Africa.

produce useful knowledge; his researches have embraced that variety of subjects which a journey, over ground never before trodden by European foot, and through the strange and unknown regions of Africa, might be expected to afford.

To each volume are added an *Itinerary* and *Register of the Weather*; and to render the whole more available for reference, and to collect under their proper heads, the various remarks which, by being noticed in the regular order of a Diary, are necessarily scattered in different places, a *General Index*, together with a *Zoological and Botanical Index*, are given to complete the work. The whole of the engravings which accompany it, have been faithfully copied from finished drawings made by the author. This work is published by Messrs. Longman and Co. at 4*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. per volume.

AMERICA.

AT length we reach the largest, and latest discovered, quarter of the globe: and, in proportion to the magnitude of this quarter, seems to be the number of publications relating thereto. When the reader is informed that, upwards of a century ago, Bishop Kennett put forth a quarto volume of 273 pages, exclusively of 200 pages of Index, called THE AMERICAN LIBRARY,* containing the titles of the then known productions which more or less regarded America—and when he considers how the spirit of discovery, and the love of travelling, together with the publications which record them, have increased since that period—how, in the name of courtesy, kindness, and even common sense, I ask, can that same reader expect to be fully satisfied with a list of the chief works NOW EXTANT, connected with NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA?

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* This quarto volume was published in 1713, at the *Black Swan in Pater Noster Row*; (why are such goodly *signs* now swept away?) as "*An Attempt towards laying the foundation of an American Library, in several books, papers, and writings; humbly given to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,*" The name of WHITE KENNETT appears at the end of the dedication: a dedication, worth, on many accounts, an attentive perusal. All the publications (of which a great number of the earlier ones are to be found in the collections of Hakluyt and Purchas†) are chronologically arranged,

† At p. xii. of the Dedication, the Bishop speaks thus nobly of these two great Collectors of Travels: " It was a glory done to this nation by Mr. HAKLUYT and Mr. PURCHAS, (both clergymen of the Church of England) that they spared no pains or cost to hunt after, and gather up, a great variety and plenty of such Journals and Maritime Papers, which had otherwise, long before this time, been wreckt and lost for ever." A little further, he adds—" There be now living many industrious collectors of Voyages and Travels, Navigations, Commerce, &c. who probably, after their decease, would not trust them to the custody of a careless heir, or mercenary administrator; but will be glad to hear of such a public place as this, wherein they may be safely disposed, and preserved with the memory of their donour. If such a curious and judicious collector as Mr. PEPYS had known of any such design, it is very probable that he would have given all his laborious efforts that way, and they would, in such manner, have made a NATIONAL TREASURE to posterity." What will my friend, Mr. Lodge, of Magdalen College, say to this? But the Pepysian Collection, as it is *now* regulated, is ITSELF AGAIN: and the spectre of its donor ceases to haunt the banks of Cam. Reverting to Bishop Kennett's Dedication, let me say one further " little word:"---the conclusion of it must delight every intelligent mind and every virtuous heart,

Away, ye rigorous and exacting critics!—hence, ye harsh and unrelenting judges!—for I must be even more brief than heretofore. A world of various, and of enticing matter, is before me: and I can therefore touch but hastily on the more *ancient* historians and travellers, who have pushed their researches into this quarter of the globe. But ere this sober strain be touched, I exhort and entreat my "Young Man," in particular, to secure, with all possible dispatch, the AMERICAN ATLAS, or *Guide to the History of North and South America, and the West Indies*, which has been lately put forth at Philadelphia, by Messrs. *Carey and Lea*—the Longman, Hurst and Co. of the New World. This admirable publication* will give

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down to the period of the publication of the volume. An excellent Index of matters, persons, and places, is added. This truly useful volume was reprinted in 1791, 4to. (which latter only is mentioned by Meuselius): and both original and reprint are at this moment *sticking* on stalls at some two shillings each. The book is invaluable to a Collector; and the spirit that is now abroad, in AMERICA, should lead some Bostonian, or New Yorkite, or Philadelphian, to bring the catalogue of publications down to the present times.

* This publication is a small Atlas folio, consisting of fifty-three charts; the fifty-third containing "a Map of the principal Rivers in the World." In this map, the curious reader will see how the Mis-

him a complete notion of the extent, variety, and characteristic features of the stupendous country to which he is here about to receive a bibliographical introduction. Let me begin then with five of the more ancient worthies of American travellers and historians: namely, ALGERIUS, DE OVIEDO, LOPEZ DE GEMARA, LAS CASAS, HERRERA—who are here introduced, only to be summarily dismissed:* not however with-

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sissippi, and the Missouri, and the Amazon rivers, exceed every other in the world. Each chart is accompanied by a marginal text, containing a summary and sensible account of the situation, extent, soil, climate, mountains, rivers, chief towns, commerce, education, and government, together with an historical sketch, of every portion of North and South America, there delineated. This work is handsomely printed, and the copy before me is coloured. It was purchased of the publishers for 5*l.* With this Atlas, the reader may consult that portion of North America which is excellently described in *Mellish's Geographical Description of the United States*; published at Philadelphia, in 1822, 8vo.

* These five ancient gentlemen shall not, however, be dismissed so "summarily," in the notes. The two first and fourth were unknown to Kennett; and the first, apparently, to Meuselius. Algerius's first work, "*De Orbe Novo, Decades III.*" was published at Madrid in 1516, in folio; and is necessarily a rare book. "*La Historia general y natural de las Indias, islas y terra firma del mar ocean,*" of Gonzalo Hernandez de Oviedo, was published at Seville in 1535, folio, with cuts: again, in 1547, folio, with the true relation of the conquest of Peru, by Perez: again, in 1557, in Valladolid; and in 1556, folio; and lastly, at Madrid, in 1730, in folio. A new and more perfect edition is expected (says Meuselius) from the Marquis Truxillo. In his *Suppl.* and *Add.* (vol. x. p. 326) this first edition is more fully described. An Italian version of it appears in *Ramusio,* and a portion of it is anglicised in the third volume of *Purchas's Pilgrims.* Bourcher de la Richarderie gives us no intelligence of the relative rarity and value of these editions. *Bibl. des Voyages,* vol. v. p. 481. LOPEZ DE GOMARA: *Primera, seconda, y terza parte de la*

out a caution to the curious—and especially to the more wealthy Collector—to take heed to a few of the

historia general de las Indias, con la conquista del Mexico y de la nueva España. Medina, 1553, folio. First edition: with the pure text of the author—which fell under the censure of the Spanish government in America. A pretty little edition of it appeared at Antwerp in 1554, 12mo. for which Meuselius (*Suppl.* &c. vol. x. pt. ii. p. 327,) refers us to *Goetzius in Denkwürdigk der, Dresd. Bibl.* vol. iii. p. 444. Consult the third volume, (p. 227) of Meuselius for early Italian and French versions, in 8vo. The work is epitomised in Purchas.

BARTHOLOMÆUS LAS CASAS: although his history treat chiefly of ecclesiastical matters, it is a prodigiously GREAT GUN in the bibliographical battery of Collectors; especially if the original Spanish work, in seven parts, 1552, 4to. be complete, and in all respects uncounterfeited. The counterfeit is printed in *roman* letters: the genuine in *gothic.* De Bure is copious and instructive on this head: *B. I. Hist.* Part II. p. 266-7. Meuselius is unusually full; calling the author "immortalis Americanorum patronus." *Bibl. Hist.* vol. iii.part ii. p. 79. He makes out six parts; so does Brunet, but mentions seven; Boucher de la Richarderie, on the authority of De Bure, calls them five parts; so does Pinkerton; but Mr. Beloe, (*Anec.* &c. vol. i. p. 10.) says that the Cracherode copy has *eight* parts: and he mentions the three which are not noticed by De Bure. I doubt whether the eighth (in Latin) belong to the edition. A copy of this edition, (without the specification of the number of parts) was purchased by Mr. Singer, at the sale of the Stanley library, for 8*l.* 10*s.* A copy, containing three parts only, produced 7*l.* at the sale of the White Knights library, I saw a fine and perfect copy in the very curious library of Sir Charles Stewart, our ambassador at Paris. It is also in the library of Mr. Rennie, as well as a copy of the second French edition. It was frequently reprinted in French — 1579 : 1582, &c. But the tasteful must look sharply out for good impressions of the plates (by De Bry) of the *Latin* edition of 1598, 4to. The publishers, Theodore and Israel De Bry, make much boasting about these plates—for want of which, they contend, (in the preface) that all former editions may be considered as comparatively incomplete. The text seems to be carefully executed from the MS. copy of the author and "helps" tendered in the preceding note. He will not find them *ignes fatui* in the path in which he may be pleased to walk.

translator. Who was he? A copy of this edition was sold for 2*l.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library; and for 3*l.* 5*s.* at that of Colonel Stanley's. Do copies of the figures, without the text at the back, exist? I will not recommend the reprint of 1614, and much less that of 1664.

The cruelties, practised by the Spaniards towards the natives, of which the noble spirit of Las Casas led him to complain, were *justified* by the slavish spirit of one of the most learned Spaniards of his day—JOHN GENES DE SEPULVEDA—whose subserviency to Philip II. threw a shade upon his otherwise enviable attainments: as a list of his works, marshalled (as usual) in due order, by Niceron, may induce us to believe: *Mem. des Hom. Illust.* vol. xxiii. p. 346. I must here, however, caution the reader not to confound *this* Sepulveda with his old friend Lorenzo, of that name: whose *Romances nuevamente sacados de historias antiquas de la Cronica de España, Anv.* 1580, 12mo. produced the decisive sum of 12*l.* 18*s.* at the sale of the White Knights library.

ANTONIO DE HERRERA is well designated by Bishop Kennett, as "the Chief Chronicler of the Indies and Castille." His VIII. Decads of General History *(Decadas, o Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos, &c.)* were published at Madrid in 1601-15; in eight thin, or four good sized folio volumes—with copper plates. The history is carried on from the year 1492 to 1551. This was, for a long time, a rare and highly coveted work; but the enlarged, truly accurate, and splendid impression, put forth by Gonsalez de Bavaria, at Madrid, in 1729-30, with cuts, in four folio volumes, has rendered it little sought and little coveted; although a copy of it brought 6*l.* 6*s.* at the sale of the White Knights library. The Antwerp folio edition of 1728 is mentioned—only to be shunned. A good copy of the Madrid edition of 1729 is worth 10*l.* 10*s.* It had appeared in an English version by Capt. Stevens, in six octavo volumes, with cuts and maps, in 1725. The *Historia General del Mundo,* by the same celebrated author, was published in 1606-12, in three folio volumes: containing, in fact, an elaborate history of Spain, during the reign of Philip II. Mr. Bohn marks a copy of

I can dwell but briefly on the class of *General Historians*, up to the present times: and if I mention the names of Torquemada, Ogilby, Coreal, Lafiteau, Charlevoix, Wilson, Ulloa, and Robertson,* I hope I

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this desirable work at 2*l.* 2*s.* Herrera is in the foremost rank of early American historians.

* F. J. DE TORQUEMADA: his work was first published at Seville, in 1615, in three folio volumes; afterwards in a much improved form, at Madrid, in 1730, in the same number of volumes. A good copy is worth 5*l.* 5*s.* The original edition had become scarce, and we owe this valuable reprint to Gonsalves de Barcia. Meuselius says the author had resided a long time in New Spain, for the sake of promoting the Christian Religion: he introduces "many foolish and futile things, but many also that are far from being despicable." Boucher de la Richarderie seems to transfer this critique to the editor. OGILBY: *History of America, being the latest and most accurate description of the New World, and adorned with maps and other ornamentals, as ground plots, prospects of cities, and historical sculps, to the number of* 122, was put forth in 1671, in a ponderous folio tome: and now sleeps soundly, in spite of the "sculps," on the bottom row of booksellers' repositories. Yet it is praised by the Dutch traveller Dapper, in his rival folio of 1673. Will this draw it from its lurking place for 1*l.* 1*s.*? CORERAL's *Voyages en les Indes Occidentales*, &c. is a translation of the Flemish Journal of Captain Abel Jansen Tassman, with cuts: *Amst.* 1722, 12mo. 3 vols. The earlier portion of this work, where the author describes the manners of the different citizens, and especially the Buccaneers, is the more valuable. Upon the whole, in spite of Marchand's (*Dict.* vol. ii. p. 179,) damnatory sentence, I conclude, from the *Acta Erudit. Suppl.* vol. viii. p. 265, (as referred to by Meuselius) that this is a work worth sticking the spurs into the side of a good bibliographical courser to possess. LAFITEAU is a more consequential name. His *Mœurs des Sauvages Americains, Paris*, 1723, 4to. two vols. well sprinkled with shewy and spirited cuts, could not be obtained by Lord Holland, at the sale of Dr. Heath's library, under the sum of 8*l.* It is a very curious work, relating chiefly to Canadian manners and customs; the author lived five years in Canada. It is now rare. Consult *Meuselius*; vol.

shall not be accused of exhibiting a barren list of *fundamental* Writers towards making further acquisitions

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iii. part i. p. 242. The same ingenious author published his *Decouvertes et Conquetes des Portugais dans le nouveau Monde, at Paris*, in 1733, 4to. two vols. also with cuts: of which a good copy cannot be worth less than the last mentioned sum. CHARLEVOIX was a writer of equal ability and distinction: his "*Nouvelle France, avec un Voyage dans l'Amerique Septentrionale*," appeared at Paris, in 1744, 4to. 3 vols.; Lord Holland gave 4*l.* 4*s.* for a copy of it at Dr. Heath's sale. It was republished in 6 duodecimo volumes, and translated into English in 1769. His *Histoire du Paraguay*, Paris, 1756, 4to. 3 vols. produced 2*l.* 14*s.* at the sale just noticed; and I find Mr. Heber giving 1*l.* 11*s.* for his *Histoire de l'isle Espagnole, ou de St. Domingue, Paris*, 1730, 4to 2. vols. I am not sure, whether, from the *Biograph. Univ.* vol. viii. p. 229, this latter be not the preferable work of Charlevoix:—reprinted at Amst. 1733, in four duodecimo volumes. WILSON's *Description of America, containing conjectures of its peopling, &c. Lond.* 1739, folio, with maps, &c. is hardly worth mentioning; but there are tastes for all sorts of books: and so let Wilson be picked up for 7*s.* 6*d.*

ANT. DE ULLOA's work upon *East and South America*, relates chiefly to the natural history of those countries, and was published in a small 4to. volume, at Madrid, in 1772. It is a very valuable book, as far as it goes; the author having resided a considerable period in America. It was translated into French, and published at Paris in 1787, 8vo. 2 vols. The great work of Jorge Juan Ulloa, on *South America*, will be noticed in its proper place. With delight I reach the labours of ROBERTSON; and, with almost greater delight, read the applause bestowed upon them in the imperishable book of Meuselius. "Liber, (says that bibliographer—speaking of his *History of America)* omnium præstantissimus, . . . auctor, divino prorsus ingenio præditus," &c. And this is true enough. If, continues he, facts only be consulted, there is little of novelty—[how *could* there be?] but the leading features of the work, and the opinions given upon known facts, carry with them an air of novelty." But further praise—which might indeed be brought forward from every *foreign*, as well as *domestic* journal—is totally unnecessary: and, whatever may be said of Robertson's *Biography of Charles V.* (concerning which, read some in the same department of collecting. I am well aware of a thousand incidental subjects, connected with the mighty empire of which I am now treating, and on which books of the most curious and covetable nature have been published—but I can do little more than *allude* to them*—and come at once to the leading publications relating to

NORTH AMERICA.

In the histories of this portion of America, it will be difficult to exclude those which incorporate

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few lines at page 329, ante) I cannot but consider the HISTORY OF AMERICA as the *magnum opus* of its author. Meuselius wishes that the list of works, relating to America, prefixed by Robertson, had been critically arranged; rather than consisting, as it does, of the titles of books. This masterly performance was published in 1777, 4to. in two volumes: but an additional volume was afterwards published, and the three volumes were sold for 2*l.* at Dr. Heath's sale. They have been republished, again and again, in an octavo form, at reasonable prices—and translated into every language of civilised Europe. "Give me, therefore, ROBERTSON"—methinks I hear the "*Young Man*" say—"and let all preceding historians shift for themselves" There is truth, but not "the *whole* truth," in this avowal.

* Among the "curious" and "covetable" little tomes, take, for example, the quarto volume printed at Madrid in 1641, relating to the "*Great River of the Amazons*—and after reading Mr. Evans's note in the *Bibl. Stanleiana*, no. 1113, upon the causes of its "unusual rarity," be sure to lock it up in your cabinet as worth at least thirty half sovereigns. Again: respecting the *Magellan Streights*—peruse what those two gallant Captains *Bartolomeo Garcia de* NODAL and *Gonzalo de* NODAL accomplished—as written in a quarto volume, published at Madrid in 1621, with a wood engraving of a chart (so often missing—and about which De Bure, vol. i. p. 215-6 so solemnly cautions the Collector) and with all its parts—that is to say, ninety-two leaves, comprising the twelve preliminary, and fifteen concluding

the *United States* or *Colonies*; and, in such point of view, if I omit the separate histories belonging

leaves. Mr. Evans's pithy and pertinent note to the Stanley copy of this very rare book, no. 1117, was the means of causing it to be transported to his Majesty's library — at the large sum of 31*l.* 10*s.* Above all things, let the Bibliomaniac in SPANISH LORE consider more than once or twice ere he indulges in the niceties and difficulties of procuring the *first editions* of the Epistles of the famous FERDINANDO CORTEZ in the Spanish language. These Epistles are four in number; but of the first, whether in Spanish or the Latin version, no traces remain: not a copy is preserved: and it is supposed to be either lost, or locked up in the *Archivo Real* of Simancas. Robertson, with all his zeal and weight of recommendation, could never learn any traces of it. The second and third Epistles, in the Spanish language, were published at Seville by Cromberger, a German, in 1522-3, fol. : and copies of these very rare volumes were recently sold for 26*l.* 10*s.* Consult Meuselius, *Bibl. Hist.* vol. iii. part i. p. 267, who is delightfully instructive: but why is Brunet so unusually barren?

Again: Meuselius says that copies of the *fourth* Epistle, in the Spanish language, have escaped his researches: but the whole three Epistles are published entire in the first volume of the *Historiadores Primitivos de las Indias Occidentales of Barcia, Madr.* 1745, folio, 3 vols.: and they were subsequently printed in a separate folio form; with the notes and additions of Lorenzano, accompanied by cuts, in *Mexico*, 1770, folio—a rare and highly prized tome. Are these cuts taken from the Latin version of the third Epistle, printed at Norimberg in 1524? I learn, however, that a copy of the *first* edition of the *fourth* Epistle, in a separate form, was in the possession of Mr. Thorpe (the TOM OSBORNE of the present day) from a collection of valuable Spanish books, purchased by him of an Italian gentleman: and this very precious tome—together with the two previous original Spanish Epistles—in all probability now enrich the cabinet of my friend Mr. Heber—the THOMAS RAWLINSON, Esq. of the present day. Long may they greet his own eyes and those of his friends. Along with Cortes, are frequently united the Epistles of *Peter Martyr Anglerius*, 1519-1532, &c.: republished in the eight Decads of his History in 1555, folio—of which a copy is in the library of Mr. Rennie.

to Louisiana, Florida, Carolina, Canada, &c. it seems to be only necessary to make mention of the works of *Kalm*, *Rogers*, *Wynn*, *Adair*, *Carver*, *Chalmers*, and the *Marquis de la Rochefaucault Liancourt*—and if the reader take the pains to consult the subjoined note* he will find brief mention of the titles

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Consult, here, the *American Library*, 1713, 4to. p. 8. Then again for FRAMPTON'S *Joyful Newes out of the New Found World*, 1596, 4to. and the *Discovery of Guiana*, by Raleigh, published in the same year and form—books, not very scarce, although in the sable garb of the black letter. Here is no opportunity for amplification. But relating to VIRGINIA alone, read the titles of a cluster of tracts from the Bindley library—to say nothing of what appears in the preceding pages (372-3-385) relating to that once constantly talked of country.

Tracts relating to Virginia: "Encouragement to Colonies, by Sir W. Alexander," map, 1625. "True Relation of what happened in Virginia since the first planting of that Colony," map of Virginia, 1608. "Relation of Lord De la Warre, Capt. Generall of Virginia," 1611. "Plaine Description of the Barmudas," 1618. "Smith's Description of New England," 1606. "State of the Colony and Affairs in Virginia," 1616. "New England's Plantation," by Higgeson, with map, containing the portrait of Capt. Smith, 1630. "Guinea's Plantation," by the Earl of Barkshire, 1632. "Virginia valued," by E. W. 1650. Virginia's Discovery of Silke Wormes," 1650. A collection of Ten very curious Tracts, in one volume.

These tracts produced the *ponderous* sum of 10*l*.. But there would be no end to this bibliographical skirmishing. See, as a guide, Pinkerton's list, vol. xvii. p. 200.

* KALM was a Swede. He published his work at Stockholm in 1753; &c 8vo. 3 vols. with wood cuts. It was published in the German language at Göttingen in 1754, &c. in three large octavo volumes, with copper plates; and Forster translated it into English, and published it at London in 1771, 8vo. 3 vols. with a map and some additional cuts. A copy is worth 1*l*. 1*s*. It was hence translated into the Dutch, and published in two quarto volumes at Utrecht in 1772. The work is chiefly valuable on the score of natural history;

and characters of the work, of each author. I am not sure, whether, upon a dispassionate consideration,

but I cannot correctly affirm whether the account of the *Esquimaux*, whom the author came in contact with in his journey from Pensylvania to Canada, be not among the earliest extant in print. ROGERS'S *Concise Account of North America*, 1765, 8vo. is a book well worth a *7s. 6d.* purchase. The author lived many years among the most barbarous of the natives, and his narrative is at once perspicuous and unaffected, and his statements unimpeached. Meuselius (vol. iii. part i. 304-5) is warmly encomiastic upon this octavo volume. Rogers was chiefly conversant with the British Colonies. But why, in the above text, is the once famous, and always interesting, quarto volume, entitled the *American Traveller*, 1769, omitted? The author concealed his name:—it was Alexander Cluni. He made his journies in the years 1744-5 on foot, reaching as high as the sixty-eighth degree of north latitude, as far as Cape Chudleis; and towards the western departments of North America is supposed to have seen "men and things" such as no European ever before beheld. In 1746 he reached Greenland, in the eighty-third and a half degree of north latitude, and there he saw neither land nor ice—("maria undique et undique cœlum."). This is a curious volume,* and should be snapped up, in these *north-mania times*, with all imaginable celerity.

WYNN'S *History of the British Dominions in North America*, 1763-1773, 4to. seems to be only a compilation from Oldmixon and Douglas; authors, not worth enlisting into the service of a Collector. Different, in all respects, is the *Trader with the Indians, and History of the American Indians*, by J. ADAIR, Esq. Lond. 1775, 4to.: one of the best and most instructive books of the kind — if we except a little somnolency in discussions upon the Aborigines of America; a fault, or disease, not peculiar to the times of James Adair, Esq. The

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* The author was the first to give accurate intelligence of Hudson's Bay, and to institute an enquiry about a more successful commerce with the Americans. The book was said to have been published under the auspices, and at the command, of Lord Chatham; and both the English and Americans, at *that* crisis, were so eager to possess it, that it was bought and read by one party with the same avidity that it was bought and destroyed by the other. It now RESTS IN PEACE: an example (if ten thousand others were wanting) of the short-lived popularity of "things mundane."

the last named work be not all that is absolutely necessary to procure. And now, after this gallant little bibliographical bark shall quit its moorings in the Northern, to seek the Southern, division of the NEW WORLD, it will be necessary to dash through the breakers that circumvent those Islands—the source of so much wealth to Great Britain—with which the *Caribbean Sea* is so thickly studded, and which are designated by the well known name of the WEST INDIES. The anchor is therefore weighed: the sails swell before the breeze—

ἀμφὶ δε κῦμα
Στείρη πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἴαχε νηὸς ἰούσης,
(*Iliad.* lib. i.).

and the gulf of Florida is cleared . . .

As a work of the most general and satisfactory

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author was a five year's resident in the countries which he describes. The best edition of CAPTAIN CARVER'S *Travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766, 7, 8,* is that of 1779, 8vo. with a map and cuts, and having some account of the author by the late Dr. Lettsom, "Omnia utilia æque ac jucunda, magnam partem nova"—says the applauding and particularising Meuselius. But the commendations bestowed by him on the *Political Annals of the United Colonies*, &c. of which Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS is the author, 1780, 4to. are much more warm and pointed: accompanied by the expression of regret at the discontinuation of the work. The author, now midway between Septuagenarianism and Octogenarianism, need desire nothing more *parænetical* than the criticism of Meuselius (vol. iii. part i. p. 315) upon his labours. Doubtless, however, of all the travels in North America, up to the period of their publication, those of M. DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT-LIANCOURT, published at Paris in 1799, in eight octavo volumes, and translated into English and published the same year in 2 quarto volumes, are considered to be the fullest and most satisfactory. Pinkerton calls it "a work of very considerable merit." Why does Boucher de la Richarderie (vol. vi. p. 10) omit to notice it? Nor does it appear to be in Meuselius.

information, obtain, by all means, the History of these Islands (including that of St. Domingo) by the late Mr. BRYAN EDWARDS—published, and frequently republished, in three quarto, and five octavo volumes. A good copy of the former is worth about *5l. 5s.* : of the latter, *1l. 16s.* The author is the "facile princeps" of writers in his department. But as JAMAICA is the "facile princeps" of these British islands, so, I ween, a perfectly beautiful, unsullied, tall, broad, richly bound copy (peradventure by Roger Payne) with the cuts coloured, of Sir HANS SLOANE's History of that Island,* (1707-1725) will be found in the sumptuous cabinet of HONORIO. And what if a copy of Master LONG's History, of the same island, published about fifty years afterwards, in three quarto volumes, and "bound by old Fraser,"† be found lying by the side of its precursor?

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* Whether my excellent and tasteful friend HONORIO really do, or do not, possess such a copy, I cannot now trust to my memory to aver: but, if he do *not*, he *should* ;—" ILLE SI QUIS ALIUS." Meanwhile it is consoling to reflect, that a copy, not far short of that so rapturously described in the text, and bound by Roger Payne in green morocco, adorns the shelves of the Althorp library. Dr. Heath's fine copy was purchased by Lord Essex for *19l. 19s.* The plates are described as being 430 in number.‡ Nota bene: the work of Sir Hans Sloane comprehends the history of the other West India islands also. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a " very good copy in russia" at 12*l* 12*s*.

† Such are the words of Mr. Jefferey, in his description of the copy of this valuable work—confined to Jamaica alone—which was

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‡ The delay of eighteen years, which occurred between the publication of the first and second volumes of this work, arose from the author being almost entirely occupied with the arrangement of his far-famed MUSEUM. It is in the introduction to the second volume (1725) that Sir Hans gives a general inventory of his library and museum, as it then stood; by which it appears that the subjects of

SOUTH AMERICA.

In the bibliographical dissection of the Southern Half of the New World, I give the reader due notice that his attention will be briefly, if not exclusively, directed to the kingdoms of Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, and Chili: premising that the celebrated work of *Ulloa** may afford a good general notion of the *whole* of Southern America. In other respects, and as connected more or less with the divisions before

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sold for 14*l.* 14*s.* at the sale of the last mentioned library: but is now scarcely worth two-thirds of the sum. It has a map and cuts; and was published in 1774. Meuselius is strongly encomiastic. *Bibl. Hist.* vol. iii. part ii. page 64. May I quietly ask, who was "old Fraser?"

* The titles of the works of Ulloa, as connected with North, South, and East America, are found copiously detailed in the pages of Boucher de la Richarderie, vol. v. p. 511: vi. p. 330. These works have been translated from the Spanish into the French and German languages. The *Relacion Historica del Viage*, &c. was published at Madrid: 5 vols. in 2, or 3, 4to.: with cuts: of which a large paper copy, in small folio, was sold for 15*l.* 15*s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library. The same copy was recently sold for 6*l.* 16*s.* 6d. The *Noticias Americanas* (a highly distinguished work) was published in 1772, 4to.; and was translated into German in 1781, 8vo. With most valuable notes—and was again improved in a French edition in 1787, 8vo. 2 vols. by Le Fevre de Villebrune.

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natural history alone, exclusively of 200 volumes of preserved plants, amounted to more than 26,000 articles ... This second volume completed the vegetable part and the animal kingdom, and the plates are continued to the number of 274." *Chalmers's Biogr. Dictionary*, vol. xxviii. p. 66. How does this number of the plates tally with that above mentioned?

specified, the performances of FERNANDEZ, GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, SOUTHEY, and HUMBOLDT,—are amply sufficient for the most accurate and valuable information.

Among the earliest writers of the local and political history of Brazil, *Hans Staden* and *Jean de Lery* take the lead.* The work of *Guerreiro* may be placed, in intrinsic worth as well as chronological order, after those of the Dutchman and Frenchman just mentioned; although I admit that it is now rather sought after as an object of curiosity than of utility. The same may be said of the suppressed work of Portuguese America by *Rocha Pitta.*† It is therefore to

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* The first edition of HANS STADEN is in the Dutch language, 1556, 4to. It was translated into Latin, under the title of *Navigatio in Brasiliam,* 1592, folio. JEAN DE LERY appears to be a much more amusing traveller: his work is fully described in the *Bibl. des Voyages,* vol. vi. p. 270: and care must be taken to purchase either the first (1578) or the second impression, 1580: each in octavo. They have curious cuts; but the second is professed to be "enlarged both in the text and the embellishments." Pinkerton, who calls the work amusing and ingenious, says that the author being a Hugonot, the work was printed in France without his name. The figures are by Antoine Chapin. A Latin version appeared in 1594. 4to.: and if the sedulous Bibliomaniac will be at the pains to read the authority first quoted, (p. 271) he shall find his toils well rewarded if he obtain a clean and sound copy of De Lery. But read well Meuselius, *Bibl. Hist.* vol. iii. part ii. p. 50-2. The book was prohibited in the Index Purgatorius of the Roman Pontiff. Again, I repeat, read the "hundred notable things," and perhaps "hundred mery Tales," of which De Lery's authenticated volume is composed.

† But of equal, if not superior value, to Guerreiro, is the work of BARLÆUS—put forth under the auspices of the mighty *Bleau,* with maps and elegant cuts, at Amst. in 1647, folio; accounted a rare book by Clement—because the greater part of the impression was burnt. Meuselius is copious and instructive. But perhaps the *De-*

Mr. Southey's elaborate history, in three capacious tomes, that the "Young" must look for a "Guide" —and the "Old" must look for "consolation:" —if consolation can be derived from the perusal of pages, in which, frequently, from the necessity of the case, the most brutal atrocities are related, and the most perfidious schemes unfolded. Mr. Southey is doubtless the "facile princeps" of the Historians of the Brazils; but this title is hardly commensurate with the bearing and extent of his work, as it comprises the rise and progress of all the European colonies, from the Andes to the Atlantic, and from the Plata to the river of the Amazons. His performance, of which the first volume is, a little unaccountably, overlooked by Pinkerton, will doubtless command the attention and applause of posterity: and numerous will be the octavo impressions which the next half century will

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scriptio totius Brasiliæ, Cleves, 1698, folio, which is little better than a new impression of Barlæus, is the best work extant upon the ancient state of Brazil. It has copper cuts. Consult Boucher, vol. vi. p. 276-7. The editor, or author of the volume, was I. di S. Teresa. *Bibl. Hist.* vol. iii. part ii. p. 58. ROCHA PITTA's *Historia da América Portuguesa,* Lisbon, 1730, folio must be bought, whenever found in comely condition, at any price not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.*; and yet this will hardly fetch it, as Pinkerton calls it "very scarce." It is a volume fraught with useful intelligence. The author was a sound-headed and honest Brasilian; but the truths which he developed were so unpalateable to the Portuguese government, that the sale of his book was prohibited in consequence. Boucher de la Richarderie is pleasantly communicative. If the most diligent researches cannot put my "Young Man" in possession of Rocha Pitta, he may procure, for a very trifle, the interesting *Narrative of a Voyage to Brasil,* by THOMAS LINDLEY, 1814, 8vo.: a book replete with interesting matter, narrated in a style of winning simplicity. The French bibliographer has done ample justice to it.

cause to be circulated of so ample and instructive a work.*

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* The propriety of the above encomium can hardly be doubted, but at any rate not combated, by the most fastidious and hostile of Mr. Southey's critics. The *Quarterly Review*, vol. iv. p. 454, &c. in the notice of the first volume of the HISTORY OF BRAZIL, 1810, 4to. has warmly and vigorously entered into the general literary merits of its author, as a poet and an historian. It has dealt out an ample meed of praise, and with justice : but another merit, as connected with this extraordinary performance, belongs to Mr. Southey : that of enthusiasm and perseverance—which he seemed to share alone, and in despite of the cool and slow reception of his labours with the public. The first volume (if report speak true) did not *net* the author above *ten pounds*—about the amount of what Milton received for his Paradise Lost. The coincidence is singular. The second volume was published in 1817 : and the third in 1823. The work is now complete; but I must be allowed to question, if not to condemn, the stern and angry air of defiance, together with the excessive strain of self-congratulation, with which the work concludes. That Mr. Southey should feel vexed and indignant at the tardy success of such a publication, is perhaps both natural and pardonable : and that the triumphant exultation of Ovid, with the "frigid indifference" of Johnson, should be blended, on one and the same occasion, might also be expected and forgiven. But the author had little, personally, to complain of the public ; or to submit, in the way of appeal, to the bar of posterity. He was, and is, in the enjoyment of an exceedingly great, and justly earned reputation. A work, like his HISTORY OF BRAZIL, would not, in the nature of things, be caught up and devoured with the avidity of his matchless *Biographical Manual* of LORD NELSON. Hume, Henry, and even Gibbon, struggled hard, and despaired somewhat, of the final success of their labours : labours, necessarily of a more popular cast than an exclusive history of a distant country, about which curiosity had not been so general with us as with foreigners, and which had been rendered more or less familiar by preceding historians and travellers. But if the popularity of this great, and perhaps "maximum opus," of its author, be slow, it will be sure. Every succeeding year will demonstrate more decidedly the importance of its contents : and when the powers of Portugal and

The name of Southey is worthy of its juxtaposition with that of HUMBOLDT—the most illustrious traveller of his day. Nothing seems too vast, too varied, too wonderful, or too minute, for the keen eye, penetrating intellect, and unwearied exertions, of this extraordinary man. From the snow that caps the summit, to the lichen which creeps at the base, of the loftiest mountain, Humboldt is equally inquisitive, curious, diligent, and happy. A botanist, zoologist, statist, philosopher, half poet, and general enthusiast, the genius of this traveller seems to have been peculiarly calculated for surveying the varieties and immensity of the New World. Accordingly, his travels and researches in AMERICA* place him as the first in the

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Spain, in the New World, shall be, as they are now threatening to be, NO MORE, then will the text of Mr. Southey's History of Brazil be considered as a beacon and a guide to the antiquarian, historian, and philologist. The great grandson of its author will caress the *editio princeps* as a book to be numbered among the rarest and most prizable volumes.

I cannot close the account of Brazil without a strong recommendation of the Travels in the interior of that country, with a particular account of the *Gold and Diamond Districts*, by Mr. JOHN MAWE, Mineralogist: illustrated with coloured plates: 8vo. price 18*s*. This volume also includes a Voyage to the *Rio de la Plata*.

* Here follows a list of the wonderful productions of this wonderful traveller and of his companion Mons. BONPLAND. All the remaining copies of the work are now in the hands of Messrs. Longman and Co.; and the prices affixed are those of the original Paris publishers:

1. *Relation Historique de leur Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent pendant les années* 1799-1804. Vol. I. Partie i. avec l'Atlas des Cartes Géographiques et Physiques, 4to. pap. fin. 3*l*.: pap. velin, 3*l*. 12*s*. This is now in a course of publication. It will be complete in four volumes. 2. *Atlas Pittoresque des Vues des Cordillères et Monumens des Peuples Indigénes de l'Amerique:* contenant

foremost rank, perhaps, of all travellers dead and living. The range of his researches, and the space

60, Pl. la plupart coloriées, sur colomb. velin. Folio, pap.: fin. 25*l.* 4*s.* pap.: velin, figures avant la lettre, 37*l.* 16*s.* *Recueil d'Observations de Zoologie et d'Anatomie comparée, faites dans l'Ocean Atlantique, dans l'Interieur du nouveau Continent, et dans la mer du Sud:* avec Planches imprimées en couleur, 4to. liv. i. à 8 pap.. fin, 7*l.* 17*s.* pap: velin, 10*l.* 2*s.* This work is complete. 4. *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne;* 2 vol. 4to. Avec un Atlas Physique et Géographique, pap: fin. 15*l.* pap: velin, 19*l.* Complete. 5. *Recueil d'Observations Astronomiques, d'Operations Trigonométriques, et de Mesures Barométriques, faites pendant le cours d'un Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent,* depuis 1799, jusqu'en 1803. Ouvrage auquel on a joint des recherches Historiques sur la position de plusieurs points importans. 2 vols. 4to. pap: fin, 9*l.* 12*s.* pap: velin, 17*l.* 12*s.* Complete. 6 *Plantes Equinoxiales, recueillies au Mexique, dans l'Ile de Cuba, dans les Provinces de Caracas, de Cumana et de Barcelone, aux Andes de la Nouvelle Grenade, de Quito et de Perou, et sur les bords du Rio-Negro, de l'Orénoque et de la rivière des Amazones;* Ornés de Planches. Folio liv. i. à 15. 24*l.* Sur Colomb. Velin, 40*l.* 10*s.* Complete in two vols. *Monographie des Melastomes et des Rhexia, et des autres genres du même ordre*—enrichies d'environ 2000 plantes nouvelles: ornés de Planches, en couleur, folio, liv. i. à 15. 27*l.* Sur Colomb. Velin. 45*l.* Complete in two vols.

It is necessary to observe that *each of these is a separate and distinct work in itself,* and *may be bought separately;* but, for the accommodation of those persons who wish to possess the whole, general Titles, &c. have been prepared for *forming the whole Collection into an entire and complete Work in the following order, laid down by the Author:* —1. "*Historical Narrative,*" with the Picturesque and Geographical Atlas. 2. "*Zoology and comparative Anatomy.*" 3. "*Political Essay on New Spain.*" 4. "*Astronomy.*" 5. "*Physics and Geology.*" 5. "*Botany, comprehending Equinoxial Plants and Monography of the Melastomas.*"

The SUM TOTAL of these stupendous labours is as follows: eleven volumes in quarto, containing the text: four volumes in large folio containing the *Botanical part:* —four volumes, in colombier folio, containing *the Atlasses: four hundred engravings,* of which the greater which his publications have entitled him to occupy in the contemplation of discerning judges, justify the propriety of this eulogium.

part are *coloured*: 70 geographical, physical, and geological maps. Of the two first of these works, the following have been published in our own language, from the pen of Mrs. Helen Maria Williams. "*The Personal Narrative of M. De Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent.*" In five vols. 8vo. price 4*l.* 1*s.* boards. Four more volumes, in a course of publication, complete this work. "*Researches on the Institutions and Monuments of the Ancient Inhabitants of America.*" A new edition, in two vols. 8vo. with plates, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* boards. "*Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain,*" with maps, &c. the third edition, in 4 vols. 8vo. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* boards. "*A Geognostical Essay on the Super-position of Rocks in both Hemispheres.*" By M. De Humboldt: and translated into English under his immediate inspection; price 14*s.* 8vo. boards.

To contemplate these productions as the work of ONE MAN, and of his Coadjutor, might, in after ages, stagger belief; if the FACT were not established beyond dispute or doubt. And yet Mons. Humboldt is in the vigour of life—meditating, it is said, a hop, skip, and a jump, over the rival mountains, of the *Himmalaya* range, in the Eastern world. Let him however think more than *twice* upon an undertaking, which may shorten a career honourably destined to enjoy the fruits of a painfully earned and widely extended reputation. With him, "School is over"—and he may gambol lustily for the remainder of his days.

These works, or at least the greater part of them, have been criticised in our two most popular journals — the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*: see vol. xvi. and xix of the former, and vols. xv. and xviii of the latter. Ample and able, doubtless, are these criticisms. My memory charges me more particularly with those in the former Review; which I have reason to believe were by the experienced pen of the late Mr. Playfair. There is hardly any thing more intellectually delightful than such performances; where party feeling, prejudices, and personal antipathy, have no share: where bile, ill-will, spleen, grudgings, and heart burnings, are all squeezed out. To devote a calm summer's evening to such "readings"—in rural seclusion, or upon the beach of the ever-agitated main, (why not say at

I come, in the last place, to notice the earlier Chronicles and labours of Cieça de Leon, *Zarate*, Fernandez, Garcilasso de la Vega,—as connected with the other great portions of South America; namely, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, &c. &c.; and doubting the room to be quite sufficient for them in the text, I have consigned the bibliographical *précis* of their labours to the subjoined note.* And so, looking with surprise, not unmingled with apprehension, at the vast portion of the world chronicled in these few last pages—and knowing and bewailing the imperfect outlines, or faint execution, of those countries more particularly chronicled—I implore forgiveness of both "young" and —"old" well persuaded, nevertheless, that he shall be

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once, *παρὰ θῖνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης* ?) after a morning's devotion to Barrow, or Boyle, or Newton, or Leibnitz, or Locke—what is it, but to .... the Reader shall draw his own conclusion. Humboldt has found English Critics worthy of the materials which his indefatigable zeal and multifarious knowledge have placed before them.

* Peru is rich in her earlier Chronicles. I cannot, however, conceive that any published history of that country appears so early as 1480: the year in which Pinkerton assigns a French work, printed at Paris, and reprinted in 1545, in octavo. Meuselius takes no notice whatever of it. In fact, the date must be an anachronism; since the country in question was not then known to Europeans. The first work mentioned by Meuselius, relating to Peruvian authors, is that of the *Conquista del Peru,* of Francis de Kerez, translated into the Italian, and published in 1534, 4to. It is incorporated into Ramusio. Of the Spanish author, nothing seems to be known with accuracy. *Bibl. Hist.* vol. iii. part ii. p. 19. P. Cieça de Leon is perhaps the earliest Chronicler. His *Primera Parte de la Chronica de Peru,* was published at Seville, in 1553, folio; and again, at Antwerp, in 1554, 8vo. At Rome, in the Italian language, in 1555; and at Venice, in 1557, 8vo. In English, among Captain Stevens's New Collection of Voyages. Cieça's work contains only the first

a fortunate Collector of Books who possesses a third part only of the "American Library" here described.

part of his Chronicle: there are three other parts, which Antonio tells us have been long looked for by learned men. The intrinsic merits of this work are very great. The author had been domiciled among the Peruvians from his thirteenth to his thirtieth year. The first impression of Cieça is of excessive rarity. A Dutch Chronicle of Peru *(Historie van Coninkryk van Peru)* was published at Antwerp, 1573, 4to.

Zarate's *Historia del Descubrimiento y Conquista del Peru en el an* 1555, was published at Antwerp, in 1555; and at Seville, in 1557, folio; and republished in *Barcias's Hist. Prim.* vol. iii. It was translated into Italian by Alphonso Ulloa, and published at Venice in 1563, 4to. It is a work of real importance; but rather topographical than historical. Fernandez published his first and second parts of the History of Peru, in the Spanish language, at Seville, in 1571, folio. It is a work, according to Antonio, of considerable interest. The author was one of the followers of the accomplished, bloody-minded, and (I grieve to add) bibliomaniacal, Hurtado de Mendoza:† and was constantly, I fear, sheathing his sword in human flesh. His book was prohibited to be read in America, *among the Americans:* such was the terror of a re-action from the perusal of the pages of this faithful vicegerent of the Spanish government.! Has it been ever translated? Garcilasso de la Vega is a more important writer than either of his predecessors. His *Commentarios Reales que tratan del Origen de los Yncas,* was published at Lisbon in 1609, folio: with a continuation, or second part, called *Historia general del Peru,* &c. published at Cordova in 1619, folio: two small volumes. A new edition of both works was published at Madrid in 1723, folio, two vols. under the care of Barcia; of which a copy was sold for 2*l.* 8*s.* at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. I find the same price attached to this impression, in 4 vols. in Mr. Bohn's last catalogue, nº. 11964. The first editions are of excessive rarity and high price, even in Spain. A third edition, in thirteen octodecimo volumes, was published at Madrid in 1800. Baudoin translated the *Incas* into

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† See Bouterwek's character of this nobleman. *Spanish and Portuguese Literature;* vol. i. p. 186.

Let the pages of Kennett, Meuselius, and Boucher de la Richarderie satisfy a more craving appetite, and lead to the exhaustion of the most heavily furnished purse. And thus I bid adieu to land and sea. After such a circumnavigation, the vessel stands in need of repair and refitting; the keel being clogged with every submarine production, mineral, vegetable, and animal...

> Post varios casus, et tot discrimina rerum,
> Tendimus in Latium . . . .

French in 1633, 4to. of which a new edition was put forth at Amsterdam in 1737, 4to. two vols. with the cuts by Picart. Of these handsome tomes, there are only fifty copies printed on LARGE PAPER: books to be snapped at by the graphic bibliomaniac. Rycault translated the work into English, "with sculptures," in 1688, folio. Consult Meuselius and Boucher de la Richarderie. "The author (says Pinkerton) as a descendant of the Princes of Peru, has been peculiarly minute relative to the religion, government, laws, customs, and manners of the ancient inhabitants of Peru, as well as the productions of that country."

To the above, let me add the very rare book of PEDRO LOSANO, being a *Chorographic description of the country, rivers, trees, and animals of the provinces of Gran Chaco, Galambar,* &c. (in the Vice Royalty of La Plata,) published at Cordova, in the Spanish language, in 1723, 4to.: the work being scarce and in much request. It has, apparently, escaped Meuselius. And here let me ask, what is the nature of the work called *Tears of the Indians,* published in 1656, 8vo.? These "tearful" titles were common about this period; as an examination of pages 254-5, ante, may prove. In the library of the late Mr. Rennie a copy of these Indian Tears may be found; and in that of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, a copy of the *Tears of Ireland,* 1642, 12mo. (the work just referred to) will be found. My memoranda of the Chatsworth book-gems had escaped me when I was busied with this latter work in the foregoing pages.

I should, however, be doing violence to my own feelings, if, at the close of this circumnavigation of the globe, I suffered these pages to see the light without a strong recommendation of "THE WORLD IN MINIATURE,"* now publishing for the sake of *very* young Readers, and calculated, on every account, to render them familiar with the productions, characters, and costumes of the leading nations described. I know nothing more pleasing in its contents, more appropriate in its embellishments, and more reasonable in its price. From a sight of such things, in early youth, the next generation may even surpass the present, in their love of travel and research.

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* It is published by Mr. Ackermann, in pocket volumes, at about 7*s.* per vol. and will be complete in fifty volumes: thirty are already published. To these will be added accounts of the *South Sea* and *Asiatic Islands*, in 4 vols. of the same size and price. A similar work, with cuts, in yet smaller volumes, was published by the Elzevirs, in 1663, &c. under the title of *Respublicæ Variæ*, in 47 vols.

BIOGRAPHY.

Whatever the reader may think to the contrary, we are yet within the province of History. BIOGRAPHY is one of its most instructive and amusing branches; for what are the *Lives* of public men, but the *History* of the times in which they flourished? Putting the works of Plutarch, Suetonius, and Nepos, out of the question—what are the biographies of Ximenes, Sully, Washington, and Pitt, but, as above intimated, the histories of the respective *national* transactions in which they figured? It is delightful to peruse the enthusiasm of Morhof (that sound and steady master in the old school of Bibliography) upon the subject of *Biographical Memoirs*; and how he huffs Phillibert de la Mare* for his sneer against this study, and his preference of History so called.

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* "Non placet sententia Maresii, qui *lib.* ii. *Epist.* 5 in Historicis minimorum recensionem indulget, in Vitarum scriptione illam damnat: quâ in re totus ab illo dissentio," &c. *Poly Hist.* vol. i. p. 215, 1714. I quote from an edition of this truly valuable work (so often and often lauded in my humble labours†) which is not considered to be quite the best; but my copy of it happens to have been handled by Albrecht and by Wyttenbach—as the respective autographs of these great scholars prove: and who, having SUCH a copy, could think of turning over the leaves of any OTHER? Am I wrong in considering the "Maresius" of Morhof to be PHILLIBERT DE LA MARE?—about whom there is a brief but excellent account in the *Biogr. Univ.* vol. xxvii. p. i. Which of my friends possesses his *Mélanges de littérature et d'histoire* (de 1670 à 1687) two folio volumes, containing, accord-

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† See *Bibliomania*, p. 61. In the course of this work there are not fewer than twenty-one references to, or quotations from, Morhof.

Yet there are snares in this delightful branch of reading against which I must guard "the young man" in particular. Like an epitaph, biography is frequently nothing but praise. From beginning to end, the deceased is all perfection; or, if there be errors and improprieties of conduct, those imperfections are so delicately pointed out, or so ingeniously qualified, that it requires a sound judgment to separate the one from the other. Whoever read an epitaph which *abused* the deceased? Or, if they *have* read such an epitaph, for one *vituperative* composition who has not perused ten thousand *laudatory?* It is so with books which are devoted to the Lives and Memoirs of eminent private or public characters. I am not sure, even, from the ultimately prevailing influence of benevolence among mankind—or from its being politic to address the better feelings of our nature — whether a *damnatory* piece of Biography

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ing to Papillon, an abundance of literary anecdotes and curious facts?

Mr. D'Israeli, in his miscellaneous and amusing article of SENTIMENTAL BIOGRAPHY (*Second Series of Curiosities of Literature*) thus observes: "A periodical Critic, probably one of the Juniors, has thrown out a startling observation. "There is," says this literary Senator, "something melancholy in the study of biography, because it is—a history of the dead." A truism and a felicity mixed up together, is the temptation with some modern critics, to commit that darling sin of theirs — novelty and originality. But we cannot condole with the reader of Plutarch for their deep melancholy: we who feel our spirits refreshed amidst the mediocrity of society, when we are called back to the men and the women who WERE! illustrious in every glory! Biography with us is a reunion with human existence in its most excellent state; and we find nothing dead in the past, while we retain the sympathies which only require to be awakened." Vol. iii. p. 284.

would be endured for a season? Recent experience teaches us that a great difference is observable between flying paragraphs of slander, and systematic, consolidated, abuse. Concerning the dead, we should say only "what is *good*"—according to the ancient adage; but, according to the new reading of a great moral philologist, "nothing but what is *true*." Be this as it may, BIOGRAPHY is, of all branches of history, or belles-lettres, (the reader shall class it just as he pleases) one of the most winning and instructive. The avidity and delight with which we peruse the pages of certain well known works, of this character, is hardly to be described: and if we add the yet more attractive form of *genuine* AUTO-BIOGRAPHY, our delight is much more complete, inasmuch as our conviction of the authenticity of what we are reading; adds a keener relish to the perusal.*

But a less sensitive frame may be excited to the goodly purposes of Biography. I have heard of wonders effected by coming even within the precincts of a well furnished library of this description. If this be so, the reader is informed of such a library. In the heart of the Metropolis, there dwells a very Magician in biographical lore. I will say nothing of what he has *put forth*, because it has long been the common property, and theme of approbation, of the public; but I will here take leave to say, that, seated in his semi-circular black-morocco bottomed chair (the true seat of a Magician!) the character in question is in constant conversation with the departed dead: their voices reach his ear, and their language touches his heart. With the same facility and familiarity, he shakes hands with Alfred and Anne, Latimer and Lowth. He is neither corrupted by the fallacies of Bolingbroke, nor the sneers of Gibbon: and if a whole host of free thinkers, with D'Alembert and Voltaire at their head, rise up to daunt him by threatened vengeance, oblivion, or contempt, in an instant he is clothed in the panoply afforded by the armour of Boyle, Newton, or Locke. A body guard of two thousand two hundred choice troops is not so much in his pay, as at his devoted service. When the *Life* of this Magician is written—to add to the stock of biography already published by him—(for die, doubtless, he must!) this mystery will be unravelled, and the riddle solved. Meanwhile, let his *sexagenarianism* go on quietly towards *nonagenarianism*.

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* Experience, in every case, however feeble and unimportant, is better than theory; and in the trifling anecdote about to be related—not wholly unconnected with *auto-biography*—the reader will be at least convinced of the sincerity of my own sentiments. If I were asked which was the happiest period of my youthful days, I should unhesitatingly answer—"when I used to sit among the branches of a large mulberry tree, plucking the berry in its ripest state, and devouring at the same time the pages of PLUTARCH." ... This is the truth; but it is not "the *whole* truth"—for GIL BLAS was feasted upon as an *alternate* intellectual banquet.

Wishing it to be understood that, in Biography, I shall also include MEMOIRS, I proceed to the execution of both these "companionable" departments of a well garnished library. And first, for the foundation stones of our building: or, rather, for those materials which are at once both foundation and superstructure: I speak of Collections and Bodies of Biography: in other words, of BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES. And truly, if the labours of HOFFMANN, MORERI, BAYLE, CHAUFEPIÉ, (with their necessary adjuncts*) BRUCKER, LADVOCAT, CHAUDON, JOCHER, and the *Biographie*

* I pass by the writers previous to J. J. HOFFMAN; because their works were of comparatively limited extent, and of comparatively inferior execution. But Hoffman may be considered the father of modern Biographical and Miscellaneous Dictionaries.† The best edition of his *Lexicon Universale, historico-geographico-chronologico-poetico-philologicum* (here are compound epithets!) is that of Leyden 1698, folio; worth 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* if in sound condition, and comely binding. This substantial work usually makes its appearance in its pristine Dutch surcoat of white vellum. (Let the lettering be on blue or green morocco, for red morocco is a most grievous heresy!) The best edition of MORERI'S *Dictionnaire Historique*, &c. is that of 1759, 10 vols. folio—edited by Drouet, and enriched by the supplemental notices of the Abbé Goujet. But this work, like the water of the fountain-head lost in the expanse of the river, retains scarcely any thing but the name of its original planner. The materials have been so corrected and enlarged that, according to Voltaire, (as observed by Barbier‡) it is like a new town built on the ancient plan. A good copy of Moreri may be worth 14*l.* 14*s.*: but the immense increase of similar works, subsequently published, is likely to deteriorate much its pecuniary value. With this work, let the *Dictionnaire de Trevoux*, 1771, folio, 8 vols. (best edition) be joined. I know not, even, if it be not more indispensable than Moreri.§ Mr. D'Israeli (*Second Series*, &c. vol. ii. p. 346) has an instructive article upon it: but let no man talk of *any* Dictionary upon LARGE PAPER. Happy was

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† The whole of the above was written, before I found the following passage in Mr. D'Israeli's work above referred to: "I heard a man of great learning declare, that whenever he could not recollect his knowledge, he opened *Hoffman's Lexicon Universale Hist.* where he was sure to find what he had lost."

‡ *Examen Critique et Complément des Dictionnaires Historiques*, &c. Paris, 1820, 8vo.—tome i. p. i.

§ "It is precious as a vast collection of ancient and modern learning, particularly in that sort of knowledge which we usually term antiquarian and philological. It is not merely a grammatical, scientific, and technical dictionary, but it is replete with divinity, law, moral philosophy, critical and historical learning, and abounds with innumerable miscellaneous curiosities." – D'ISRAELI. A good copy of it, which should be in all libraries of 10,000 volumes, is worth 5*l.* 5*s.*

Universelle, &c. now in a course of publication, be Mons. Lautour du Chatel to have escaped such a copy of an impression of this work, of the date of 1721: see p. 351, of Mr. D'Israeli.

I must begin this sentence, as I concluded the preceding, by a reference to Mr. D'Israeli's *Second Series of Literature*: of which the first volume opens with two curious and interesting articles upon BAYLE's *Critical Dictionary*, and "Characteristics of Bayle."* Gibbon's eulogy of him is at once concise and just: and no one read him, or loved him more, than the eulogist himself. Bayle was a man of immense, but desultory reading; of a subtle understanding, invincible patience, and not less indomitable industry. His Dictionary is as a Cornucopia of flowers—bright, blooming, and captivating; but the roses have more than an ordinary share of keen and penetrating thorns. Take them up hastily, and your fingers will bleed for the avidity of your grasp. The notes are the grand field in which Bayle delighted to pour forth his multifarious knowledge: and I have reason to believe that his *Life of Nero* furnished a celebrated Greek quotation at a late ever-memorable state trial. But a further word respecting this extraordinary man. If he was sceptical, he was peaceably disposed in private life; although constantly assailed by the bitterest enemies. Even his "magnum opus," the Dictionary, was criticised before it *appeared*: a practice, not confined to *foreign* countries. Jurieu, Saurin, and Le Clerc, were unable, collectively, to ruffle the calmness of his temper, or embitter the sweetness of his retirement. Bayle was, in the republic of literature, what Lord North was in the House of Commons: calm and composed in the midst of tempest and whirlwind. His application will be scarcely credited. He told Des Maizeaux, in one of his letters, that, from twenty to forty, he worked fourteen hours a day—and in fact, he never knew what leisure was. Read Niceron's most satisfactory admitted, we may well rest satisfied—even with this

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* "Le célèbre *Bayle* n'avait d'autre vue, dans l'origine, que de corriger les nombreuses méprises qui avaient échappé à Moréri. Mais cette critique est bientôt devenue, sous la plume de ce grand écrivain, un ouvrage du premier rang dans ce genre, quoiqu'il ait donné lieu, soixante ans après sa publication, aux remarques généralement justes de l'abbé Joly, chanoine de Dijon, qui orment, pour ainsi dire, le cinquième volume de cette production. BARBIER, *Examen Critique*, &c. page ii.

article in his *Mémoirs pour servir à l'histoire des Hommes Illustres;* vol. vi. p. 251-300: and his emendations, vol. x. p. 200, supplied from Des Maizeaux's life of Bayle, which first appeared at the head of the Dictionary, published in 1730.

But my province is Bibliography. Niceron does not give us the date of the *first* impression of Bayle (always to be procured) though he tells us the second appeared in 1697, fol. 4 vol. in 2. The intermediate editions, till that of 1720, (edited by P. Marchand) are not necessary to be noticed: but this latter is considered both beautiful and correct. In purchasing it, be careful to observe whether the first volume have the dedicatory epistle to the Duke of Orleans,* which occupy pages 963, 4, 5: and the two articles in the second volume, in three sheets (numbered 963-968) upon *the Life of David:* if the latter are wanting, the copy loses something of its value. But perhaps the edition of 1740, containing the life of Bayle by Des Maizeaux, may be the most useful to recommend. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of the first at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; and a copy of the English edition of 1734, 5 vols. containing the same biography, at 5*l.* 5*s.* in indifferent binding. To Bayle's Dictionary are usually added his *Works,* published in 1727, 4 vols. folio: and I have seen more than *one* copy, of both Dictionary and Works, bound in red morocco, and printed upon LARGE PAPER: but "procul, o procul!" should be the address to it, by every considerate young man. The late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. purchased a copy of this kind of Messrs. Payne and Foss—but Sledmere had "ample room and verge enough" for the reception of such herculean tomes. Abroad, the Bayle on large paper holds up its head much higher than at home. Brief be the notice of CHAUFEPIE's *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique,* &c. published at the Hague in 1750, folio, 4 vols. It is always considered the *Companion* of Bayle; and, as such, let a guinea per volume be cheerfully given for its acquisition. It is common: even in an uncut state. The paper and printing are every thing we could wish such a work to be. As a another Companion, get, if you have an undevoted double sovereign piece, the *Dict. Hist.* &c. of PROSPER MARCHAND, *Haye,* 1758, folio, latter alone — respecting Foreign Biography.* We are, *at home*, not without good and substantial helps.

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* I leave the curious and the diligent to consult Brunet, vol. i. p. 165, respecting copies of this dedication, accompanied by a portrait of the Duke, with nineteen

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2 vol. in 1. I have often consulted this work with decided advantage.

* First of Brucker. I speak of his "*Pinacotheca*† *Sctiptorum Nostra Etate Literis Illustrium. Aug. Vindel. Apud Haidrum,* 1741, folio, 2 vols. This work is so scarce, as not only not to be in the British Museum, but to have escaped Brunet. It contains the Lives and Eulogies of *living* Characters, with their portraits, in mezzotint, by Haidius: sharp, intellectual, severely accoutred, old fashioned looking gentlemen. The biography is by the pen of the author of the famous *Philosophiæ Historia Critica*—known all over Europe. I never saw but one copy of this hugely covetable performance, and that was in the library of my friend Mr. A. Chalmers—obtained from a sale in Holland—but, as I have reason to think, not *under* the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* It is in russia binding. Ladvocat's *Dictionnaire Historique,* &c. 1777, 8vo. 4 vols. is a sensible and judicious performance. It will not lead astray: but it is now superseded by the *Dictionnaire Historique,* &c. 1804 of the Abbé Chaudon and M. Delandine; a new edition, in fact, of the *Dict. Hist.* published at *Caen,* in 8 vols. about thirty years before. This improved edition is in 13 octavo volumes: I possess it, and have consulted it with advantage;

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verses of M. Limiers engraved *below*. These verses were suppressed before the publication of the portrait, and when a few *proofs* only had been taken of it. Shall I congratulate the Bibliomaniac who has both *portrait* and *verses*? What, good Mr. D'Israeli, is the secret of their suppression? Were they laudatory, and was the Duke found out to be a rogue? Brunet refers us to his Catalogue of the books of M. D'O . . . . ., 1811, 8vo. p. 253: a catalogue, worth consulting on more accounts than one.

† Let me separate, as will be obvious enough, the *above* Pinacotheca Virorum Illustr. from that published by *I. Vincentius de Rubris*, under the name of *Ianus Necius Erythræus* — in 1643-1645. "There is an exquisite brilliancy in the Latin composition of this work," says Morhof: "many memorable things are introduced about the extraordinary habits of living and studying among learned men: many, concerning the controversies, disputes, arts, particularities, and books of the same learned body, which may be read with equal utility and delight. As the author was a man at once learned and discreet, he observes many things in the lives of the learned, which have escaped the notice of other authors." *Polyhist. Lit.* vol. i. page 227.

The *General Biographical, Historical, and Critical Dictionary*, published in 1734-41, in 10 folio volumes, afforded ample materials for the labours of Kippis, and, latterly, of Aikin and Chalmers. Minor publications, including some account of the four preceding, will be found in the subjoined note.*

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but *that*, in turn, is now superseded by the *Biographie Universelle*, &c. of which 36 volumes, including the letters "R A K" have already appeared. M. Barbier has given a pleasing notice of Chaudon's labours in the *Examen Critique*, p. iij. Although Jocher's *Allgemeins gelehrten Lexicon*, or *Dictionary of learned Men*, was published in 1750, in 4 vols. 4to., it is indebted for the reputation which it has acquired to the admirable supplemental labours of Adelung; whose two volumes, 1784-7, 4to. go as far as the letter I, inclusively. No previous Biographer (says Barbier) had ever exhibited such minute and exact attention. A third supplemental volume, including the letter L, was published at Delmenhorst by Rotermund. It is hoped that this laborious bibliographer will complete the continuation. Of the *Biographie Universelle Ancienne & Moderne*, 1811-23, 8vo. of which thirty-six vols. are already published, and which are so frequently referred to in this work, I will let no well educated "Young Man" rest in peace till he secure a copy; which, lettered on morocco, to save the expense of binding, I recommend to be procured in *extra French boarding*.

* There *General, Historical, and Critical Dictionary*, edited by Bernard, Birch, Lockman, and Sale, *Lond.* 1734-41, folio, ten volumes, may yet, if in fine condition, be worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* per volume. I learn from the inexhaustible biographical stores of Mr. A. Chalmers, that, from the Prospectus of this work, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine, Jan.* 1733, twenty sheets (or eighty pages) were to be published for 3*s.* 6*d.* This Dictionary incorporates, if I am not mistaken, the whole, or very nearly the whole, of Bayle. During the late war, seventy four gun ships were cut down to sixty gun ships; in the hope of catching, and scotching, Commodore Rogers, the American commander. This system of *cutting down* has been long known in the republic of literature: for, in regard to the

The next immediate branch of enquiry, or discussion, in this department of biography, is, the Col-

very work under consideration, these ten folios were cut down to 10 octavos in the year 1773, under the title of *British Biography, or an accurate and impartial account of the Lives and Writings of Eminent Persons in Great Britain and Ireland.* Of this work, the late Dr. Towers was the reputed author. It is closely printed, in double columns—accompanied, rather than *adorned,* with engraved portraits.

In the year 1747 appeared the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, of which Birch, Lloyd, and others had the chief superintendence. It is complete in 7 folio volumes. In the library of the Royal Institution there is a copy with ms. notes by Morant. But in the year 1778 appeared a new edition of this work, under the editorship of Dr. KIPPIS, who received however the assistance of several able coadjutors. There are some capitally executed articles; but truth compels me to avow, that very many of these articles are seasoned with the spice of the Editor's religious principles, with which, far be it from me here to wage war—although it may be as well to observe, that Dr. Kippis was a Dissenter. This work, to the regret of the learned, was continued only to the letter F:—in 5 vols.: but Mr. A. Chalmers has shewn me a portion of the *sixth* volume, continuing that letter—beginning with "FEATLEY" and ending with FOSTER (Sir Michael.) Of this precious portion there are but two known copies in existence. Mr. Chalmers has one, and Mr. John Nichols has the other. Better placed, neither of them can be. The late Dr. AIKIN and others projected, and carried on, with infinite labour, and with many delays from the tardiness of its sale) a work, called *General Biography; or Lives Critical and Historical of the most eminent Persons, of all Ages and Countries*: 1799-1815, 4to. 10 vols. Dr. Aikin was also a dissenter; so that the same "seasoning" may be supposed to prevail in certain articles. This work is low in price. Messrs. Arch mark it at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in boards; and 11*l.* 11*s.* in russia. The *General Biographical Dictionary* of Mr. A. CHALMERS, is in fact a new edition of the work so called, of which the best impression was that of 1798, in 15 vols. octavo. The labours of Mr. Chalmers have increased it to more than *double* that number of volumes; and not fewer than thirty two octavo tomes form, now, our most popular biographical lections of Lives by the ancient writers of GREECE and ROME; and as my object is rather compression than dilation, I shall content myself with the mention only of Plutarch, Diogenes Laertius, Cornelius Nepos, and Suetonius: With the *Parallel Lives of* PLUTARCH,*

Dictionary. The sale has been great and prosperous: and they talk, in the *Row*, of the stock in sheets "getting low." If this be the case, the Editor will be thinking of buckling on his armour for another biographical campaign. Nor let him despair of getting through that campaign in the same creditable manner as heretofore. His "leaf" is far from being "sered" all over. The *edges* only are tawny and autumnal. When this work is republished, I recommend its being printed in double columns, and with better ink, upon better paper. Such a HOST of publishers can command any thing.

* Of this immortal monument of biography I shall be excused for recommending the Greek and Latin edition of BRYANT, published at London in 1729, in 5 handsome quarto volumes, in a large and legible type; of which a good copy is worth 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Those who wish to go into critical questions, or examine learned dissertations, connected with this or other portions of the text of Plutarch, will do well to consult the full and erudite editions of REISKE and WYTTENBACH. Those, whose less auspicious stars do not enable them to read the *original* text, may probably betake themselves to the naïveté of the French version of good old AMYOT; † or to our own translations by *North*, *Dryden*, and *Langhorne*; of which, the latter (corrected by Mr. Archdeacon Wrangham) is the popular publication. But "Master North," when in comely condition, may find admittance into the choicest library.

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† *good old Amyot.*] There are few or none, among the very interesting French authors of the xvith century, of whom so pleasing a Biography—and especially an auto-biography--might have been composed, as of JACQUES AMYOT. The obscurity of his birth, his rising talents, his gradual promotion, his varied and important occupations, and, above all, his love of veracity and his almost unrivalled style of writing, would have afforded materials which could not have failed to delight and instruct the latest generation. Amyot was intimate with Francis I. and his sister Marguerite de Valois. He was also a great Diplomatist, and well acquainted with the leading men of the Italian states, whither he was often sent in an ambassadorial capacity. He must have had a fund of personal anecdote, which, when imparted in the simple graces of his style, would have charmed all readers. He was tutor

where is the reader, from sixteen to sixty, who is unacquainted? I consider his biography of the *Illustrious Men of Greece and Rome*, to be not only a never failing source of amusement and instruction, but as containing those germs, or elements, which, deeply received, in after ages, into the bosoms of the susceptible and ambitious, may have been the cause of producing philosophers, legislators, and warriors of scarcely less celebrity. The loss of Plutarch's *biographical* works had been perhaps the greatest loss, amongst those of ancient classical lore, which we could have experienced—had they perished during the

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to Henry III., and had withal a great share of drollery. His replies and *bon mots* are yet, many of them, preserved in the pages of French biography. He did for the *prose* of his country, what Malherbe did for its *poetry*. Amyot and Malherbe were contemporaries : and the former has received from Racine, the same complimentary criticism which the latter has received from Boileau. Amyot's translation of the WORKS of Plutarch (which first appeared in 1567, in 15 vols. 8vo.) are yet received as a standard translation; and although this translation abounds with faults, it is, on account of the seductive simplicity and beauty of its style, considered as the most popular extant.

Renouard tells us that a clean, large, and fine copy, throughout, of this first edition--" ce livre, tant lu, tant usé" -- is almost to be despaired of. He speaks of possessing *several* of the volumes in such a desirable state; and hopes (but what are the hopes of man?) they will one day find suitable companions. *Cat. d'un Amateur*, vol. iv. p. 278. But let the critical, as well as the curious collector, avail himself of *Clavier's* enlarged and corrected edition, in 1801-6, 25 volumes in 8vo.: less beautiful than that of 1783, but more intrinsically valuable. A previous and very superb edition had appeared in 1784-1805, in 25 volumes quarto: of which M. Renouard possesses one of the twelve copies only printed upon fine vellum paper. Of these twelve, five copies of the fifth were stolen out of the bookseller's warehouse, and reprinted; but in a very inferior manner. M. Renouard's copy is *genuine* throughout. *Ibid.* Of the LIVES of Plutarch, the first edition of Amyot was in 1559, in 2 vols. folio--of which a lovely copy UPON VELLUM was sold at the Valliere sale for 900 francs. This copy was purchased by Count Macarthy, and at the sale of the Count's library, by the king of France for 1000 francs. M. Van Praet describes it as " d'une beauté admirable, superbe exemplaire." *Cat. des Liv. Impr. sur vélin de la Bibl. du Roi*, vol. v. p. 49-50. Those who cannot thoroughly decypher the old style of Amyot, may see a modernised edition of his Lives in 1803, 12mo 13 volumes.

barbarity of the middle ages. Of the *Lives of Philosophers*, written in Greek by DIOGENES LAERTIUS, (who flourished about the year of Christ, 120) I must almost exclusively recommend the edition of *Meibomius*, published at Amst. in 1692, Gr. & Lat. 2 vols. 4to. Yet the less pretending labours of *Longolius*, put forth in 1739, 8vo. 2 vols, will, in the absence of Meibomius, be far from affording a superficial knowledge of the sense of the original.* In regard to CORNELIUS NEPOS and SUETONIUS, let the best *Variorum* of 1675---or rather, perhaps, the second edition of *Van Staveren*, 1773, 8vo.—suffice for the *former*: and I fear I cannot conscientiously dismiss the *latter*, without requesting the learned to revel in the elaborate annotations of *Burman*, 1736, 4to. 2 vols. or the less laborious to solace themselves with the elegant editions of *Ernesti* and *Wolf*.†

In bringing the chain of Biography down to the present times, I purpose adopting the following plan.

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* The reader may for an instant consult the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. i. p. 312-13, for some account of these editions. The time, when the LARGE PAPER Meibomius was to be had for a sum not under thirty guineas, is past: never, even if a war break out, to return. It may be now worth one half of that sum. A small paper copy, "very neat in blue morocco," is marked at the *comforting* price of 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: and, in vellum binding, at the still more comforting price of 2*l.* 2*s.* The edition of Longolius, in very attractive calf garb, may be had for 1*l.* 1*s.*

† The *Variorum Nepos* of 1675 is worth 10*s.* 6*d.* and the second of *Van Staveren*, 18*s.*: each in goodly attire. The *Burman Suetonius* may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.*: the editions of *Ernesti*, about 10*s.* 6*d.*: and that of *Wolf* 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* I ought to observe that the goodly quarto impression of *Pitiscus, Leovard*, 1714, 4to. 2 vols. is not altogether superseded by that of Burman.

First, to mention a few of the more popular and costly works, containing brief Lives and Eulogies of illustrious Characters, in ALL classes, and of all countries, which are accompanied by *Engravings*: secondly, to speak of the more popular collections of Biographies confined to *certain Countries*, or to *learned Bodies within those countries*: thirdly, to make brief and honourable mention of the most celebrated *detached* pieces of biography, or *Single Lives*: and, fourthly, to adopt the same plan in regard to that fascinating branch of biography called *Memoirs and Anecdotes*. There is, therefore, abundance of game, of all sorts and of all flavours, before us—and, while I endeavour to infuse enthusiasm into the "old," I must be allowed to repress the imprudent forwardness of "the young," bibliographical sportsman.

The first of these four divisions is doubtless, and yet continues to be, the most pleasing; especially where the biographical accounts are accompanied by *faithful* portraits. THEODORE BEZA may be considered the author of this species of biography. His *Icones, id est Veræ Imagines Virorum Doctrina simul et Pietate Illustrium* was first published at Geneva, in 1580. Beza was followed by BOISSARD; whose *Icones Virorum Illustrium* appeared in 1597, 4to. in five parts. The portraits in this work were repeated in the *Bibliotheca Chalcographia Illust. Viror.* 1650, 4to. two vols. Of all these works, especially the first, there is a minute account in the *Bibliographical Decameron.** A subsequent examination of Morhof, (*Polyhist. Hist. Lib.* i. *Cap.* xix. Sect. 49.) has confirmed me in the opinion of the portraits executed by Theodore De Bry, in Boissard's work :—" they are obviously (says *Morhof*) not drawn or executed from the life." And here, in chronological order, I may as well notice the edition of the *Lives of the Painters,* by VASARI, which contains the portraits, cut in wood; and which appeared at Florence in 1568, 4to. 3 vols. 'Tis a gem in its way; especially if the margin be broad, and the impressions of a uniform mellow tone.† Here also, although somewhat out of chronological order, but analogous in subject, let me make mention of JUNIUS

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* See vol. i. p. 279-280. The accout of Beza's book is accompanied by a fac-simile of the portrait of James I. when a lad: but a profusion of fac-similes of interesting portraits is given, from a work

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of a similar description, which preceded that of Beza's: namely, the *Promptuarium Icon. Insig.* &c. Lugd. 1553, 4to.

† Certain curious folks prefer this impression to that of 1759 at Rome; " but they are wrong in so doing," says Brunet. In other words, this preference is given on account of the cuts. Intrinsically considered, the *Milan* edition of 1807, in sixteen vols. 8vo. is the best.† So says that competent judge, my very good friend, Mr. Ottley. But the same authority assures me it is necessary to have the *earliest* text of Vasari, as the author frequently varied his opinions, and suppressed what he had before written. Under this impression, I recommend the curious, by all means, to acquire the PRIMA EDIZIONE, published at *Florence,* in 1550, 4to. two vols.: and if ever they happen to alight upon *such* a copy of this impression, as I once saw at Messrs. Payne and Foss—in a Grolier sort of binding, with the leaves as fair, thick, and crackling, as if Vasari had at that moment received the copy from his book-binder—they will not begrudge giving 5*l.* 5*s.* for the same: the sum which those booksellers received for it. The Florence edition of 1568, abovementioned, and printed in the Giunta Office, is marked by them (" a fine copy, old red morocco,) at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* This book has the margins usually shorn.

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† An edition in eleven vols. was published at Siena, in 1792; which Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane mark at 5*l.* 5*s.* in boards.

de Pictura Veterum, comprehending the *Lives of the Ancient and Modern Painters;* published after the death of the worthy old gentleman, the author, at Amsterdam, in 1694, folio.*

The seventeenth century opens brilliantly with these ornamented pieces of Biography by **Holland**: whose *Basiloologia and Heroologia*, are works of great beauty and attraction; and the former of most excessive rarity and price. The first was published in 1618, and the second in 1620. They have been both particularly noticed in the work cited below.† In the same year in which the first of these works appeared, there was published at Augsbourg, in folio, the "*Fuggerorum et Fuggerarum, &c. Imagines*" of the once mighty FUGGER FAMILY;* and about the middle

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* A copy of this book, with the fine portrait of the author, is marked by Mr. Thorpe, at the reasonable sum of 10*s*. 6*d*. The work is, perhaps, held too cheap. Morhof saw it, in Holland, before it was published. He calls it "satis copiosè et vastum;" and doubts whether it would ever be published: adding, that, "the old gentleman, Junius, then in his 80th year, was unable to get any printer who would take the expences upon himself, and run the risk of the publication." But the gallant spirit of Græviuѕ, the celebrated Antiquary, was instrumental to its appearance; and to him we are indebted for the Life of Junius, prefixed. The volume is divested of embellishment. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark it at 1*l*. 1*s*.

† I must again refer to the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. p. 281-4, for the most copious account, with which I am acquainted, of these rare and high-priced works. Mr. Thorpe values a sumptuous copy of the *Heroologia*, tickled up with all the enticing tooling of Charles Lewis, at the price of 12*l*. 12*s*. If the impressions be good, this is not an extravagant price: but consult the preceding authority for an account of Mariette's copy. Of the *Basiloologia*, Brunet mentions a copy in the Royal Library at Paris, which, as it contains more than one hundred portraits, he supposes would excite tremendous competition in this country, were it to come to the hammer: but that diligent bibliographer appears to have overlooked my description of a copy (*Ibid.*) which contained not fewer than 152 portraits. He says, the Parisian copy contains twenty-four portraits, up to that of James I.: if so, it is imperfect: for the **Delabere**

copy, described in the Decameron, contained twenty-nine, inclusively of the frontispiece. And here, I fervently entreat both the young and the old collector never to suppose the acquisition of this (*unfindable*) volume absolutely necessary to make them die "easy in their beds,"—as the phrase runs. Granger breathed his last, unconscious even of its existence!! Doubtless there are books, which, like the planets, have not yet become visible to mortals—I should rather say, to *the present* race of men; and with a sight of which, indeed, their ancestors were rarely illumined.

* "Once mighty"—indeed, was this family; and their might arose as much from their wealth as their prowess in arms. They were ennobled by Maximilian, to whom they had rendered the most essential services. For a century (from 1500 to 1600) there was nothing in Italy—at Venice, at Florence, at Milan, or at Rome—like the wealth of the FUGGERS, at Augsbourg.† Without sending my readers to Venice or Dresden, to turn over a MS. (in the German language) of which the leaves are embellished with not fewer than 30,000 coats of armour, seals, and portraits—executed in 1555, in two enormous folio volumes—they may learn, what relates to the illustrious house of Fugger, in the printed volumes of Lambecius and Kollarius. In short, this family was not less distinguished for

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† The cause of their wealth arose from the possession of the quicksilver mines of Almaden, in Spain, the produce of which was necessary in order to work the mines of Potosi. They became so rich, in consequence, that it was thought they possessed the philosopher's stone. Rabelais says, that, after the Fuggers, at Augsbourg, Philip Strozzi was the richest merchant in Christendom. An anecdote is recorded of their wealth, that, on Charles the Fifth's passing through Augsbourg, on his expedition against Tunis, he found a faggot of cinnamon placed (by their order) in his chimney, which was lighted by the promissory note of Charles, to repay them a large sum of money which he had borrowed of them. There was a neatness, a delicacy, a magnificence, in this mode of proceeding, which could not be surpassed. Some blundering bibliographers (says the *Biog. Univ.* vol. xvi. p. 154) have classed the *Fuggerarum Imagines* among botanical works—under the "*Resemblance of* FERNS."

of the same century came forth the *Portraits and Lives of the Illustrious Men of France*, by THEVET, in 1648, folio, in the French language. This book of Thevet is a splendid folio, with large margins, and the cuts, on copper, have a handsome aspect; but its splendour is diminished by the frequency of its appearance.* Alas, for the caprice of the BIBLIOMANIA!

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literature than for the fine arts. The library of Huldrich Fugger is now embalmed in the public library at Heidelberg, but his brother, John James, with the famous Jerom Wolfius for his librarian, almost eclipsed the celebrity of his predecessor. To the city of Augsbourg, the whole family were the most generous and most beloved of benefactors. The volume above-mentioned (*Fuggerorum et Fuggerarum, &c. Imagines*) was published by Dominic Custos, a skilful artist at Antwerp, towards the end of the sixteenth century, (1593, qu ?) containing 127 portraits, engraved on copper. The edition of 1618 is the second, with the plates somewhat worn: the same may be said of the third in 1620 (see *Bibl. Cicognara*, n°. 2033); that of Ulm, 1750, in folio, under the title of *Pinacotheca*, &c. has the plates retouched. A copy of the second and third editions may be each worth 2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Douce has a copy of the first, with the date of 1593 in the corner of the first plate. He also possesses a copy of the second. Many of these plates (of which the effect is a little injured by the elaborate borders) are engraved by the *Kilians*, and have a truly Titianic air! When at Augsbourg, I do not remember to have seen many surviving races of the liberality of this once far-famed family: and especially of Antony and Raymund, who were singularly munificent to the churches and hospitals of that yet beautiful city.

* THEVET's *Vrais Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes Illustres*, is omitted by Brunet: Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of an edition of the date of 1584, at 3*l.* 3*s.* This book has generally a large paper appearance. Mr. Stace once shewed me a fine copy of this kind, bound by C. Lewis in blue morocco, destined for the library of the late Marquis of Bute at Luton. I have possessed it in an almost equally splendid condition. It is not in the Cicognara collection. Morhof seems to speak in praise of the fullness of the text of Thevet: *Polyhist. Lit.* vol. i. p. 226: edit. 1714.

The next work of this description, in the order of our enquiries, is **Bullart**'s *Académie des Sciences et des Arts contenant les Vies et les Eloges Historiques des Hommes Illustres. Amst.* 1682, folio. The embellishments, on the whole, are second rate: but bold and striking. The text (into which it is clear that Morhof never looked) is said to contain "some curious anecdotes."* I now reach the charming performance of **Perrault**: "*Les Hommes Illustres qui ont paru en France pendant ce siècle.*" *Paris*, 1696-1700, folio, 2 vols. in 1. There is no previous work to be put in competition with it; and the engravers are worthy of the illustrious characters whose physiognomies will go down to posterity from the magic of their burin.† I do earnestly recommend the tasteful collector to spare no cost in procuring a copy of this work, (whether on large or small paper,) which contains beautiful impressions of the plates.

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* *Biogr. Univ.* vol. vi. p. 252. My friend Mr. A. Chalmers possesses the most beautiful copy of **Bullart** with which I am acquainted. It is bound in old French red morocco, and has the reasonable mark of 3*l.* 3*s.* in the corner of the first fly leaf, inserted by the well known pencil of Mr. Payne. An ordinary copy may be obtained for two-thirds of this sum. From the authority here referred to, it should seem that this work contains 249 portraits engraved by Larmessin and Boulonnois, who were afterwards pensioned by the author. Those copies, which have the date of 1682, as printed at Brussels, or Amsterdam—or that of 1695, as printed at Brussels—are, in fact, only the Paris edition with a fresh title-page.

† The principal engravers are Edelinck and Nanteuil: and those who wish to possess *right* copies, must see that the heads of **Arnauld** and **Pascal** be there; as, on their appearance, the bile of the Jesuits was moved to such a pitch, that they caused their suppression in many of the copies of this first edition. But they were triumphantly restored: and the celebrity of Port-Royal (where the characters of these two effective members were so much reverenced) was exalted by an adaptation of the following passage, from Tacitus, to the suppression of their portraits: "Præfulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, eo

In the year 1739 were published, at Amsterdam, two quarto volumes, full of copper plates, of the illustrious men of Holland and Flanders, under the title of *Bibliotheca Belgica;* of which FOPPENS was the author. This work is not without its use, and I have consulted it with advantage.* The art is not first-rate; but there are portraits of some distinguished men of whom no others are to be found. Nor is the text divested of interest. At length I have to record the introduction of ornamented biography, in our own country, on a scale of splendour which has hardly been exceeded by any other. In the year 1743 came forth, in one magnificent folio volume, Dr. BIRCH's *Heads of the most Illustrious Persons in Great Britain*: of which

ipso quod *effigies eorum non videbantur.*" In the second impression, the heads of THOMASIN and DUCANGE, substituted for those of Arnauld and Pascal, were withdrawn. The new edition of 1805 is not worth seeking after. A fine copy of Perrault may be worth 5*l.* 5*s.*: and, on large paper, 7*l.* 7*s.* Messrs. Arch mark a copy at 3*l.* 3*s.* Each life occupies a sheet, or two pages, only.† I have seen several beautiful copies on large paper.

* The head of PLANTIN, the famous printer, given in the *Bibliogr. Decameron,* vol. ii. p. 156, was copied from that in Foppens: which, again, was borrowed from that in Bullart. A good copy of the Bibliotheca Belgica is worth 2*l.* 2*s.*

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† Let me here briefly make mention of the *Theatrum Virorum eruditione Clarorum* of FREHER, published in two folio volumes, at Nuremberg, 1688: and containing not fewer than 1310 portraits—placed in rows, as you see oranges in a fruitshop—on a little, mean, unsatisfactory scale. Yet Freher is worth an occasional consultation; and a good copy of him may be valued at 3*l.* 3*s*. The secret, or private, history of such a work, must be curious. What was given per plate to the engravers?

the lives are written in a neat and unaffected manner. The appearance of this book produced an electrical effect upon the public. It was the first great work of art which accompanied a popular text: and HOUBRAKEN, whose magical burin was chiefly instrumental to its popularity, was at once lifted to the very pinnacle of fame.* He has doubtless achieved much, and overshadowed the merits of his fellow labourer—the honest, the steady, the diligent, and faithful VERTUE. A fine copy of this book (that is to say, a copy with fine impressions of the plates) is yet worth a round dozen of sovereigns—even on small paper: which in fact is hardly more common than the large.*

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* A secret has been imparted to me about the probable *actual* share of HOUBRAKEN, in this immortal book. He worked upon the etchings of GRAVELOT: and all the ornamental parts, round, and below, the portraits, are from the latter, untouched by the former It is wonderful to see the magical effect of Houbraken's burin upon that of Gravelot. Mr. T. Wilson (a gentleman, whose collection of fine prints is almost unrivalled) has a complete illustration of it. He possesses the portrait of Anne Boleyn, by both artists: one and the same, as to lineaments and dimensions. Houbraken began by clearing away, or scraping out, the shadows; softening, what he allowed to remain, by a most beautiful, undulating effect; and marking the *prominent* parts of the features, by bold and yet harmonious indentations. Life and soul seem to take possession of his heads.† The eye, globular, pellucid, and sparkling, moves in its socket. The lips breathe, and the nostrils distend. Gravelot placed before his master a dry, inanimate, and repulsive subject—which that master endued with every thing to render it beautiful and attractive. In the mechanical management of a countenance, Houbraken has never been exceeded: no, not by Morghen or Longhi. I have mentioned this curiosity in the possession of Mr. Wilson: but that gentleman has graphic trea-

† It should appear, from *Nichol's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p.578, that Horace Walpole had a design of *continuing* this Collection of Illustrious Heads, "not merely in chronological order from the last of the others, but to fill up gaps among them. An original portrait of Edward IV. is just come to light—I forget where; and innumerable others have been attended to in private galleries since Houbraken's time. They are to be engraved by the best artists, at one guinea for four in a number, with letter press. Some doubt whether they are not rated too high; but our present engravers do not work so cheap as Houbraken." Gough to Tyson: Jan. 30, 1772. An ample and excellent account of Birch's book will be found in *Savage's Librarian*, vol. iii. p. 49.

The passion for this species of ornamented biography seemed now to be pretty general throughout Europe; and at Copenhagen, in 1746, there appeared a quarto volume, of which TYCHO-HOFFMANN was the author, called *Portraits des Hommes Illustres de Dannemark.* I cannot conceal my unqualified admiration of this brilliant, and now scarce, volume; and

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sures of infinitely greater importance; and it is here only necessary to observe, that he possesses PROOFS, "before the letter," of *every* portrait in this volume: such proofs, as I have never before seen, and which I could have never reasonably hoped to see.

* I should apprehend this to be not far from the fact: at least to my experience Houbraken is as common on large as on small paper. I have seen glorious copies of the large: in old calf binding, with broad border of gold on the sides: marble-gilt leaves: and, doubtless, worth hard upon thirty guineas. There would be no end to references to sale-catalogues. I observe however two copies on large paper, of the edition of 1756, with old impressions of the plates, in the catalogue of Messrs. Arch: one, in russia binding, marked at 24*l.*: and the other, in morocco, at 29*l.* 8*s.* It has risen greatly since Osborne's time; for, I find a "royal paper" copy of it marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* only, in his sheet catalogue of 1759. A reasonable doubt may be entertained as to there being *three* sorts of paper: small, royal, and imperial; as noticed by Brunet. Mark well that the supplemental plates 81 and 108 are found in the copy which you purchase. The text of this work has been reprinted, with some few additions; and a copy of it, with most brilliant impressions from the first edition, is in the library at Althorp.

have spent many an half hour in reading its text, and gazing upon its graphic gems, in the magnificent (and, as far as I know, *unique)* copy of it at Althorp, upon LARGE PAPER.* Possible it is that several beautiful biographical works may have been published between this last and the *Portraits of the Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII.* designed by HOLBEIN and engraved by Bartolozzi; of which the biographical notices are from the pen of Mr. Edmund Lodge, then Lancaster Herald. The work was published by the late Mr. John Chamberlaine, in a folio volume, or fourteen parts, in 1792. Let me unhesitatingly introduce this very charming, costly, and captivating performance, to the attention of every tasteful Collector, be he "young" or be he "old." The subjoined note will furnish some details about the worth and value of the volume.* It may be as well to observe, that a repub-

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* Brunet mentions no such copy; nor do the authors of the *Biogr. Universelle,* vol. xx. p. 452 : although they state that the *six* parts, of which it is composed, are not always found upon paper of exactly the same size, which leads to a supposition that they were printed at different places. But the Althorp copy is a palpable and glorious LARGE PAPER one : bound in red morocco—and containing, as all perfect copies ought to contain, the seventh part, entitled "*Mémoires du ci-devant grand chancelier de Danemark,*" &c. The plates, including many beautiful little vignettes, as well as striking portraits, are by different hands, and are almost all of them bright and bewitching; though perhaps a *little* too metallic and severe. That of Hoffmann, in the frontispiece, is by the unrivalled *Will;* whose "Lady in the Satin Gown" (I allude to a well known, separately published, print†) will hand his name down to the latest posterity. A perfect copy of Hoffmann's book is rare ; and worth, I should imagine, 5*l.* 5*s.* To the large paper, I will not affix any price. The reprint of Hoffmann in 1773, 4to. three vols. though it has additions, is in the Danish language, with worn impressions of the plates, and therefore scarcely worth purchasing.

† Mr. John Nichols has a fine copy of this fascinating furniture-ornament, hanging up in his Tusculum near Highgate : but Mr. Wilson has, as it seemeth to my fond fancy, the NONPAREIL of all impressions ! He has also an early proof of Dan Tycho himself.

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* First, let it be observed that all the engravings are taken from ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in the possession of his late and present Majesty. These engravings are eighty-two in number.† They are executed in the stippling manner, with great freedom of outline, and delicacy of execution. But there is some reason to believe that a few of them are FAITHLESS performances; and I will tell the reader why. Bartolozzi had a notion that he could *improve* every thing which he touched; and he also knew the force of his own powers, and the popularity of his own name with the public. He was *fond, too, of italianising* his faces; and you generally see something like the *same* face in all his graphic productions. This however may be mere surmise or declamation. Now for "proof positive." Do any of my readers remember the *first* anonymous female portrait, which has been thought to be Margaret Roper, Sir T. More's eldest daughter? *That* portrait, as engraved by Bartolozzi, is NOT *the portrait* as drawn by Hans Holbein. Most of the ornaments are *added*: and the features are wholly different. I have examined the FAC-SIMILE *of* the original drawing, executed by Mr. Frederick Lewis, the engraver—in a manner so minute, and so faithful to the original, (allowed by those who have seen BOTH) as to leave it beyond dispute that the production of Bartolozzi is, comparatively, faithless. Those who have seen Mr. Lewis's fac-similes of the drawings of Sir Thomas Lawrence, will be readily disposed to admit the extraordinary truth and delicacy of that artist's burin. Even to an experienced eye, these drawings may now and then be mistaken for originals. They are singularly sweet and masterly.

What should follow? First, in every degree of probability, a few other of these portraits by Bartolozzi are faithless; and, if faithless to the extent which appears in this of Margaret Roper, then we have many of Bartolozzi's conceits, and not Holbein's truths, in the volication of it, in a smaller folio form, appeared in 1812. Both editions were published by Mr. George Nicol, bookseller to his late Majesty.

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† Of these eighty-two plates, two are of Holbein and his Wife: sixty-eight are of persons whose names are known, and twelve of anonymous personages. There are about seven or eight only *not* engraved by Bartolozzi.

It was after twenty years of established celebrity of the portraits of Holbein, that another similar work, of greater extent, and executed by the same literary pen, appeared before the public in a succession of numbers, under the following title: "*Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with biographical and historical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions*," which was completed in two royal folio volumes, in 1821. These volumes contain not fewer than "120 portraits by the most celebrated artists, from original paintings in the possession of the No-

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lume under consideration. Secondly, might not his present Majesty, who loves and understands art, and whose collection of DRAWINGS alone is almost beyond all price, be prevailed upon to allow these Holbeinian treasures to be again submitted to the eye of a copyist, and that copyist an ENGLISHMAN? It is Holbein as he is, that we want; it is his drawings as they *are*, that we desiderate: and all prettiness and conceits, in the way of additions or corrections, are violations of truth and taste. I predict — and with the confidence of certainty—that were such a work to be announced, under the title of HANS HOLBEIN RESTORED .... its success would be equal to the expectations of the most ardent of that great man's admirers.

But of this splendid performance, as it *is*, copies are now becoming rare, and sell at an advanced price. These copies usually present the plates struck off on a pink paper, in imitation of the originals; but there are some few and scarce copies which shew them in brown colour, upon white paper. The late Mr. Yenn, of Kensington, Inspector of the Board of Works, used to lay great stress on the one of his two copies which had the plates in this *latter* condition. A good copy, in the usual style, and bound in morocco (its ordinary coat) is worth five and twenty guineas. A perfect copy of the republication, in small folio, is worth 12*l.* 12*s*.

bility and Gentry of this country."* The plan was admirable; and the execution of it, throughout, is entitled to equal admiration. Such a union of various talents—such a GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD—was scarcely ever before presented to the eyes of the public, in colours, almost as vivid and sparkling as if the ORIGINALS occupied the canvas whence their copies were taken. The work is, in truth, an honour to our country, and cannot fail (especially now that the plates are destroyed) to maintain a high and legitimate price. Like the portraits of Holbein, this work has been also republished on a smaller scale, at a reduced price, but in a style of equal graphic beauty. Yet such has been its attractions, that the first number of a *third* volume, in the *original folio* size, has made its appearance—equally to the surprise and gratification of the public. The portraits, in this continuation, are even of superior beauty to those which preceded them;* and if the publishers continue thus to gather strength as their work goes on, there is no saying to what extent, or of what a character, their future labours may be. Why should they fear or pause? In the overwhelming masses of trash, which are weekly, if not daily, pouring in upon the republic of literature, it is pleasing to alight upon such productions as these: which cheer and guide us, like friendly watch-fires, across a country of darkness and peril.

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* The publishers of this truly splendid and national performance were Messrs. Lackington, Hughes, Harding, and Co.; while the *executive* department fell to the lot of the partner here last named. Mr. Harding proved himself, in all respects, worthy of the task confided to him. Bonaparte had not a more active war minister in Berthier, than Messrs. Lackington and Hughes found an associate in Mr. Harding. He scoured the country from one extremity to the other. From Truro to the Tweed, not a castle, in which were tapestries and picture-galleries, escaped his researches, or disappointed his hopes. The whiskered warrior, and the ermined judge—the coifed Dowager, and the strait-laced Queen—were cleansed, and delivered from the cobwebs and dirt in which they had been embedded for centuries. After completing his reconnoissances, Mr. Harding dispatched artists, in all directions, to make those copies, in water colours, of the Originals which he had seen, and from which the engravings, now before the public, were executed. Meanwhile, the pen of the Lancaster Herald, Mr. Lodge, was roused from a state of inactivity, in which, well nigh to the shame of the age, it had been suffered to remain; and that pen has, in the MEMOIRS attached to these Engravings, performed its task in a manner worthy of the former reputation of the author. These short pieces of biography are indeed admirable; very models of taste and imitation. As might be expected, this work has made its appearance, in all the *varieties* of temptation: with etchings; with proofs; on large paper, and the plates on India paper. A copy of the ordinary paper, with good impressions of the plates, is worth about thirty-six guineas: of the large paper, with proofs on India paper, a copy may sell for £80, in handsome morocco binding. The reprint, in a large octavo and quarto form, has five beautiful heads in each number, which sell for 12*s*. 6*d*. the number. The size of this reprint is delightfully commodious.

I come now, as the second division of this present enquiry, to speak of *Bodies of National Biography*, whether confined to the whole, or to a part of our country: and craving pardon for a blunder, in having incorporated the *Biographia Britannica* in the past ages, I proceed, in a trice, to dispatch this department of Biography. First, take up LELAND, *de Scriptoribus Britannicis*: then, solace yourself with BALE'S *Scriptores Illustres Majoris Britanniæ*; and, if you please, with PITS's *Relationes Historicæ de Rebus Anglicis*, which carry you pretty nearly through one century.* Anon, take up TOM FULLER's *History of the Worthies of England*, which brings you down to the year 1662; and be sure that the head of "honest Tom," by Loggan, prefixed to the title, be not missing. The opening of the seventeenth century presents us with the historico-biographical labours of BISHOP NICOLSON; and a good copy of the folio edition (of 1736) of his *English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Libraries*, (first published in piece-meal about the years 1690-5) is a very comfort to a lover of his country's literary renown. About this period—that is, between the years 1708-22—appeared Dr. MACKENZIE's *Lives of the Scotish Writers*, in three folio volumes; a work of very considerable utility, and now becoming scarce, and in great want of republication, with additions and corrections.*

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* Of the six portraits, in the first number of this CONTINUATION, those of Sir T. More, the Duchess of Richmond, and Sir Christopher Hatton, are singularly beautiful and attractive.

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* Leland, Bale, and Pits, shall occupy the present note: premising that all these works have been more or less noticed in the "Cabinet" of the Bibliomania, p. 41, &c. The *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis* of Leland were published from the originals in the Bodleian Library, by Anthony Hall, Fellow of Queen's College, in two octavo volumes, at Oxford, in 1709; and may be had for about 10*s*. "Hearne's copy of this work is now in the Bodleian Library (8vo. Rawl. 57.) and that diligent antiquary has collated it with Leland's MS. as far as page 135. He complains of Hall's, as "a very faulty edition," and with great justice, for it abounds in mistakes and omissions, many of great import to the sense of the work" *Letters by Eminent Persons*, &c. Oxford, 1813, 8vo. vol. i. p. 198. Of Bale's work, the edition of 1559, in folio, is alone to be purchased; and such a copy of it as *that* now at Althorp, is perhaps hardly elsewhere to be found. It was purchased at the sale of an extensive bibliographical collection, in 1817, (designated as large paper) for 4*l*. 5*s*. A fair, good copy may be worth 3*l*. 3*s*. I never heard of its existence *uncut*. A good copy of Pitseus, is worth 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. 'Tis a sorrily printed book. The work is by a Roman Catholic, and incomplete. Does the remaining portion of the MS. exist? What say Messrs. Butler and Lingard? I forgot to add, that a fac-simile of the supposed portrait of Bale, presenting his work to Edward VI.—from the frontispiece to the Ipswich edition, of 1548, 4to. may be found in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 309: see also vol. iii. 242.

Thrice welcome be the *Athenæ Oxonienses* of old ANTHONY A WOOD! of which work, till the recent very valuable edition of it by Dr. Philip Bliss, the impression of 1721, in two folio volumes, was considered to be the best.* And if this work be "*thrice* welcome," in any shape, it is *nine* times welcome in the recent impression just alluded to!—for more care, attention, accuracy; and valuable enlargement, from an inexhaustible stock of materials (some of them contemporaneous) has rarely been witnessed, than in the editorial labours of Dr. Bliss upon the text of his beloved ANTHONY A WOOD.† If to this work, the "Young Man" add TANNER'S *Bibliotheca Britan. Hibernica*; BERKENHOUT'S *Biographia Literaria*, and GRANGER'S *Biographical History of England*, he may thank his stars for a delightful stock of information, which shall throw him back into past ages, when he may fancy himself *conversing* with those, of whose *monuments* even, all traces have perished from the devastations of accident and time.*

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* Fuller, Nicolson and Mackenzie, shall occupy this following note. Fuller must be always read with a certain degree of caution; for he was fond of a joke, and often picked up intelligence in a slovenly manner. There *was* a *time* when a fine copy of the *folio* "Worthies," with a rich, warm impression of the portrait, was worth 12*l.* 12*s.*:† that time will never again return, because the new *quarto* edition of the same work, in two volumes, is in reality the better edition, having corrections and a few additions—and being obtainable for one *third* of the money. But the portrait—ay, there is the rub! 'Tis a fine specimen of Loggan's bold burin. If my memory be not treacherous, Mr. Wilson has an isolated proof of it. Why was it unknown to Granger? The quarto edition of NICOLSON, of 1776, is considered to be the best; but I see no advantage which it possesses over the folio of 1736; and the previous pages of this work will shew the importance of the historico-biographical labours of this able Prelate. Either edition is worth 2*l.* 2*s.* MACKENZIE is more frequently found in two, than in three volumes; and the third volume is often *stilted*, in order to make it *dress* with its companions. These three volumes are worth 4*l.* 4*s.*

† In a *Specimen Bibliothecæ Britannicæ* (of which I printed and circulated among my friends only 50 copies) this work of Tom Fuller is particularly described, and many errors of pagination, catch-words, &c. pointed out: see p. 41, &c.: Mr. Nichols's reprint renders further notice of "corrigenda" unnecessary. Only I may here remark, that, of the folio Fuller there are two title pages, each of the date of 1662: the one is printed by J. G. W. L. and W. G. for Thomas Williams, &c.; the other, "London, printed by J. G. W. L. and W. G.!"

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* Again I refer the bibliomaniacal reader to a certain *Bibliographical Romance*, p. 412—416, for a particular, and I trust not uninteresting, account of WOOD'S *Athenæ Oxonienses*: a work, which every young man, who prefers intellectual reputation to fleeting and frivolous pursuits (not worth the mention!) should be enjoined to purchase, and to read, on quitting the University of Oxford. What nobler impulses can be imparted to a young head, and susceptible heart, than those which may stir within him a desire of being ranked hereafter among the Worthies of his own ALMA MATER?! I must not here forget to observe, that of this work there were twenty-five copies printed upon LARGE PAPER; one of which was recently sold at the sale of Mr. Nassau's library, for 42*l.* Note further: there is a copy of the *Athen. Oxon.* edition of 1721, with ms. notes by G. Wanley and Morant, in the library of the Royal Institution.

† I shall only repeat—speaking of this valuable work—what I unfeignedly observed eleven years ago. "The recent edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* has furnished me with too many valuable notices not to merit my best acknowledgments; and not to justify me in predicting, for the Editor of it, that station in the temple of future OXFORD WORTHIES, to which his labours so fairly entitle him." *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. Pref.

As the *third* division of Biography, I am to notice separate lives; or the lives of characters of the same class (such as GROVE's *History of the Times, and Life of Wolsey*, JOHNSON's *Lives of the Poets*, and MACDIARMID's of *British Statesmen*)† published in one or more sets of volumes: while, in approaching *recent* and *present* times, I cannot but feel conscious of some-

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* Another TRIO to figure in this present note. BISHOP TANNER's work, above specified, is, with all its imperfections, a highly valuable performance; but let us hope that report speaks true in announcing a new edition of this work by Mr. Henry Ellis, of the British Museum. My friend, Mr. Amyot, points out to me, that, according to an advertisement at the end of vol. i. of Jortin's Life of Erasmus, there were only 250 copies printed of Tanner's book. This work is becoming rare and high priced: and I apprehend a fine copy of it cannot be procured under 3*l*. 3*s*. The notes to BERKENHOUT's *Biographia Literaria*, 1777, 4to. are said to have been chiefly supplied by George Steevens; but they are of no particularly high calibre: and methinks that Berkenhout's book, after all, is little better than "skimmed milk." A copy may be worth 14*s*. Not so is the popular work of the Rev. JAMES GRANGER: of which editions have multiplied and will continue to multiply. Recalling all the jocose carbine-shots fired against it in the *Bibliomania*, page 670, &c. I have no hesitation in designating it as a delightful and instructive book: but whoever republishes it, should *add* the portraits of the different characters which were unknown to the author. Considering that Granger may be said to have first walked the field alone, it is surprising what he has done. His catalogue of engraved heads is immense. His style is always clear, pointed, and lively: and if he talked and preached, as he *wrote* in his biographical history, it would have been difficult to have withdrawn attention from so intelligent a quarter. Consult *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 112, where the amiable character of this clergyman is embalmed in the verses of Thomson.

† These three works, above parenthetically disposed of, may claim a larger share of attention in note. GROVE's book is scarce, and may be worth 2*l*. 2*s*. It was printed in 1742-4, in four octavo vo-

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lumes, and the fourth vol. has Grove's name subjoined to a dedication to the Earl of Harrington. The *recherché* morceau of biography in these volumes, is, "*Cavendish's Life of Wolsey*," which is reprinted in Dr. Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography. Dr. Johnson's *Live of the Poets* are necessarily a prominent ornament of every library; as they have been the common theme of admiration of all countries The style and the reflections are the chief charm of this popula work. Many of the facts must be cautiously admitted. Not tha Johnson designedly falsified; but he always wanted time, diligence, and patience, in the collection of his materials; and, he rejoiced t find the fact as he *wished* to find it: without sufficiently weighing i in the balance of impartiality. He *hugged* every thing whic he thought might throw a shade on a republican, a whig, or dissenter; and spared no pains in executing such a picture in hi most powerful and overwhelming colours. But toryism and ortho doxy neither require nor recommend such intemperate conduc Even the very loose reports which had reached him of Dryden' funeral, were inserted without a suspicion of their veracity: and i remained for Mr. Malone (in his admirable edition of Dryden's pros works, to which a biography of the poet is prefixed) to dispel an dissipate this idle story as a barefaced fiction. But Johnson, had h been living, would not have surrendered it without a *growl*.

Much that he has inserted in the life of Pope, and more in that o Milton, has been, and will continue to be, corrected and disproved but who that reads Johnson's criticisms on certain portions of th *Paradise Lost*, is not convinced that he is reading one of the mos masterly performances of the human intellect? exhibiting an exten and power of conception—a vigour and felicity of diction—such as on knows not where to find equalled in any modern production. Hi life of Savage, the first in the order of execution, is considered to b the chef-d'œuvre; but this may be because it *was* the first;* and be-thing like alarm, at the magnitude, delicacy, and difficulty, of the undertaking: and shall shroud myself "in the vast wood" in which Morhof supposes this subject to be involved. "So great, (says that able man) is the number of writers of Lives, that they might fill an entire library. Labbé and Teissier have given copious lists of them, and a similar notice will be found in the catalogue of De Thou's library.' *

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* I once marked all the passages of censure, and all of praise, of Savage's conduct, in this piece of biography; and, to the best of my recollection, the praise predominated. The whole is a fine effort of cultivated taste and honourable feeling.

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cause we have long known that Sir Joshua Reynolds read it with such intense interest, as to be unconscious that he was nearly dislocating his arm against a chimney piece, all the time! In consequence, he sought Johnson's acquaintance, and respected and loved the great philologist to his dying day. Still, the lives of Dryden and Pope abound with some of the happiest specimens of Johnson's powers of narrative and criticism. The whole set of Lives is indeed charming: fraught with wisdom and excellent taste. They are usually found in four volumes, separately; or incorporated with the texts of the Poets and Johnson's other works. I will not let my " Young Man" take any rest, unless he promises me to read these lives through, once every three years at the least.

Able, but hapless MACDIARMID!—cut off from us in the very bloom of existence. His *Lives of British Statesmen* (*Sir Thomas More, Lord Burleigh, Lord Strafford,* and *Lord Clarendon,*) was a work full of great promise. The author survived it but a short period. It is beautifully printed in quarto, with portraits of these four statesmen as beautifully engraved in stippling by Freeman This book (from which more than one extract will be found in the edition of *Sir T. More's Utopia,* 1808, 12mo. 2 vols.) is now, I understand, scarce, and of rather high price. Shall I say 2*l.* 2*s.*? It has been luckily, and wisely, reprinted in two handsome octavo volumes by the publishers Messrs. Longman and Co. at 1*l.* 1*s.* in boards.

* *Polyhist. Lit. lib.* i. *Cap.* XIX. *Sect.* 16. A more complete list will be found in the catalogue of the library of Count Bunau; but the 4th volume of Brunet renders even this unnecessary to be consulted.

The same authority then goes on to mention several separate pieces of biography, which he thinks have more decided merit—but of which, how few are now ever remembered by name to the general reader![*]

During the sixteenth century we have few detached specimens of Biography. The Life of Sir T. More was among the most fertile of subjects, and of *that* various have been, and will continue to be, the memoirs and details.* It is a pity that the great writers of the time of Elizabeth did not favour us with some accounts of their immediate predecessors; for, after all, (notwithstanding the commendable assiduity of Dr. Nott) what particulars, worthy of the subject, have we of *Surrey* and *Wyatt?*—and indeed the same may be said of the whole court of Henry VIII., with the exception of the invaluable piece of biography of Wolsey by his faithful secretary Cavendish.

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[*] The SINGLE LIVES noticed by Morhof, are these: *Gassendus's Life of Peiresc*; *Gualdus's*, of *Vincentius Pinelli*; *Fulgentius*, of *Paul Sarpi*; *Rigaltius*, of *Puteanus*;[†] *Thomas*, of the *Duke of Valentinois*, 1655, 4to.; *Lord Bacon*, of *Henry VII.*; *Camerarius*, of *Melanchthon*; *Life of Reuchlin*; *Hagius*, of *Peter Lotichius, jun.*; *Boeder*, of *Forstner*; *Gualdus, of Wallenstein*. Now, with one exception, (that of Lord Bacon's Henry VII.) which, and how many, of my readers, young or old, have turned over the leaves of these tomes? And yet, I will venture to affirm, that the greater part richly merit an attentive perusal. To myself, the biographies of Gualdus and Lotichius are chiefly familiar; but, I believe, through the reprint of them in that too much despised, or peradventure forgotten, homely volume, entitled "*Vitæ Selectorum aliquot Virorum qui doctrinâ, dignitate, aut pietate claruère*," 1681, 4to. of which one Dr. Bates, a once celebrated non-conformist divine, was the editor. Mr. Chalmers observes that "Bates's name is not in the title-page, but at the end of the dedication to the celebrated Lord Russell, and the work is generally quoted by the title of "*Batesii Vitæ Selectæ*." He also further, and properly, observes, "it is now, although scarce, much less valued than such a collection deserves." *Biograph. Dict* vol. iv. p. 137. What shall we say, after these testimonies? Must this book continue to lie on its back, on a stall, ticketed on white paper, as "very curious, 3*s.* 6*d.*"?—the price at which it became my property! Forbid it, even genius of Thomas Hearne!

[†] What a Bibliomaniac, what a BOOK GLUTTON, was this famous *Puteanus*! His taste ran in the line of collecting *public acts*—("—trahit sua quemque voluptas") and he appears to have done as much for *France*, in this department, as Conringius did for Germany. Morhof exults over his "fifty huge folio volumes" filled with these acts, and of which his biographer gives the titles.

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* Having several years ago (*Utopia*, vol. i. p. xxxix-liii.) given a list of the various biographies of Sir Thomas More, I may here only add, that an elegantly executed reprint of Roper's celebrated life has been recently published by Mr. Triphook, to which the received portrait of More is prefixed. The earliest piece of biography appeared in Latin, in 1550, 4to.: of which I never saw a copy. It is noticed by Lewis: but the fountain head of all modern performances, is the anonymous 4to. volume, supposed to have been printed abroad, by More's great grandson, T. More, who died in 1625. Such was its rarity in Anthony à Wood's time, "twas scarce to be had." All the book world knows *Hearne's* Roper's biography of More, published in 1716, 8vo. and considered to be the first text of his son-in-law Roper's biography.† Why this book should sell so high, is a little unaccountable. Even as late as Mr. Nassau's sale, February, 1824, a copy on LARGE PAPER brought the astounding sum of 31*l.* 10*s.* There were forty-two printed on large, and 106 on small paper; of which latter, I remember seeing the late Mr. S. Lysons go as high as 9*l.* 9*s.* for a copy, at a sale in Mr. Sotheby's rooms; though a good copy may now be procured for 3*l.* 3*s.* Had More left us his auto-biography, even in Latin, what charms would it have had for posterity! His supposed Life of Richard III. (in which appears one of the most striking descriptions of Jane Shore, THEN ALIVE‡) is now in fact

† See page 219, ante.

‡ I cannot resist the following delineation of her person and character: "Proper she was and fair; nothing in her body that you would have changed, but if you would have wished her somewhat higher. Thus say they that knew her in her youth. Albeit some that now see her (for *yet she liveth*) deem her never to have been well visaged. Whose judgment seemeth to me, somewhat like as though men should guess the beauty of one long before departed, by her scalp taken out of the charnel-house: for now she is old, lean, withered, and dried up, nothing left but [sh] rivild skin and hard bone. And yet, being even such, whoso will advise her visage, might guess and devise which parts, how filled, would make it a fair face. Yet delighted not men so much in her beauty as in her pleasant behaviour. For a proper wit had she, and could both read well and write: merry in company, ready and quick of answer, neither mute nor full of babble, sometimes taunting without displeasure and not without disport. The King would say that he had three concu-

The seventeenth century made some amends. Lord

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admitted to have been by his patron, Archbishop Morton, first written in Latin. *Utopia,* vol. i. p. lxxxii-vii.

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bines which in three divers properties diversely excelled. One the merriest, another the wiliest, the third the holiest harlot in his realm, as one who no man could get out of the church lightly to any place, but it were to his bed. The other two were somewhat greater personages, and, nathless, of their humility content to be nameless; and to forbear the praise of those properties. But the merriest was this SHORE's *wife,* in whom the King therefore took special pleasure. For many he had, but her he loved; whose favour, to say the truth, (for sin it were to bely the devil) she never abused to any man's hurt, but to many a man's comfort and relief. Where the King took displeasure, she would mitigate and appease his mind: where men were out of favour, she would bring them in his grace. For many that had highly offended, she obtained pardon. Of great forfeitures she gat men remission. And, finally, in many weighty suits, she stood many men in great stead, either for none, or very small, rewards, and those rather gay than rich. Either for that she was content with the deed itself well done, or, for that she delighted to be sued unto, and to shew what she was able to do with the King; or, for that wanton women and wealthy be not always covetous. I doubt not some shall think the woman too slight a thing to be written of, and set among the remembrances of great matters: which they shall specially think, that happily shall esteem her only by that they now see of her. But me seemeth the chance so much the more worthy to be remembered, in how much she is now in the more beggarly condition; unfriended, and worn out of acquaintance, after good substance; after as great favour with the Prince, after as great suit and seeking to with all those that in those days had business to speed: as many other men were in their times, which be now famous only by the infamy of their ill deeds. Her doings were not much less; albeit they be much less remembered because they were not so evil. *For men use, if they have an evil turn, to write it in marble:* and *whoso doth us a good turn, we write it in dust*--- which is not worst proved by her: for, at this day, SHE BEGGETH of many at this day living, who, at this day, had BEGGED if she had not been!" p. 56.

Bacon's *Life of Henry VII.* and Lord Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.* are too well known to require particular specification.* Then followed ISAAC WALTON'S delightful biographies of *Donne*, *Wotton*, &c.: gems, which, "within small compass, and in purest gold," will preserve their lustre for ages.† The opening of the eighteenth century witnessed the very considerable biographical labours of STRYPE; a writer, who, all fidelity, and honest and honourable in the letter and spirit of every thing which he wrote, seems, nevertheless, too frequently to have been under the influence of a somnolency which it was impossible to shake off.* Strype is a fine, solid, instructive fellow, for a large arm chair, in a gothic study, before a winter's fire; but you must not deposit him on the shelves of your *Tusculum*—to be carried to rustic seats in arbours and bowers; by the side of gurgling streams or rushing cascades. There is neither fancy, nor brilliancy, nor buoyancy, about him; he is a sage to consult, rather than a companion to

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* I subjoin with pleasure Morhof's eulogy of the biography of Henry VII. by LORD BACON—first published, in a thin folio volume, in 1622, with a portrait of the Monarch; having, beneath, the very quaint inscription of "Cor regis inscrutabile." "Plenum hoc (says the Dutch critic) omnis civilis et architectonicæ artis opus; quô interiora tum regni ipsius Angliæ, tum omnis in universum prudentiæ continentur. Invenies hîc pacis et belli artes, in praxin ipsam deductas: nam e typo illo περιστατικῳ plus intelligitur, quàm ex infinitis præceptis. Maximi facit hunc librum passim in scriptis suis Böclerus, omnibusque commendat, ut sane commendari hi libri omnibus debent in quibus quisque describitur, qualis in imperio fuerit, et qualis interior ac familiarior vita. Nam τὸ ἠθικὸν et τὸ πολιτικὸν hîc utrumque spectandum est." *Polyhist. Lit.* vol. i. page 223, edit. 1714. This folio volume was reprinted in 1676, with the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI., and Mary. A few shillings only will secure either edition. The same may be said of *Lord Herbert's Henry VIII.* Lond. 1649, folio: *both* of them having been *reprinted* in Kennett's Hist. of England; see p. 206, ante. Lord Spencer lately purchased of Mr. Triphook a copy of the first folio of Lord Herbert's book: on LARGE PAPER; the only copy of the kind which I remember to have heard of.

† To swell the list of eulogists of these delightful pieces of biography—comprising the lives of *Dr. Donne*, *Sir H. Wotton*, *Mr. R. Hooker*, *Mr. G. Herbert*, and *Bishop Sanderson*—were an idle and perhaps unprofitable task. The original editions, with neat little portraits by Lombart, are yet very desirable; but the *best* is considered to be by Dr. Zouch, 1796, 4to. Dr. Zouch (as his life of Sir Philip Sidney, 1808, in 4to. too palpably testifies) was not a fit editor of Walton. A scholar, "a ripe and a good one," Dr. Zouch undoubtedly was; but the heart must go in unison with the head—impassioned feeling must now and then impart life and soul to scholastic

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lore—in order to give such works as these a general currency and a popular reception. A very neat edition, printed by Mr. Collingwood at Oxford, in two duodecimo volumes, was published a short time since, and has met with a considerable sale.

While this pen is engaged in the composition of these periods, intelligence reaches me that a NEW edition of WALTON'S LIVES is about to be launched, by the tasteful and successful publisher of the late unrivalled edition of honest Isaac's "*Complete Angler*;"—It will be comprised in two volumes of the same form, with numerous wood cut and copper plate embellishments, executed from original portraits and designs. Considering therefore the popularity of the text, I anticipate with perfect confidence the successful circulation of a work, so calculated, in all respects, to promote the best interests of virtue and morality.

* I am not sure whether this criticism be not a little too severe. At least, there are some passages in his "*Life of Cranmer*," (perhaps the best of his performances) which entitle Strype to more laudatory notice. When I read that fine passage, relating to Cranmer, which is extracted in the *Bibliomania*, p. 328—9, to a distinguished scholar and philologist, he would scarcely credit it as the production of its author. "I did not think (said he) that old Strype could strike such a note as this!"

enliven.* Of the same school or class is Dr. Knight; whose *Lives of Colet* and *Erasmus* are in every well appointed library, and bring considerable prices; merely because they contain some interesting plates —executed by the respectable burin of Vertue.† Deprive these two octavo volumes of their embellishments, and such is the lethargy, or plodding humility, of their style—(although the subject might have elicited energy from a moderately instructed Tyro!) you can hardly buckle yourself to the perusal of half a dozen pages. And here, for the sake of juxta-position, I will briefly notice JORTIN's *Life of Erasmus*, in two ponderous quartos, of which mention has been before made in this work. These volumes, which are little more than an incorporation of the materials of Le Clerc, are doubtless unworthy of their author.* Why is an *excellent* Life of Erasmus yet a desideratum?

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* Yet Strype *must* be consulted; but the possession of all his pieces, including the *Annals* and *Memorials*, in their original folio and octavo forms, will cost the enterprising Young Man somewhat hard upon fifty guineas—if he set his heart on having them in russia binding, as they glitter on the shelves of Messrs. Rivington and Cochran. The dates and forms of these biographies are as follow: *Cranmer*, 1694, folio: *Sir Thomas Smith*, 1698, octavo: *Bishop Aylmer*, 1701, octavo: *Sir John Cheke*, 1705, octavo: *Bishop Grindal*, 1710, folio: *Archbishop Parker*, 1711, folio: *Bishop Whitgift*, 1718, folio. These biographies may be worth 10*l.* 10*s.*; but they have reprinted them very handsomely at Oxford, in uniform octavo volumes, for about half the sum; and my friend, Mr. Ponton, (Soc. Roxb.) views with enviable complacency his lovely copies of these reprints, on large paper—now very scarce—clad in the dark blue and truly appropriate morocco binding of that "cunning" artist Charles Lewis.

† The date of *Colet's Life* is 1724; of *Erasmus's*, 1726: each in a handsome octavo volume; and worth 2*l.* 2*s.*, or 2*l.* 21*s.* 6*d.* apiece, according to the condition. Sometimes the Colet has brought 3*l.* 3*s.* and the Erasmus, 4*l.* 4*s.*: but then they were primitives!—in other words, in primitive morocco bindings, with margins of tolerable amplitude. I never saw them, either on small or large paper, in an uncut state. Of the large paper, which I suspect to be commoner than is generally supposed, copies bring as much as 7*l.* 7*s.* The plates, by Vertue, are excellent of their kind; leaving the similar ones of Vandergucht (with which Tom Hearne used to stuff many of his tomes) at an immeasureable distance. I know not how it is, but every tasteful collector likes to have "a good *Knight*." The extracts from these two Lives, in the work referred to in a previous note, proves that I do not speak of them in an unauthorised manner.

Ungrateful should I be to omit the mention of the biographical labours of the REV. JOHN LEWIS; whose *Lives of Wicliffe*, *Caxton*, and *Bishop Pecock*,† are

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* Mention has been made of this work at page 90, ante. It is useful and carefully compiled; but wholly unanimated by a stroke of genius. The life of one of the greatest wits of his age has produced only sombre biographies. I once urged Mr. Roscoe to the undertaking; but he replied, and replied properly, that it required a knowledge of the German language, which he wanted. Jortin's book, in two quarto volumes, 1758—60, may be worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It has been reprinted for about 1*l.* 4*s.* After all, one gains the best notion of Erasmus from a perusal of his *Letters.*

† The *Life of Wicliffe* was published in a small octavo volume, in 1720; and was scarce, till its recent beautiful reprint at the Clarendon press,‡ to be obtained for some nine shillings. There are copies of this reprint on LARGE PAPER. With the *Life of Caxton*, 1737, 8vo. I am necessarily well acquainted, since the first and second volumes of the *Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain* contain every thing to be found in it—but its errors. See also vol. i. p. lx.lxxiv. Why does the infatuation of giving thirty shillings and upwards for this super-

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‡ If ever Wicliffe's Life be published in an enlarged form, it would be very desirable to give notices (when obtainable) of copies of his supposed ms. version of the Bible. Such copies abound in this country. Perhaps the finest of them is in the library of the Royal Society, although my friend and neighbour, Mr. Douce, justly exults over the splendour of his own copy. I think I have seen a dozen copies, including *portions* of the version.

much cherished in the libraries of the curious. They are compositions of great care, apparent fidelity, and some utility; but, during their perusal, one is conscious of a feeling, somewhat similar to that from a view of a dull, dead, level country, where the soil and produce are equally good, but where there is no variety, and where wearisomeness as naturally follows.

Let me not omit the mention of that respectably executed performance, put forth in a stately and even splendid folio volume, entitled the *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, of which Dr. Richard Fiddes was the author,* in 1724, folio: and again in 1726, in the same

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ficial book (superficial, in the *present* advanced state of bibliography) continue? The *Life of Reynold Pecock, Bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester*, 1744. 8vo. was the last, and is the best, of Lewis's biographical labours. It has been, to the joy of all ecclesiastical philologists, reprinted at the Clarendon press.†

* Great expectations were formed of this piece of biography from the "*Body of Practical Divinity*," published about four years before, by the same author, in two folio volumes: and accordingly the "*Life of Wolsey*" was graced by a list of subscribers, amounting to little short of eight hundred! — including the names of almost every individual and Body corporate of respect and distinction. These were indeed "the good old times" of subscription, and which enabled Fiddes and Pope to "put money in their purses" to some purpose. A portrait of the author, full of intellectual vigour of expression, in Vertue's best manner, faces the title page; another portrait of Wolsey precedes the text. The third, and best, is that of Bishop Fox. Fiddes's book is so handsome in the small paper, that I will not recommend the large, which is common enough. The former may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.*: the latter, double. Fiddes was attacked in the *London Journal*, and he replied to it in three letters, 1725. His work, after all, is a mine

form. Another elaborate life of the same extraordinary character has been recently put forth by Mr. Galt, in 1812, 4to.: the reputed, and justly celebrated, author of what are called the "Minor Scotch Novels."

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† I must not dismiss the commendable labours of Lewis, without mentioning his *Life of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester*, which is now being printed, at the Shakspeare Press, under the eye of the Rev. Theodore Williams, Vicar of Hendon, to whom the MS. belongs. I learn that the work is intended only for presents.

But, adhering to chronological order, the reader must be reminded that, in tracing the progress of biography in this country, he is scarcely yet in the middle of the eighteenth century:—about which time appeared Dr. Middleton's *Life of Cicero*, 1741 4to. two vols. an elaborate, learned, and admirably written performance.* The style of Middleton is considered to be as pure English as can be read; and whether Hume did, or did not, form his own style upon that of this author, it is certain that the late Mr. Fox (no mean arbiter in literary taste) always spoke warmly of the biography of Cicero, by Middleton; for its style as well as its matter. Hard upon the publication of this work, appeared the *Lives* of the *Lord Keeper Guildford, Sir Dudley North*, and *Dr. John North*, by Roger North, 1742, 4to.† a substantial and commendable volume,

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of useful intelligence, where one may dig — till one is tired. Mr. Galt's biography of the Cardinal was reviewed in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. viii. p. 163; and an admirable review of his Novels, above mentioned, appeared in the *Edinburgh*, no. lxxvii.

* Copies of this work are common, even on LARGE PAPER. It is printed in the handsome style of the period, and most inviting to the perusal. There was scarcely a family of distinction, at the time, but what possessed a copy of *Middleton's Cicero*; and when old libraries now come to the hammer, you are pretty sure to find this work, in mottled calf binding, with a broad border of gold on the sides, and red or green sprinkled edges to the leaves. In this state, it may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.*; and on LARGE PAPER, another guinea to boot. It was commodiously reprinted in 3 octavo volumes, now worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in neat calf binding.

† Copious extracts from this gossiping, and not unamusing, vo-

on many accounts; and of which I rejoice at the reprint of the Life of the Lord Keeper, alone, in two octavo tomes.

In the year 1752 there came forth a handsome folio volume, of which ARTHUR COLLINS was the author—entitled *Historical Collection of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley,* and *Ogle*; with portraits of these distinguished personages by Vertue. This work should have been, perhaps, noticed in the previous division of biography, but, wherever noticed, it cannot be mentioned without great commendation. The researches are elaborate; and the facts are faithfully drawn out, and the conclusions correct. Its graphic embellishment is its least praise.* The name of HARRIS, as a writer of *Regal Biographies*, is too popular to justify omission. His works are these, *the Life and Writings of James I.* 1753, 8vo.; *Life and Writings of Charles I.* 1758, 8vo.; *Life of Oliver Cromwell,* 1762, 8vo.; *Life of Charles II.* 1766, 8vo. 2 vols.† All these were reprinted, with the addition of the *Life of the Author,* and of his *Life of Hugh*

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lume, appear in the *Bibliomania,* p. 407-9. A good calf-bound copy of the first impression, is yet worth 2*l.* 2*s.* Works, like these, are the most durable, as well as creditable, monuments which a family can possess. May they increase aud multiply in our land!

* The heads are, in fact, very inferior specimens even of the art of the engraver, Vertue: but the book is scarce, and generally sells at a high price: about 5*l.* 5*s.* On LARGE PAPER, it is necessarily much scarcer. Messrs. Arch have a remarkably fine copy of the latter kind, bound out of sheets, by Lewis, in red morocco, which they mark at £12. In this form the book has a most inviting aspect. Note: Collins, the author, was the same man who wrote the *Peerage of England.*

† There are, I believe, copies of all these original editions on LARGE PAPER. They are unostentatiously printed; and the small paper sell for about 10*s.* 6*d.* a-piece.

Peters, in 1814, 8vo. five vols.: and crabbed as may be the composition, and combatable the opinions, of the author, yet these volumes must have a place in a well stored library. Harris is perhaps, with two exceptions, the most *note*-able writer in the English language. All his works are professed to be taken "from Original Writings and State Papers."

The reputation of DR. LOWTH, Bishop of London, was assuredly not promoted by his Life of the great *William of Wykeham,* published in a creditable octavo form, in 1757.† The facts (collected from a period, abounding in facts of the most splendid description, and relating to a man of the most splendid and munificent character)—are thinly scattered, and of an uninteresting description; while the reflections are sparing, and the style is languid. Even in antiquarian lore, there is a dearth of intelligence: but the subject was not suited to the taste, habits, and learning, of Lowth. That eminent prelate flew at nobler game; and his success has been such as to rank him among the most distinguished theologians of his country. The Life of Wykeham was the mere fulfilment of a debt of gratitude.

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† A good copy of Dr. Lowth's Life of Wykeham, in calf binding, may be had for 10*s.* 6*d.*; and a very good account of the earlier biographies of Wykeham will be found in *Savage's Librarian.* Why will not some zealous and well-read Wickamite give us an orthodox *quarto* volume of the Life of perhaps the greatest Prelate of his age, as well as country? How it would have cheered the latter days of this munificent and enlightened man, could he have had, not only a distinctly prophetic view of the establishment of the ART of PRINTING, but of a *complete* VELLUM copy (the *only one* known) of *Aristotle's Works,* printed by the elder Aldus, 1495, &c. in six folio volumes, deposited in the library of his OWN COLLEGE at Oxford — and a copy, too, the property of a scarcely much less distinguished character—THOMAS LINACRE!! There they lie, those beauteous and covetable tomes —on the shelves of New College Library, in their (second) rough-calf coated binding, ("'twould a saint provoke!") shorn somewhat in the margins, especially the first—with the autograph of dear old Linacre in the title page. Why, why, good Mister Warden, will you not call a *caput,* to divest such treasures of their worthless outsides, and to clothe and protect them in the rough-grained magnificent morocco of Charles Lewis, the ὁ πανυ Bibliopegist? The bibliographical world is under infinite obligations to the Rev. Mr. Gaisford, the Greek Professor at Oxford, for his discovery of this *first* tome upon vellum — pronounced over and over again, by Mr. Van Praet, to be a mere phantom, a non-entity, a bubble, a shadow, and I know not what! But THERE it is!—in the library of New College; and I

We are fast hastening towards our own times. In 1772, octavo appeared the *Life of Sir Thomas Pope, Founder of Trinity College,* Oxford, written by the celebrated THOMAS WARTON.* This, like the piece of biography previously mentioned, is unworthy of the great reputation of its author. The famous *Life of Charles V.* by ROBERTSON, is matter of history, and as such has been before treated.† I now approach, with a keen recollection of the pleasure, which, in common with every tolerably well-educated Englishman, I have felt, and shall continue to my latest hour to feel, in the perusal of it—the *Biography of Dr.*

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have seen, handled, and half adored it. I should therefore call this book the *Linacre Planet* in the bibliographical hemisphere.'

* A few shillings will secure this purely antiquarian tome; which may be numbered among the "dry diets" of *Dr. Buttes's Dry Dinner, consisting of eight seuerall Courses;* 1599, 12mo. A volume, by the by, of most excessive rarity, and with the money to purchase which, ‡ you may command a haunch of venison, and every *moist* herb which Dr. Kitchener's culinary oracle unfolds.

† See page 329, &c. ante.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, by *James Boswell*,* his companion, his chronicler, and his friend. This fascinating, and I may add truly original, composition, is a work for all times. In reading it, we see THE MAN—"*Vir ipse*."..

"Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat."

We even hear his voice, and observe his gesticulations. The growl of discontent and the shout of triumph equally pervades our ears. Walking, sitting, reading, writing, talking, ALL is JOHSONIAN. Such another piece of domestic painting, in black and white, is, perhaps, no where to be seen. We place *Boswell's Johnson* in our libraries, as an Enthusiast hangs up his *Gerard Dow* in his cabinet—to be gazed at again and again; to feed upon, and to devour.

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* The Life of Johnson, by Boswell, was first published in two quarto volumes, in 1790, "and was received by the world with extraordinary avidity." "It is a faithful history of Johnson's life; and exhibits a most interesting picture of the character of that illustrious moralist, delineated with a masterly hand." So says—and says very justly—Mr. A. Chalmers, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. vi. p. 174. To the best of my memory, an excellent and interesting review of this masterly performance appeared in the *Monthly Review*. The second edition formed the occupation of the latter part of Mr. Boswell's life, and is, of course, the best: but, since the death of the biographer, his *own* life has been added to that of his master; and Johnson and Boswell are now, in all shapes, and at all prices, the property of the public. I still adhere to the reasonableness and feasibility of an ILLUSTRATED Johnson's life, taking the last *quarto* as a substratum, for the better reception of the prints; and as the portraits of the illustrious men, whose company and conversation are recorded in the text, are turned over, or gazed upon, let us ask ourselves *who*, of the ORIGINALS, now survive? Earl Spencer, Lord Stowell, Mr. Grenville, and that venerable bibliopole, Mr. G. Nicol, are the only ones with which my recollection serves me. "Eheu, fugaces labuntur anni"?—and life itself is as a magic lantern, where figures and events flit across with the celerity of conjuration!

We now[*] approach the delightful biographical labours of Mr. ROSCOE: which, at the period of their publication, and to the latest period, procured, and will continue to procure, for their author, a deservedly high reputation. The *Life of Lorenzo de Medici,* first published at Liverpool, in 1795, 4to. two vols. quickly attracted the attention, and excited the applause, of a discerning public.[†] The style is pure and elegant; the facts are interesting and instructive; and the moral or application is (if I may so speak) of an incomparable tendency. These facts were new to the greater part of English readers: fresh fountain heads of pleasing intelligence were explored; and a stream of knowledge flowed forth, at once bright, pure, and nourishing. I hardly know a work, of its kind, which evinces throughout a more delicate taste, exercised upon a more felicitous subject. Roscoe is *almost* the regenerator, among Englishmen, of a love of Italian literature. In 1805 appeared his more elaborate performance of the *Life and Pontificate of Leo*, in four quarto volumes; printed at Liverpool in all the luxury of paper and press work by Mr. M'Creery, and of which a certain number of copies were struck off on LARGE PAPER. It cannot be denied that great expectations were formed of this work; and it must be as fairly conceded that those expectations were, in a great measure, disappointed. But it may be questioned whether the love and support of a very singular hypothesis, did not injure the popularity which the recollection of the merits of Lorenzo's life had justly prepared the public to anticipate?—and if Mr. Roscoe had not been the apologist for *Lucretia Borgia*, the history of Leo had been thought worthy of the biography of his grandfather.* Upon the whole, these works are a proud monument of the taste and research of their author; and, after all, it may be doubted whether Ginguené and Sismondi have not lighted their torches

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[*] "In good sooth" there is no fitter word for the degree of gratification derived from the perusal of Johnson's Life by Boswell. But the charm is *almost* exclusively NATIONAL; inasmuch as the power and felicity of Johnson's intellect greatly consisted in *colloquial* eloquence: and that eloquence must be necessarily less felt or understood by foreigners. Thus, when abroad, I was frequently asked, "Why are you all so fond of Dr. Johnson? His *Rambler* is, with us, his principal performance: and his Life, by Boswell, is less read." But, suppose the French had such a Life of their *Racine,* or *Montesquieu,* or *Voltaire,* would they not "*devour*" the pages of such a piece of biography? Vicomte Chateaubriand, who loves and understands English thoroughly, shall answer this question.

[†] This work was well criticised in the *Monthly Review* and *British Critic*; but it was to a strong commendation of it in the popular notes of the *Pursuits of Literature,* that the author was indebted for its rapid and increased popularity. It has now gone through several editions, chiefly in octavo, 3 vols.: but an elegantly bound copy of the original quarto is yet worth 3*l.* 13*s* 6*d.* The work possesses many charms of appropriate embellishment, in vignettes, from medals and coins, &c.: and the fine portrait of Lorenzo at the beginning, can hardly be viewed with indifference. The printing is delicious.

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* An elaborate and somewhat fierce review of this work appeared in the *Edinburgh*, vol. vii. page 336; chiefly, as it should seem, in consequence of Mr. Roscoe's becoming the champion for the purity of a woman's character, which appeared to be infamous beyond redemption, from the prevailing evidence of contemporaneous history. But, surely this was a *mootable* point; and no living reputation could be tarnished by the discussion. If the Father and the Brother of *Lucretia* were really monsters of the age, were the daughter and the sister *necessarily* alike criminal? And would the virtuous and accomplished Bembo have been the eulogist of a woman, had her character been deserving of the deep shade of infamy with which other testimonies had darkened it? Yet, it cannot be dissembled that there exists a

printed volume in the Latin language, of the date of 1697, 4to. written by John Burchard,* Master of the Ceremonies of the Chapel of Pope Alexander VI. the father of Lucretia, which very extraordinary volume charges her with such practices, as, if true, are overwhelming demonstrations of depravity and guilt. Perhaps the more vulnerable part of Mr. Roscoe's great work of the Pontificate of Leo X. is the very unamiable character of LUTHER which he has drawn. But surely the coarseness, and even virulence, of Luther, was the foible and fault of the day. I possess, and have read much of, Seckendorff's *Commentarius Historicus et Apologeticus de Lutheranismo*, Lips. 1694, folio, (a book, which I strongly recommend to the ecclesiastical antiquary†) and am abundantly convinced that, if ever a man was RAISED by Providence for the work which he had to accomplish, and which he *did* accomplish, it was MARTIN LUTHER. I could select passages from the writings of his opponents, (not excepting even the classical More and courtly Stapleton) and especially from those of Eckius, which evince equal coarseness of feeling and expression. These are different "*Tu quoques*" from those of ROBERT GREEN! And yet, having, when at Landshut, handled Eckius's copy of the Complutensian Polyglot, once belonging to Demetrius Chalcondylas, and sat in his chair, and placed his doctor's cap upon my head—I cannot find it in my heart to turn to his *Ars enquirendi et damnandi Hæreticos*, or to his *De Primatu Petri, adversus Lutherum*, or to his *Enchiridion Locorum Communium, adversus Lutheranos*—for specimens of Billingsgate latinity. And so, we will pronounce them both to be alike innocent or guilty.

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[*] It is called, *Historia Arcana, sive de Vita Alexandri VI. Papæ, seu Excerpta ex Diario J. Burchardi, &c.* The famous Leibnitz was the editor. A copy of this singularly rare and curious volume is in the library of Mr. R. Wilbraham, and another is in that of Mr. Douce. I have seen both copies, and examined much of the volume. Gordon incorporated a part of it in his *Biography of Alexander VI.* &c. *Lond.* 1729, folio. I am not sure whether a copy of Burchard's book would not fetch seven guineas. Did either of the copies just mentioned fetch so many *shillings?* I trow not.

[†] A good copy of Seckendorff should be snapped up, when obtainable, at 1*l.* 10*s.*

at the flame kindled by Roscoe.* For the sake of the *subject*, let me here annex the *Life of Poggio Brac-*

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* It is in his later work "*On the History of the Italian Republics of the Middle Ages*," 8vo. sixteen vols. that Mr. Sismondi has taken, I think, unwarrantable liberties with, or drawn unfounded conclusions from, the text of Mr. Roscoe's works. The veteran English author however was not slow to reply. He furnished his quiver with a goodly store of arrows, and plied them with activity and success;

Δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο.

In other words, in 1822, Mr. Roscoe put forth an elegantly printed, and as elegantly written, work, entitled "*Illustrations Historical and Critical of the Life of Lorenzo de Medici*," &c. This volume is full of interest; and it is delightful to see with what courtesy and urbanity the author notices the labours of *Fabroni* and *Pozzetti* (connected with his own biography of Leo) and with what temper, spirit, and success, he answers the animadversions of the able, but too sensitive and precipitate, Sismondi. Mr. Roscoe may be fearless about the result. This is probably the last time that his name will adorn these pages: and, in taking leave of it, how can I better express my feelings than in the beautiful language of the author of the *Sketch Book*? "Mr. Roscoe is independent of the world around him. He lives with antiquity and with posterity: with antiquity, in the sweet communion of studious retirement; and with posterity, in the generous aspiring after future renown. The solitude of such a mind is its state of highest enjoyment. It is then visited by those elevated meditations which are the proper aliment of noble souls, and are, like manna, sent from heaven, in the wilderness of this world." What a flow of sentiment and of style is evinced in this highly polished, and heart-touching period! It looks like amber, poured out from the charmed phial of a necromancer—bright, warm, and transparent! No wonder that a very old, black-letter, Roxburghe-club, friend, on visiting me almost every alternate Saturday evening, exclaims, among his first observations, "hand me the *Sketch Book*, and I'll read to you what Washington Irving says of William Roscoe." But though I grant my friend all that he requires, yet I stick out for a few, perhaps superior, passages in *Bracebridge Hall*. Of both these works—"anon, anon," good Master Bernardo.

ciolini, by the Rev. Mr. SHEPHERD, in 1802, 4to.: another important acquisition to the knowledge of Italian literature in the middle ages.*

We are now "in the thick and bustle" of living biographers; but let a tribute of literary respect be paid to the recent dead. The *auto-biography* of GIBBON, attached to his Posthumous Works edited by Lord Sheffield, has been perhaps the most popular production, of its kind, of modern times.† It is winning in an unusual degree. The periods flow with a sort of liquid cadence. The facts are beautifully brought together, and ingeniously argued upon; and the life of a studious Recluse has something about it of the air of a romantic Adventurer. This is attributable to the charm — the polish — the harmony of the style. But the auto-biography of Gibbon is, in fact, the consummation of ART: and never were pages more determinedly and more elaborately written for the admiration of posterity. How different is the auto-biography of HUME! But both these great writers were the *same* — in their own memoirs and their histories: the former, like Johnson's description of Gray, had generally "a kind of strutting dignity, and was tall by walking on tip-toe:" the latter, all simplicity and perspicuity, would rather be courted by, than court, the Graces: and his style was grace itself.

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* A copy of Mr. Shepherd's Poggio Bracciolini in 4to. is, I learn, obtainable for 1*l.* 1*s.* With this work, should be united the Rev. Mr. GRESWELL's *Memoirs of Politian, Pico de Mirandula*, &c. with other biographies of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, 1801, 8vo. price 7*s.* 6*d.*: and the Rev. Mr. BERINGTON's *Literary History of the Middle Ages*, 1814, 4to.: for a criticism on which, consult the *Edinb. Review*, vol. xxiii, p. 229. I must ingenuously affirm, that the disappointment felt in the perusal of this latter work was not exclusively confined to *Protestants*.

† It was first published in 1796, prefixed to the *Letters and Miscellaneous Works of Gibbon*, in 2 vols. 4to. An excellent account of it appeared in the *Monthly Review*, vol. xx, p. 78, N. S. This polished little auto-biographical gem was read in all circles, and admired by critics of every description. Nor were the Letters, and especially the Journal of Gibbon's Studies, considered to be less commendable. The latter is indeed a valuable legacy bequeathed to posterity. Bating the well known prejudices of the author, which are here comparatively softened and subdued, I know of nothing more inviting to perusal—more seductive to all the honourable objects of intellectual cultivation and gratification—than this "Journal." It makes us in love with our study and our books: and situated as was Gibbon's library, overlooking a portion of the lake of Geneva, one can hardly conceive any earthly luxury, to an enlarged mind like his, to have been more complete. Indeed, Gibbon occasionally describes himself as marching into his LIBRARY, of a bright, beauteous morning, to handle his *Byzantine historians*, with all the zest and activity of an horticulturist into his hot house—to cut his black Antigua pine,

or gather his favourite nectarine, yet impearled with the early dews of a hot-house! The author of "*The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,*" seems to revel in the intellectual banquet placed before him;* and, indeed Nature, which, from bodily infirmities, denied Gibbon the luxuries of out of door exercise, seems to have abundantly compensated this defect, by enduing him with a hale, active, and comprehensive mind, which was scarcely sensible of fatigue. I hardly know a greater favour conferred on the republic of literature by Mr. Murray, than the reprint of these instructive volumes in the

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* I know of few passages—indeed, I know of none—which so completely, and so deliciously (if I may so speak) describes the comforts of a well-stored library, as the following, from the Author of the *Sketch Book.* "When all that is worldly turns to dross around us, these only retain their steady value. When friends grow cold, and the converse of intimates languishes into vapid civility and common place, these only continue the unaltered countenance of happier days, and cheer us with that true friendship which never deceived hope, nor deserted sorrow." Vol. i. p. 31. Edit. 1820. Can sentiment (I ask) be purer, or language more harmonious, than this?

The biographical labours of Mr. ARCHDEACON COXE here present themselves for immediate and distinct notice. They are considerable in extent, and meritorious in quality; and, as they appear to my judgment, are likely to be yet more appreciated by posterity than in the present times. His *Memoirs of the two Walpoles** possess sterling and unquestionable merit: and his recent *Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough*† afford abundant evidence that the powers of

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commodious form, and at the reasonable price, of an octavo, in five vols. A useful Index is added. The work is published at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in boards.

* The *Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole,* appeared in 1802, 4to.; and those of the *Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford,* in 1798, 4to. three vols. They have been reprinted, in octavo, with the omission of the curious documents, and private correspondence, which form the third volume; and the second octavo edition, in 4 vols. has only a *portion* of it. No well appointed library can be considered as complete without this work. It sells for 2*l.* 2*s.*

† This work, comprising "*the original Correspondence*" of the great general whose deeds it celebrates, was published in 1818, 4to. 3 vols.; and has been also reprinted in octavo, with the plans of the battles in a thin quarto. Never were past battles better *described* as well as *fought.* The author, as his preface informs us, has judiciously availed himself of the professional talents of Major Hamilton Smith—so well known and highly estimated by military judges. The great battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Blenheim, are here fought over again with a precision and effect which we seek in vain in the somnolent pages of Lediard:‡ and I do hope that every well educated, and well

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‡ The *Life of John Duke of Marlborough, with cuts,* 1736, 8vo. 3 vols. In the same year was published a pompous folio, called *The Military History of Prince Eugene and John Duke of Marlborough,* with portraits and plans of battles. A copy may even now be worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Previously to the appearance of Mr. Coxe's biography of Marlborough, there appeared, and it is said at the command of Bonaparte, a military life of him, in three octavo volumes: written with great care and considerable impartiality. The indirect view of Bonaparte was, to exalt his own victories upon the defeats of the Generals of Louis XIV.

his pen do not decay with the course of his years: for Mr. Coxe is now in the plenitude of *septuagenarianism.* But should not these works have been chronicled in the *following* department of biography — as they are entitled *Memoirs?* No matter: let them here pass. The opening of the nineteenth century was marked by a publication, of the biographical species, of which the reputation, in its way, is perhaps as likely to be as permanent as that of Boswell's Life of Johnson. The reader will, I dare say, immediately anticipate the *Life and Posthumous Writings of William Cowper the Poet,* in two quarto volumes, 1802, by the late poet WILLIAM HAYLEY. * The sensation produced by this publication was as delightful as it was general. Such a series of Letters (from Cowper) had been hardly ever before perused; and the mode of illustrating his *Life,* by the insertion of his letters, was eminently judicious and happy. The public caught

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connected "Young Man," whose eyes may chance to glance over this work, will forthwith betake himself to the perusal of these instructive and patriotic volumes. It has been said (and I believe on good authority) that the present great CAPTAIN of THE AGE declared, from the account of the battle of Ramilies, as *here described,* that he considered *that* victory to be one of the greatest on record. The manœuvres that led to it were, at the time, equally new and decisive. A delightful review of this work appeared in the *Quarterly,* vol. xxiii, p. 1-73. I should not close this note without adding, that there are copies, on LARGE PAPER, of all the quarto productions of Mr. Archdeacon Coxe.

* One of the best efforts of critical taste in the *Edinburgh Review,* will be found in the strictures on this publication, vol. ii. p. 64. See also vol. iv. p. 273, &c. an equally interesting specimen of criticism on a third quarto volume of *Cowper's Letters,* published by the same editor. But I am also in duty bound to notice a brief and able review of the Poems of Cowper, in the *Quarterly,* vol. xvi. p. 116.

with avidity at such charming productions — such unequivocal proofs of an enlightened mind and a benevolent heart — and Cowper's seemed to be the *example* of every thing of which he proved the beauty in theory. But the philanthropist mourned over those dark shadows which occasionally hung over a mind, naturally bright, cheerful, and serene. If, in *any* soul, religion seemed likely to impart her consolations, it was in *Cowper's;* but an early and unsettled state of mind, arising from *physical* aberrations which no *earthly* physician could rectify, afflicted and overwhelmed the sensitive and yielding frame of this excellent man.* Yet he seemed to be always smiling, even in sorrow: and, extraordinary to relate, in the moments of his deepest depression, there was often a gay and elastic play of heart—for, it was in one of these moments, that he penned his *Johnny Gilpin!*

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* I could have wished a stronger tone of severity to have been expressed, in the authority last referred to, (p. 123) against the publication of those *Memoirs of Cowper,* 1816, 8vo. which were written by himself, and which betrayed his morbid and unhappy state of feelings in an attempt to commit suicide. There is perhaps no species of mental depravation, connected with a LUST OF LUCRE, more deserving of reproof and castigation, than that which led to the publication of these Memoirs. First, this composition could never have been intended for the public eye; and was therefore on every account sacred. Secondly, it could only lead to the debasement of that amiable creature, whom it was the bounden duty of the publisher to have kept as free from all imputation as the pages of Hayley had justly represented him. Thirdly, if the feeling which led to this publication were a religious one, I must say that it is one of the most perverted and mischievous views of religion with which I am acquainted. Cant, or lucre, in its genuine form, was, I fear, the source or the motive of this highly injudicious publication. We love and respect Cowper too sincerely, to "drag his frailties from their drear abode."

Such is the "fearful and wonderful" mechanism of man. How opposite, in all respects, are *Boswell's Johnson* and *Hayley's Cowper!* — and yet, as before intimated, the works and memories of BOTH will live to the latest posterity. We are now fully within the limits of the present century, when there appeared an animated and interesting piece of *auto-biography* by the late Richard Cumberland, in one quarto volume,* which has been reprinted in octavo, and of which I warrant the perusal to be a source of entertainment to the reader. Cumberland was a brilliant scholar, dramatist, and prose writer; almost the last of the Johnsonian school.

Great was the satisfaction felt, about this time, by the appearance of two pieces of ecclesiastical biography, from the pens of two eminent Oxford scholars. First, *The Life of the Chancellor Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, and Founder of Magdalen College*, by Dr. RICHARD CHANDLER—written about the year 1790, but not published till the death of its author, in 1811:[*] secondly, *The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's*, by the Rev. RALPH CHURTON, in 1809, 8vo.—a volume[†] which has enjoyed a greater share of popularity than the one previously mentioned. Of its author, I have before had occasion to speak with the commendation to which his talents and character so justly entitle him.[‡] And here, let me make brief but honourable mention of Mr. Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brazen Nose College* published in 1800, 8vo. and now difficult to procure, especially in a large paper form.*

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* This auto-biography was elaborately criticised in the *Edinb. Review*, vol. viii, p. 107, &c., where, it seems to me, substantial justice was not rendered it. It begins by calling the work a "sort of gossipping one"—and concludes by pronouncing it to be "the production of no ordinary man." Much perhaps may be said to correct, and reconcile, these apparently contradictory extremes: but the performance of Cumberland is, in truth, in many and most parts, thoroughly racy and entertaining. His whole portrait of Bub Doddington is executed perfectly "con amore." It has all the freshness of Rubens with the force of Velasquez. His successful defence of the imputed domestic moroseness of Bentley, has endeared Cumberland to the Cantabs; and we shall see what good use has been made of his materials, in the forthcoming biography of that great Critic by Dr. Monk, Dean of Peterborough. The late Mr. Lackington, the publisher, gave the author 500*l.* for this volume.

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[*] This piece of biography, however carefully composed, and however true to chronological authorities, is, in truth, but a heavy book. The notes do not betray curious research, and the absence of interesting facts is not compensated by vigour or fluency of style. And yet, WAYNFLETE was a sort of a second William of Wykeham! His portrait looks commandingly in the frontispiece, and the volume is handsomely printed at the Bensley press; but, to my poor fancy, the whole length, sitting figure, of this excellent Prelate, attired in his robes—which crowns the entrance-porch of Magdalen College—should, on no account, have been omitted to be transferred to copper. I never pass under this porch, for the BIBLIOMANIACAL REVELS in the library of the present excellent and erudite President of the College, Dr. Routh—without stopping "a brief instant" to contemplate and commend this *solid* piece of not incurious sculpture. "There were GIANTS in those days;" and Waykeham and Wynflete were of the number. Note: the LARGE PAPER of Chandler's book, when attired in purple morocco, has a most episcopalian air: and it is worthy of a place even on the shelves of an archiepiscopalian library.

[†] The biography of Dean Nowell by Mr. Churton, is, without an unmeaning compliment, among the happiest specimens of its kind which the present century has seen. The very portrait of the good old Dean, placing his hand upon his fishing rod, makes a Waltonian dance a capriola. The large paper, worth about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, is getting fast out of the market; and the small, (worth 1*l.* 1*s.*) begins now to be scarce. My friend Mr. Haslewood has a gaily adorned, illustrated, copy of it: classing it among his books of sports. But PALEY and PARSONS, also "true Sons of the Angle," might be ranged in a similar class. Yet this must not be.

[‡] See page 73, ante.

The *Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney* appeared in a slim quarto volume, in 1808, from the pen of the late Dr. ZOUCH, prebendary of Durham. This work—which intended to embalm the memory of the most illustrious man of his age, and of which the author had established high claims to reputation—if it did not fall still-born from the press, at least disappointed the well founded expectations of the curious and learned. The very portrait prefixed, so different from the received one at Penshurst, (and which shines with so much splendour in Mr. Harding's Illustrious Portraits) threw a chill upon the volume. It was almost a scarecrow to frighten away purchasers. In 1810, appeared the *Life of Torquato Tasso*, by the Rev. JOHN BLACK, in two quarto volumes; a work, deserving, on many accounts, a place in a well-chosen library.† Those who love the memory of Tasso, and the literature of his times, will do well to make themselves masters of the text and notes of these instructive volumes.

The last, but not the least, in this bright squadron of biographical champions, is Mr. ROBERT SOUTHEY, our present poet laureat. The excellence of his *Life of Nelson* has been before noticed.‡ To that work has succeeded his *Life of John Wesley, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism*, 1820, in two large octavo volumes. The pith of this animated production appeared in a Quarterly Journal, called *The Correspondent*:[*]

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* A perfect copy of the book should have a supplement, printed in 1803, 8vo. containing a plate of Bishop Croxton's monument. Messrs. Payne and Foss affix *no price* to such a perfect copy of this work. Mr. Haslewood has it—choked with illustrations.

† A copy of it is worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in good calf binding.

‡ See page 471, ante. The substance of this charming little piece

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of biography was given in the review of an elaborate Life of Nelson, by the Reverend James Stanier Clarke, and Mr. M'Arthur, published in 1809, in two quarto volumes.[†] This review appeared in the *Quarterly*, vol. iii. page 218, &c. and it was one of those reviews which, undoubtedly and justly, contributed to establish the reputation of that Journal upon its present solid basis. Numerous were the conjectures about its author. The remarkably splendid peroration had induced a belief that the pen of Mr. Canning might have been exercised on it. That peroration is incorporated in the published life of Nelson by Mr. Southey; and although, as probably beyond the comprehension of an ordinarily educated seafaring man, it may be thought less applicable to the *biography* than to the *review*, yet there is no right-minded scholar who would wish it away. It is like a splendid last act of an interesting play, which brings down thunders of applause from an enthusiastically approving audience. But the whole review, as well as the Life, rivets you to your seat; and, peradventure, the embryo seeds of future valour may be traced to this production. I hope and trust that Mr. Murray, the publisher, will put forth ten thousand copies of his next edition, in one pocket volume, at 5s. the copy: and let us have Lord Nelson in the frontispiece — cut on the steel plate of that truly marvellous mechanic, hight Richard Perkins.

[*] Of which Journal, three numbers only appeared. But the same

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[†] This work naturally excited great expectations. The death and victory of Nelson were unprecedentedly glorious and triumphant: and gentlemen flocked, almost in crowds, to Messrs. Cadell and Davies, the publishers, to set their names down as subscribers. Not fewer, I believe, than 1200 copies of an eight-guinea book were secured before the day of publication: including those on LARGE PAPER. Two copies were even printed ON VELLUM: but the result proved a little unfortunate. Not but what the contents of the work were composed of authentic documents, and included much really valuable matter: but the text, sufficiently adorned by plates, wanted a sort of continuous stream of interesting narrative; and the work could only be leisurely consulted as "matter of record." It is, however, by no means a common book; and may be worth 4*l*. 4*s*. A copy, ON VELLUM, was sold at the sale of Mr. Hodgson's library, Feb. 1824, for 31*l*. 10*s*.

Its sale has been great, as might have been expected; and it is hoped that a pen, which can execute such pieces in so masterly a manner, will not be unemployed on other similar subjects: when the great work, (the *History of the Peninsular War*) which now occupies his attention, shall have been completed. The author is yet in the vigour of mind and body: possessing the " mens sana in corpore sano."

As the fourth and last division of this BIOGRAPHICAL department,* I come to notice the MEMOIRS and ANECDOTES of distinguished people, or of the times in which eminent characters lived: and, as far as I am able to anticipate, there will be little, consistently with my plan, and considering what has been previously accomplished, to execute. I commence immediately with the *Hommes et Dames Illustres* of BRANTOME; of which the best edition, incorporating all the works of the author, is that published at the Hague in 1740, 12mo. fifteen vols.† Brantome is

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spirit with which Mr. Southey has executed all his articles in the *Quarterly Review,* connected with METHODISM, most strikingly appears in his reputed review of the works of *Huntingdon, the Coal-heaver*: see vol. xxiv, p. 462.

* Perhaps I ought to have referred the reader, in regard to the lives of *foreigners,* to the pages of Brunet, vol. iv. p. 456, for an account of publications exclusively confined to LOCAL biography. Not a city in Italy, nor perhaps in France, but what has had its quarto or folio printed record of the eminent men whom it has brought forth. Something, and much similar, may be said of our COUNTY Histories. They frequently contain Memoirs and Memorials of eminent men, no where else to be found—and among *living* writers of topography, I know of few who shew so commendable a partiality to this department of research, at the Rev. Mr. SURTEES, author of the magnificent history of Durham, in three folio volumes.

† This edition, which contains historical annotations, in neat calf

frequently a most amusing and instructive writer; but his naïveté often borders upon what must be considered not a little licentious. He has preserved many important facts, as well as entertaining anecdotes, which must have otherwise perished. It is pleasant to find the unaccountable omission of his name by Laharpe, supplied by a short, but smart notice of him, by Barbier.*

As I have begun with French Memoirs, or works written in the French language, I will continue and conclude with them: observing, by the way, that, of all species of writing, it is one in which the French excel the most; even in their own literary republic: —and it is quite clear, that we have few productions,

binding, may be worth 5*l.* 5*s.* The principal portion of Brantome's works consists of his *Mémoires des Grands Capitaines Français;* and I should think that his pages might be foraged with success by the great Scotch novelist. We heartily thank the Sieur de Brantome for what he has handed down to us relating to our favourite Mary.† Many of his female characters are hit off in a manner to justify the observations of Barbier.

[*] Barbier's observations are these:—"Cet auteur, qui avoit la génie de la cour, s'est plu à peindre les hommes avec ces traits qui attachent l'esprit et remuent le cœur. Il assaissonne les faits les plus curieux du sel de son style, qui n'étoit fait que pour lui seul. Comme il avoit participé aux désordres qui regnoient alors parmi les courtisans, il faut être en garde contre certaines licences, auxquelles son imagination se livre trop aisément." *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout.* vol. iv. p. 17. Renouard, not very vaguely, surmises, that it may be probable, in the present rage for reprints, that some one may republish the works of Brantome: the Paris edition of 1787, in eight vols. 8vo.

[†] We owe to Brantome, I believe, the preservation of the affecting song which Mary sung, in the vessel, while quitting the shores of France to return to her kingdom. Yet there may be reasonable doubts of its authenticity. Was the sensitive mind of a woman, in *her* situation, in a state to warble ditties?

of a similar character, which can pretend to vie with them, and none that can eclipse them. La Harpe has given a good notion of the quality and effect of memoir-writing.* Three of the greatest statesmen of France have had their names and transactions incorporated in a series of Memoirs, which cannot fail to be familiar to the well-educated "Young Man." I mean SULLY, RICHELIEU, and RETZ.† La Harpe

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being in little request. *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. iii. p. 294. Suppose the French were modernised, and pretty portraits added, from legitimate originals?

* "Les nombreux mémoires qui nous restent du dernier siècle offrent un plus grand fonds d'instruction, et surtout plus d'agrément que les historiens. Ils représentent plus en détail et plus naïvement les faits et les personnages: ils fouillent plus avant dans le secret des causes et des ressorts, et c'est avec leur secours que nous avons eu, dans le siecle présent, de meilleurs morceaux d'histoire. Il est peu de lectures plus agréables, si l'on ne veut qu'être amusé; mais généralement il en est peu dont il faille se défier d'avantage, si l'on ne veut pas être trompé." *Cours de Littérature,* vol. vii. p. 172.

† Brunet is gloriously communicative about various editions of the DUC DE SULLY: but, fortified by him and Renouard, I cannot, in conscience, allow either my young or old Collector to dispense with an edition of the original work in folio as a curiosity only. Sully is represented as sitting attentive to his own applause, in a chair of state, while his Secretaries address him thus: — "Upon which, Sir, you thought proper to act thus, or to do this, &c." The *best* edition of this work is that which is printed *in the castle of Sully,* by a printer of Angen, under the designation of *Amsterdam,* chez *Aléthinosgraphe, &c.* in 1638, in two folio volumes.... Renouard boasts of a copy of it on LARGE PAPER, 2 vols. in 1, in ancient binding. *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. iv. p. 136. The *Amst.* edition of the modern *Mem. de Sully,* 1723, in 12 small duodecimos, is worth a couple of guineas, if it be only for the sake of the side pocket in your travelling carriage. The quarto London *(Paris)* edition of 1745-7, in three vols. on LARGE PAPER, with the portraits of Odieuvre inserted, is scarce;

speaks in a species of extasy of the cleverness displayed in the memoirs of the *latter*; but an Englishman has almost a *national* feeling for those of Sully; and where Retz is read once, in this country, Sully may be read twenty, or even forty times. Henry IV. and his prime minister remind us occasionally of our Elizabeth and her Cecil, so that the partiality is easily accounted for.

But strong and commendable as our neighbours undoubtedly are, for their *political* and *literary* Memoirs, they are culpable in the extreme for the publication of a tissue of works, under this title, which

and worth some *7l. 7s.* The editions of the English translation need not be enumerated; but that published by Miller, in four octavo volumes, 1810, with good heads by Scriven, is among the best. So popular is Sully with us, that an abridgement of it, in two octodecimo volumes, is just announced by Messrs. Whitaker. The memoirs or history of CARDINAL RICHELIEU were published in two pretty duodecimo volumes, in 1650—with a continuation in five vols. in 1667 — both by the Elzevirs. These five latter volumes are rather miscellaneous memoirs, letters, and instructions. The seven volumes, in such condition as Mons. Renouard appears to possess them, must not be precipitately hoped for. The Memoirs of CARDINAL DE RETZ (during the reign of Louis XIV.) were put forth in four crown octavo volumes, at Amst. in 1731: to which you must join the *Mémoires de Guy Joly, Amst.* 1738, 12mo. 2 vols.: and those of *Madame la Duchesse de Nemours, Amst.* 1738, 12mo. 1 vol.—and then you have a *concatenation* of court and domestic intrigues, sharp and witty sayings, and most marvellous occurrences, which will cause more than ordinary surprise. Consult *Barbier*, vol. iv. p. 22. Fine, clean copies, of these seven volumes, are of rare occurrence; and must be *paid* for: perhaps to the tune of *3l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* They were all reprinted at Paris, in 1817, in six octavo volumes—worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in bds. As to the CARDINAL MAZARIN, the books relating to him appear to be almost numberless. Renouard has seventy-one porte feuilles, in 4to., called *Recueil de Mazarinades.* It was the Duke de la develope the sickly sentiments and disgusting intrigues of courtiers of every description. A French Duchess, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, seems to have always had a secretary at her elbow, even at her toilette, to register the flippancy of her conversation, as well as the indelicacy of her conduct. I may mention the names of MOTTEVILLE, MONTPENSIER, MAZARIN, and MAINTENON,* alone: nor must the more anti-

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Valliere's copy, but is much increased by him. See *Cat.de la Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. iv. p. 146, for other Mazariniana.

* These Dames, and a few OTHERS, shall be marshalled and dispatched in the following order. 1. MADAME DE MOTTEVILLE: *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Louis XIII.,* &c. Amst. 1723, 12mo. 5 vols.: MADEMOISELLE DE MONTPENSIER, *Les Mémoires de,*: Amst. 1735, 12mo. 8 vols. reprinted in 1776. Hear what La Harpe says about these two publications. "These Memoirs, although written with extreme negligence, are nevertheless sufficiently communicative of many particulars and anecdotes which are not wholly indifferent. Those of Madame de Motteville are better deserving of perusal, bating her extreme attachment to Anne of Austria: an attachment, sufficiently praise-worthy in friendship, but a little suspicious in history." *Cours de Littérature,* vol. vii. p. 176. Barbier designates the Montpensier Memoirs as "written with an elegant simplicity, but too crowded with minutiæ and trifles." *Bibl.* &c. vol. iv. p. 23. He says those of Madame de Motteville "contain many little facts stated with great simplicity, and written with a sufficiently noble spirit." The "Young Man" must not give more than 3*s.* 6d. per volume for each set. The Memoirs of the DUCHESSE DE MAZARIN were published in a small volume under the title of *Mémoires de M. L. D. D. M.* at Cologne, in 1675, 12mo. They are scarcely worth purchasing. Not so those of MADAME DE MAINTENON; of which, the edition by De la Beaumelle, with critical remarks by M. de V. (Voltaire) containing a collection of her letters, 1757, 12mo. fifteen vols. must be the sought after — and may be worth perhaps 2*l.* 2*s.* Barbier's brief but brilliant criticism upon it (vol. iv. p. 45) will whet the appetitite of the curious in this lore: "but in order to know the

quated Memoirs of QUEEN MARGARET, *Sister of Francis I.* be exempted from something of a similar censure;* while the *Amours of their Kings,* and of their *Princes of the Blood Royal,*† are chronicled in

true character (continues Barbier) of this woman, you must procure the edition of her life and letters published by Auger at Paris in 1806, 12mo. 6 vols." — and obtainable, I may add, for a louis d'or—in the Metropolis of France. Of a few OTHER Ladies, evincing the same character and talent, purchase, if you will, the *Mémoires de la* DUCHESSE DE LONGUEVILLE, 1738, 12mo. two vols.; *de* MADAME DE CAYLUS, 1804, 12mo.: best edition. Each may be worth 5*s.* a copy.

* Her Memoirs were first published in 1628, 8vo. and M. Renouard is the enviable possessor of a copy of this book, once belonging to the family of De Thou, on LARGE PAPER. They were twice republished, more correctly, by the *Elzevirs,* in 1658, 12mo and for the fourth time, by Godefroy, at Liege in 1713, 8vo. A few shillings will secure a copy of either impression.

† I will here chronicle a few of these regal Memoirs, without presuming or pretending to recommend one edition, or one work, in preference to another. LOUIS XIII. and LOUIS XIV. *Histoires des Règnes de.*‡ Amst. 1720, 12mo. forming the seventh and eighth volumes of the duodecimo edition of Mezeray's history; by P. H. de Limiers. DUC D'ORLEANS: *Mémoires de—depuis l'an* 1608-1636. *Amst.* 1685, 12mo. To this is sometimes added, *Mémoires d'un Favory de son Altesse Royale, Mr. Le Duc d'Orléans. Leyde,* 1668, 12mo. "This little volume (says Renouard, who seems to hug his copy of it—in yellow morocco) is rare and always sharply looked after." The thorough-bred bibliomaniac scorns the tender of the copies of the reimpressions of 1669, 1670, and 1702. HENRI IV. and LOUIS XIII.: *L'Intrigue du Cabinet sous—par Anquetil: Didot,* 1818, 8vo. 2 vols. As to the pitiable tomes, under the titles of *Vie privée, Amours,* or *Secrets,* of these Monarchs, and especially of Louis XV., let them be destroyed—as lighters of fires or pipes.

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‡ Look well after *Les Codicilles de Louis XIII.*, 1643, 24mo.: a very rare little book, and usually found in a cruelly shorn state.

little wretched duodecimos, rendered yet more contemptible by the absence alike of wit and useful intelligence. Still there are many useful and interesting memoirs of Generals, Statesmen,* and Philosophers, of the eighteenth century, which may be safely and advantageously placed upon the shelves of our libraries; and he, who, giving up the gratification of choosing pic-nic copies—clad in morocco, or satinwood coloured calf, of sundry curious and droll editions—shall be satisfied with the COLLECTION DE MÉMOIRES PARTICULIERS, in sixty-seven octavo volumes,* may obtain, at one purchase, every thing which may be reasonably desired.

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* Such, for instance, as BASSOMPIERE, D'ESTRADES, CONDÉ, LOMENIE, VILLEROY, and ROCHEFOUCAULT. Of the first, get the edition of *Cologne*, by *Pierre de Marleau* (not the copy by *Jouxte*) *Elz.* 1666, 12mo. 2 vols. A pretty and rare book: worth 10*s.* 6*d.* These memoirs were recently translated (with additions) into our own language, and published by Mr. Murray of Albemarle Street, in one volume octavo. Secondly, the DUC D'ESTRADES: from 1637 to 1677. *Londres* (in fact, at the *Hague*) 1743, 12mo. 9 vols. Amusing books: and worth 1*l.* 4*s.* Of CONDE, see that you have the recent *Paris* edition of 1820, 8vo. 2 vols.: containing forty fac-similes of the writings of several illustrious men (including the great Condé) of that renowned family. Fourthly, of LOMENIE, COMTE DE BRIENNE. *Amst.* 1719, 12mo. three vols.: 12*s.* 6*d.* Of VILLEROY, Secretary to Charles IX., Henry III., and Louis XIII., purchase, for one guinea, the *Amst.* edition in seven duodecimo volumes. If any unexplored MSS. exist at Paris, connected with this work, a new edition should forthwith appear. But let the MEMOIRS of MARSHAL BERWICK, of which the *true* edition is that of 1778, in two vols. 12mo. on no account be omitted. It is a curious and instructive work: the notes, by Mons. Hook, are valuable. The Memoirs of James II. "*written with his own hand*" are frequently cited in these notes. This work may be worth 7*s.* 6*d.* Lastly, who has not heard of, if not read, ROCHEFOUCAULT? The edition of 1754, 12mo. 2 vols. is the first. The style exhibits all the strength of Tacitus, says Barbier: but the same sound critic and bibliographer recommends, exclusively, the improved and enlarged edition of *Renouard*, in 1804—with additions taken "from the autograph of the illustrious author." This is, as it should be, a cheap book.

The beginning of the eighteenth century witnessed the publication of perhaps the most popular volume of memoirs ever put forth in France—under the title of *Mémoires de Grammont*, of which ANTHONY HAMILTON was the author.† All the better French critics unite in extolling the style, wit, and sentimentality, of this book up to the skies. I may be singular in my feelings, and perhaps severe in my opinion; but, if you deprive this work of the exquisite ease and polish of its *style*, it seems to me to contain but little wit and less wisdom. In short, one hardly knows wherefore, but the leaves of *this* book are turned over by hands, and perused by eyes, which are forbidden to be exercised on *other* books of comparatively less mischief. It may indeed be called, in too many instances, a privileged volume of systematic profligacy.

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* A universal collection of particular Memoirs relating to the History of France appeared in 1785, and the following year, in sixty-seven octavo volumes: comprising two volumes of tables. "C'est dans les Mémoires (says Barbier) qu'il faut chercher ces détails intéressans, qui plaisent davantage à l'imagination, en depouillant la vérité de ce qu'elle a quelquefois de trop imposant dans les grandes histoires; c'est là surtout qu'on peut voir de petits intérêts opérer les grandes révolutions." *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. iv. p. 58. But read the entire article in Barbier: little more than two pages. A copy of this work in good French binding may be worth 21*l.*

† First of all, the Grammont enthusiast (for, in spite of every thing said above, two out of three of my readers will, I fear, prove to be such) must turn over the leaves of the pretty quarto edition, printed in 1772, 4to. at *Strawberry-Hill:* of which somewhat of a tempting description appears in the *Bibliomania*, at p. 720: and of which only one hundred copies were printed—and of these, thirty were sent as presents to Paris. The first, unornamented edition, appeared in 1749, with the works of the author, Anthony Hamilton, in six volumes, 12mo. Is Horace Walpole's the first ornamented edition? A copy of it may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* As to the quarto edition of 1792—copiously and kindly as Brunet has treated it—it is a second rate production on the score of art. The octavo editions, published by Mr. Miller in 1809-12, are preferable, although less ostentatious and imposing. The engravings are stippled by Scriven. It is a very cheap book. After all, Grammont's portraits, with some trifling exceptions, admit of a happier effort of art. Good copies, from undoubted originals, executed in the style of the "Portraits of Illus-

trious Personages" (see p. 503, ante) and accompanied by handsome paper and printing — to which add a few pithy, pertinent, and palatable, notes — could not fail to form a publication most agreeable to the taste of the public on the score of Art. The beautiful gallery at Althorp (from which I will fearlessly say that three of the most exquisite Grammont prints have been recently published*) afford rich materials towards such a work: and the portrait, there, of the Countess of Grammont in particular, by Lely, is among the sweetest known representations of that interesting, and barbarously treated, original. The *best* edition of Hamilton's Works (of course including these "Memoirs") is by Renouard, in 1812, 4 vols. 8vo.: with twelve engravings from the designs of Moreau and St. Aubin. Of this edition, four copies only were printed on large paper, and one UPON VELLUM. The vellum copy (with the original drawings) is with Renouard, in seven small quarto tomes. He has also one of the large paper; and the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Grenville possess the remaining three. A pretty stereotype impression of the same works, by the same publisher, appeared in 1812-16, in five octodecimo volumes.

The reader may, if he pleases, peruse the animated eulogies upon these Memoirs by La Harpe (*Cours de Littérature*, vol. vii. p. 318) and Barbier: *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout*, vol. iv. p. 30. I accord fully in every thing which relates to style and pleasantry: ready and lively repartee: but I must be permitted to doubt the force of the wit

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* *Ædes Althorpianæ.* I allude particularly to the portraits of Nell Gwyn, the Duchess of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Middleton.

This seems to be the proper place to make mention, and most honourable mention, of a work, under the title of *Mémoires*, which is rather, perhaps, in the nature of a Biographical Dictionary—but which, for intrinsic merit, and general utility, is greatly superior to most publications of its kind. It is the *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres*; of which NICERON is the well known author. Having before * strongly pointed out the merits of this performance (of which indeed some few of the previous pages of this work bear evidence) it remains only to entreat the ardent Young Collector to consider these Memoirs as among the absolutely necessary foundation stones of a well chosen library.

Perhaps nothing should now detain me from noticing the most interesting collection of *Literary Memoirs*, of which, not only France, but any other country, can boast. The reader will doubtless anticipate the work entitled *Mémoires Historiques Littéraires*,

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and the propriety of the moral. In other words, are intrigue and criminality to be tolerated and applauded, because the gentlemen, guilty of it, go to court, and wear flowing perukes, and white feathers in their hats?—and the ladies, equally guilty, appear in brocades of silk or satin, topped with stomachers of pearls and point lace? There is, to my old-fashioned set of feelings, a thorough heartlessness pervading the whole book: the sketches are also, at times, very flimsy, and the wit is usually pointless. But enough.

* Let me stand excused for again referring to the *Bibliomania*, p. 71, for a high eulogy of this work. It consists of 40 duodecimo volumes—with a Supplement usually bound in four additional volumes—from the year 1729 to 1740: and a good copy of it will produce 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The biographies are brief; but the catalogue of the works of each illustrious man introduced, is usually full, methodical, and most accurate. You cannot fail to consult Niceron but with advantage.

et Anecdotiques, &c., in which BARON DE GRIMM and DIDEROT* cut the most conspicuous figures; and which forms "a piquant picture of good society at Paris, during the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI." Such is the announce in the title-page. With this may be united, the *Mémoires et Correspondance de* MADAME D'ESPIGNAY.† Similar works and publications, under the form of Letters, will be found in the next branch or division of this work, entitled "*Belles Lettres.*"

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* This work consists of seventeen goodly octavo tomes, of which the first of the three parts, into which it is divided, was published in 1812. The ensuing two parts were published in the ensuing year. Elaborate and lively reviews of it appeared in the *Quarterly* (volume ix. x. xi.) and *Edinburgh Critical Journals.* Of its fame, Renouard not inaptly observes, that "*this voluminous collection has received a certain fashionable support, and the perusal of it may be considered truly amusing—but only for those who have leisure. 'Tis an excellent work for the country.*" He speaks of the great rarity of copies on VELLUM PAPER; and especially of the xviith supplemental volume, published by Barbier—which is almost unfindable in this state. *Cat. d'un Amateur,* vol. iii. p. 342. Whatever may be the degree of amusement found from the perusal of these gossipping volumes, I will put it to the sound and impartial heads of our neighbours to say, whether they do not betray a *state of society,* in the UPPER CLASSES, ripe for all the ruinous consequences of the revolution which followed? Grapes are not gathered from thorns, nor figs from thistles. I will just add, that a copy of Grimm, in the ordinary state, well bound, may be obtained for 8*l.* 8*s.*

† The Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame d'Espignay, which contain a good number of letters of Grimm, Diderot, and Rousseau, were published at Paris in 1818, 8vo. in three vols. There are copies, on fine vellum paper, worth perhaps 1*l.* 16*s.* "*Si l'on avoit voulu ôter (says Renouard) de ce livre toutes les choses inconvenantes, il auroit fallu en retrancher beaucoup; mais le mieux eut été d'abord de ne pas les publier*" *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur;* vol. iii. p. 342. These volumes may be considered rather in the light

There is no occasion to be diffuse on the Memoirs of the literary, scientific, political, or philosophical, characters of our own country. Many of these have been incorporated in the previous pages, under the departments of "*History*" and "*Biography.*" But a few, and those popular, works shall bring up the rear of this division of "The Library Companion." To speak with reference to *chronology*, the memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson and John Evelyn,* though

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of a Supplement to the preceding work—and to the shelves of a rural residence let them be forthwith transported.

* To commence with Hutchinson and Evelyn—although it were hardly possible to mention two works more dissimilar in themselves: the former developing the active spirit of a brave and generous soldier, the latter the tranquil and instructive course of life of a gentleman and a scholar. There can be no question however about the *quantity* of interest imparted by these very opposite and valuable publications. The former is read, admired, and probably in part forgotten: the latter is made up of materials, which are the property of all times, and the theme of admiration of all ages. Yet great is the praise due to the fluent and naïve *style* of the author of the *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson.* That author was the wife and widow of the Colonel: a woman of equal spirit, talent, and virtue. The Memoirs are those of a brave, intrepid soldier—one of Cromwell's Generals—and Member for the County of Nottingham in the Long Parliament: also Member for the Town of Nottingham in the first Parliament of Charles II. These Memoirs were published for the first time, from original documents, in a handsome quarto volume, in 1806, under the editorial care of the Rev. Julius Hutchinson, a descendant: but they are not confined to the personal transactions of the Ancestor—for within the same pages are introduced many amusing anecdotes of several of the most distinguished characters of the times. A Life of the Authoress is also prefixed. This charming piece of biography has been most judiciously republished in an octavo form, equally to the comfort and economical convenience of all readers and lovers of the tempestuous and hardy period to which they relate. An excel-

wholly dissimilar in their contents, are alike admirable in their intrinsic merits, and should be among the

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lent review of the work appeared in the xiiith volume of the *Edinburgh Review.*

And now, more than " a little word," for the gentle Evelyn. There can scarcely be a reader in England, Scotland, or Ireland, but what, through the medium of Reviews and Magazines, has had *some* acquaintance with the Memoirs of this amiable and accomplished man: apparently, the ornament of every circle, and the object of general applause, during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Evelyn was at *least* the Sir Joseph Banks of his times. I have before[*] had occasion to notice his intimacy with the leading families of rank, which appears little, if at all, to have spoilt his natural frankness of manner, and sincerity of character—but for these " Memoirs " which have lately furnished such a source of amusement, and such a general theme of praise, singular to remark, posterity is indebted for them to—an accident—the relation of which will afford one of the most Amusing Anecdotes of literary History. It is here given on authority which cannot be questioned:

At the beginning of April, 1813, Mr. William Upcott (author of the most valuable bibliographical work extant on *British Topography*) went to Wotton, in Surrey, the residence of the Evelyn Family, for the first time, accompanied by Mr. Bray, the highly respected author of the *History of Surry,* and acknowledged editor of John Evelyn's Memoirs, for the purpose of arranging and making a Catalogue of the Library, which had been thrown into much confusion by its removal for safety, in consequence of accidental fire in an outbuilding. Early in the following year (1814) the task was completed. Sitting one evening after dinner with Lady Evelyn, and her intimate friend Mrs. Molineux, Mr. Upcott's attention was attracted to a tippet, being made of feathers, on which Lady Evelyn was employed :—' We have all of us our hobbies, I perceive My Lady' said Mr. Upcott—' Very true,' rejoined her Ladyship. ' And pray what may *yours* be?' ' Mine, Madam, from a very early age, began by collecting *provincial Copper Tokens* — and, latterly, the *hand-writing* (or autographs)[†] of foremost of my Young Man's acquisitions in the English department of Memoirs. I will only briefly

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[*] *Ædes Althorpianæ,* vol. i. p. xlvi, &c.

[†] I make no apology for engrafting a lengthy sub-note upon a note—of no very

men who have distinguished themselves in every walk of Life—"*Hand writings!*" answered Lady E. with much surprise—"what do you mean by *handwritings?* surely you don't mean OLD LETTERS?" at the same time opening the drawer of her work table, and taking

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moderate dimensions: but, really, Mr. Upcott might well have expressed his unqualified love of AUTOGRAPHS, when he was, and is, in the possession of such a Collection, of this description, as the like before—for an *Individual*—hath never been heard of. And be it further premised, that these precious original relics of past times are preserved in a most inviting parlour-like boudoir, fully equal to the above mentioned mysterious "*ebony cabinet*" into which the Owner freely invites every Lady and Gentleman who has any love or curiosity about "the olden time." There you sit, and look about you, as if you were holding familiar converse with the great Originals—whose letters, memorials, or journals, in their genuine, unsophisticated condition, are contained in not fewer than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FOLIO VOLUMES—arranged in chronological order, and coated, in an *uncut state*, in morocco and russia bindings. Hereafter followeth a list of these truly interesting treasures:

	VOL.
Sovereigns (British) and their issue,	1
——— (Foreign) ———,	2
Letters of Frederick III. King of Prussia,	1
State Documents signed by Kings of France, from 1319 to 1811,	2
——— of French Kings, Statesmen, Generals, &c.	2
Official Despatches, and other Documents, from the French army in Italy, from 1800, to 1810,	3
——— in Egypt,	1
Letters by Cardinals, from 1647, to 1714.	1
——— by the most distinguished Englishmen, in every walk of Life, termed LIONS,	6
——— by Foreigners, chiefly French,	4
——— of English Nobility, from 1544 to 1704,	2
——— to the present time,	8
——— by the Countess of Sunderland to J. Evelyn,	1
——— by Archbishops and Bishops,	3
——— Miscellaneous, from 1553 to 1620,	3
——— Statesmen and Warriors,	1
Miscellaneous Papers, from 1560 to 1757,	1
Accounts of Monies Paid and Received for Robert Earl of Leicester,	2
Orders of House of Peers during the late Queen's Trial,	1
Franks of the House of Peers,	1
——— Commons, from 1676,	3

mention **Ballard's** *Memoirs of Learned Ladies of Great Britain;* the Memoirs of *the Earls of Warren*

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out a small parcel of papers, some of which had been just used by Mrs. Molineux, as patterns for articles of dress. The sight of this packet, (though of no literary importance, yet containing letters written by eminent characters of the seventeenth century—more particularly one from the celebrated *Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough*,)

	Vol.
Lord Halifax's Official Correspondence,	4
Letters, Ambassadors,	1
——— Public Men,	3
——— of Sir William Curtis,	1
——— Baronets,	1
——— Authors, general,	30
——— Poets,	2
——— David Hume,	1
——— Painters and Engravers,	7
——— Military and Naval,	3
——— Law,	2
——— Medical Men,	2
——— Clergy and Non-conformists,	5
——— Antiquaries,	2
——— Eminent Females,	2
——— on Natural History, to and from Emanuel Da Costa,	13
Original Theatrical Leases and Agreements	3
A volume of Theatrical Documents in the handwriting of J. P. Kemble,	1
Dramatic Characters,	2
Scientific,	2
Ralph Thoresby's Autographic Correspondence,	1
My Own, ditto.	2
Other Miscellaneous Autographs, not included in the foregoing List, say	12
BESIDES,	
Letters of Bishop Nicolson,	1
——— Browne Willis,	1
Book Collectors, Coin Collectors, &c.	3
J. Evelyn's Catalogue, written by himself,	1

These form 154 volumes—but when the whole are bound, the *five* may be altered into *seven*: to each volume, it has been Mr. Upcott's aim to insert the portrait of the individual writer, if attainable, together with short biographical notices. Next to *this* Collection of Autographs and Original Documents, I should pronounce that of my friend Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, to be. . . That gentleman meditates a publication connected with them.

and Surrey, by Watson; the *Genealogical History of*

afforded the greatest pleasure to Mr. U. who took occasion to express his exceeding delight in looking them over. "Oh!" added Lady Evelyn, "if you care for papers like *these*, you shall have plenty; for Sylva Evelyn (the familiar appellation applied to John Evelyn by his descendants) and those who succeeded him, preserved all their letters." Then, ringing for her confidential attendant, "Here," said her Ladyship, "Mr. Upcott tells me that he is fond of collecting old letters:—take the key of the *Ebony Cabinet* in the Billiard Room—procure a basket and bring down some of the bundles." Mr. Upcott accompanied the attendant, and having brought a quantity of these letters into the dining room—passed one of the most agreeable evenings imaginable in examining the contents of each packet; with the assurance, from Lady Evelyn, that he was welcome to lay aside any that might add to his own collection.

The following evening, the delicious Ebony Cabinet was visited a second time, when Evelyn's "*Kalendarium*," as he entitled it, or Diary—a small 4to. volume, without covers, very closely written with his own hand, presented itself!

Although this interesting family document had been for some time unnoticed—Lady Evelyn, it has been shewn, was far from being careless in preserving it—having lent it from time to time to her particular friends—but at the same time she considered its contents as not of sufficient importance for publication, and it was not until the middle of the year 1816, that she was induced to consent to its appearance in print. As her ladyship died November 12, 1817, she of course did not witness the favourable reception which the volumes met with from the public.

And now, before I proceed farther, will the reader forgive my asking him whether the foregoing anecdote be not among the most singular and gratifying, of its kind, extant? Such then was the origin of the Memoirs of Evelyn, as they are now before the public. Two editions of them, each in two royal quarto volumes, have been nearly disposed of. Will the publisher (Mr. Colbourn) allow me to suggest whether an *octavo* reprint might not be extremely acceptable? For, dear as is Evelyn's memory, and delightful as are the contents of these wide-spreading quartos, it is not within the compass of every man's purse to allow him to become master of such treasures. Whereas, the *House of Yvery*, by ANDERSON, and the *Memoirs of*

In an octavo form, this work would have a rapid and extensive sale. Yet in another point of view—and to prove how varied and interesting are the contents of these volumes—even an *enlarged* edition might be tolerated: that is to say, an edition with brief and pertinent notes, containing sketches of the parentage, birth, education, life, behaviour, death, and character, of a great number of the most illustrious personages of the times, and with whom Evelyn was well acquainted. Let *both* propositions be reflected upon. Meantime, it is gratifying to know, that a *third* volume, containing the small, detached, works of Evelyn (including his *Sculptura*, but excluding the *Sylva**) is about to be published in a quarto form, as "companion meet" for its precursors, the Memoirs. A good copy of Evelyn, even in white calf binding, with full charged gilt tooling, may be had for 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* These tomes are delightful "Library Companions" for the country—on retreating, for the autumnal season, from the "fumum, et opes, strepitumque" of our noisy and murky metropolis. And happy the country gentleman who forms his taste, and regulates his conduct, by the example of JOHN EVELYN! But there would be no end to the indulgence of a subject of this kind: and therefore, in conclusion, I earnestly recommend a perusal of a notice of these Memoirs in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xix. p. 1-54, of which Mr. Southey is the reputed author: and which is executed perfectly "con amore," and in the Reviewer's very best manner.

WATSON'S *History of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey*, 1782, 4to. 2 vols. may be, and doubtless is, a valuable book to the antiquary; but it has little general interest. Yet it holds up its head in the market, to the tune of 4*l.* 4*s.* in an uncut state: see *Payne's Cat.* 1822, no. 5811. Clothed in russia binding, you have it, in the

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* "Or a *Discourse of Forest Trees*," &c. The first edition was in 1664, in a slim folio form: and I once handled at Mr. Triphook's, a copy of "this first edition," in such delicious blue morocco attire, sprinkled with stars, and intersected with harmonious lines, that I know not if I would have exchanged it even for a morocco copy of what is considered to be the best edition—that by Dr. Hunter, in 1776, 4to. 2 vols; now worth about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* This again is said to be improved in a subsequent edition of 1812, 4to. 2 vols.: containing the Editor's "last corrections;" and worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in substantial calf binding.

the Hollises, by Messrs. Hollis and Disney,* in order to make way for a work of, which the success can scarcely be doubted, from its extensive sale, under a new title, and expanded into fourteen not very portable octavo volumes. The reader immediately anticipates the *Biographical and Literary Anecdotes* of William Bowyer, (*Printer*) *and of many of his learned Friends*;

same catalogue, for 5*l.* 5*s.* Of the *House of Yvery*, by Anderson, published in two capacious octavo tomes, 1742, dear and covetable is the possession of a PERFECT COPY. It has long been accounted a crack article in the most finished collection. Mr. Dent points with little short of ecstacy to his fine copy of it: but "the copy of copies (as I learn) is that in the possession of Mr. Baker, of St. Paul's Church-yard—belonging to his late brother: a gentleman, most curious in treasures of this description. A perfect copy of this very odd, but not very diverting, work runs hard upon twenty guineas. To be perfect, it should contain four additional portraits of the *Rawdon Family*, by Faber; which are scarce.

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* Thomas Hollis has been considered as the "ultimus Romanorum," in his way. He was, in other words, a "dear Liberty Boy;" and patronised the works chiefly of *Harington*, *Toland*, and *Sydney*—of each of whom he edited some opuscula; but particularly the "*Discourses on Government*" of the latter—in one handsome quarto volume in 1763—now worth 2*l.* 2*s.* His own *Memoirs* were written by his son Thomas Brand Hollis, and published in 1780, with engravings of the heads of Milton and Sydney, in two quarto volumes; of which I find a copy, with "fine impressions of the plates, new and very neat" marked at 5*l.* 5*s.*—and another, 2 vols. in 1, at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*—in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. The books of Mr. Brand Hollis were usually bound in red calf, lettered perpendicularly with the cap of liberty on the back: and they are now dispersed all over the country. His books and coins, &c. were sold about 1816: and among the latter, a very small gold piece of Edward III., produced the gigantic sum of 96*l.* The life of Mr. Brand Hollis was written in 1808, 4to. by the late Rev. Dr. Disney, who in fact succeeded to his real and personal property: and the life of Dr. Disney, in turn, ("so runs the world away!") has been written by his son, the present Thomas Disney, Esq.

first published in a quarto volume, 1782: by his partner and successor the present octogenarian Mr. JOHN NICHOLS.*

There is hardly an instance on record of such an expansion of an original biographical work; and the extended flat surfaces of Mr Perkins's steam-discharged bullets, must not be mentioned in the same breath as proof of a greater miracle.† The Anecdotes of Wm. Bowyer are now called *Nichols's Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*. To the first nine volumes, an excellent Index has been added; and running one's eye down the names of persons, in the alphabetical order in which they occur, we find such a BODY OF PERSONAL ANECDOTE as almost irresistibly compels us to buy the work—costly as it has now become,‡ and to make it a sort of "travelling," as well as a " Library " Companion. The hand that has directed the spade, in the digging of such materials, now rests from its labours — but not in the cold regions of the tomb: for it is yet raised in begging a blessing upon those, who, I am persuaded, will inherit the virtues, as well as the name, of the venerable Suppliant.

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* I say "octogenarian," because it is more probable that Mr. Nichols touches his eightieth, closer than his seventieth, year; inasmuch as his physiognomy appears in the pages of a certain Decameron, (vol. ii. p. 403) as a Septuagenarian, six years ago. In regard to the original quarto volume, called *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, it cannot be denied that it is one of the pleasantest and most instructive books of *Literary Anecdotes* in the world. It is now hardly vendible, from the increased matter of the new edition.

† That this passage may not appear mysterious and inexplicable to posterity, be it known that Mr. Perkins, (see p. 537, ante) celebrated for his extraordinary and successful experiments in steam, has invented a process, by the same means, of discharging *two hundred bullets* in *one minute*, from a double barrelled gun — against a point-blank iron target, at about thirty-six feet distant — and, with such force, as to cause the bullet to be flattened to the width of a-six-part of an inch, and to an inch and a quarter's diameter of a circle.

‡ The first ten volumes, including the Index, is worth 10*l.* 10*s.* in good calf binding. The remaining sell for about 1*l.* 7*s.* in bds. I believe every copy has left the warehouse of Mr. Bowyer Nichols,

ADDITIONS.

I cannot consent to dismiss the foregoing pages, without an " Addition " or two which properly belongs to this department of the " LIBRARY COMPANION. " As these Additions will be included in the " General Index," there will be no difficulty in referring to them.

At page 543, I should have probably noticed the *Vie d'Henri Quatre*, by HARDOUIN DE PÉRÉFIXE,* and the *Mémoires de* MARGARET DE VALOIS, the first Queen of that monarch;† but, as over and over again observed, the reader must not consider this volume as *complete* in any *one* department of literature which it has undertaken to develope. Were it so, the same reader would have had as many *volumes* as *departments.*

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the publisher, and son of the above lauded octogenarian. The success of such an extensive and costly work shews the fondness of the English for LITERARY ANECDOTES.

* The beautiful edition of this interesting piece of biography by the *Elzevirs* is, when in fine condition and bound in morocco, worth about 1*l.* 1*s.*

† The English translation of these Memoirs, by Codrington, is now a scarce book, though it may be obtained for a few shillings. They are well deserving of perusal.

And may not, by way of by play, a notice of the *Apology of the Life of Colley Cibber,* written by that dramatist himself, occupy a few moments of our attention? It is perfectly a performance *sui generis*: full of humour, candour, pleasant prattle, and odd incidents and conceits. Mr. Chalmers, in his *Biographical Dictionary,* vol. ix. 346–9, has done substantial justice to the character of the author. This very popular volume first appeared in 1740, 4to. and has been frequently reprinted; but I recommend the recent elegant octavo reimpression of it, in 1823, published at 15*s.* There are monotonous moments in life, when the flagging spirits may be recreated and strengthened by the perusal of Colley Cibber's Apology for the Life of an Actor.*

At page 520 there is an omission of a somewhat grievous nature; namely, that of the PARENTALIA, or *Memoirs of the Family of the* WRENS, published in a handsome folio volume, in 1750; of which a copious account appears in SAVAGE's *British Librarian,* vol. ii. p. 241-277. This is a noble, gentlemanly looking book, and full of valuable materials; a proud and imperishable monument of family worth. The mezzotint portraits of *Bishop Wren, Dean Wren, Sir Christopher Wren,* and *Christopher Wren,* (the son of Sir Christopher, and author of the work,) command our attention, and delight our hearts. A good copy of this desirable book is worth 10*l.* 10*s.* A new edition of it, with additions, and plates—together with a fresh portrait of Sir Christopher—without any other portrait—has been recently published in a large 4to. volume, by Mr. Elmes, architect, at the price of 3*l.* 3*s.* in bds.

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* My friend, Mr. Joseph Haslewood, usually reads it in the March and November months; and it will be the amusement of his old age (he says) to distend it into three bulky tomes by the illustration of appropriate prints.

The *Strawberry Hill Press*, which, upon the whole, sent forth more trivial than solid works to the public, conferred nevertheless a considerable obligation upon it by printing the *auto-biography* of EDWARD LORD HERBERT of CHERBURY, in a neat quarto volume, in 1764: with a portrait of the author, lying under a tree, engraved by Walker from an original of A. Oliver.* This work, was reprinted by Dodsley, for sale, in 1770, 4to.; and a second reimpression appeared in 1792. Old William Cole, the great Chronicler of scandal in the times in which he wrote, designates this work, not inaptly, as being "most romantic," and the author of it as "the vainest of all mortals, as also the most of a Quixot, a character one would not expect in the author of "*De Veritate*."†

We have recently had a new edition, under the care of Thomas Roscoe, Esq. of the Life of that most capricious man and wonderful artist, BENVENUTO CELLINI; of which I understand the original Italian text* to be a singularly naïf and amusing volume. Dr. Nugent was the first translator of it ("from the original Tuscan") in 1771, 8vo. 2 vols.; a book, by the by, of no ordinary occurrence. The PORTRAIT, prefixed to Mr. Roscoe's edition, is unworthy, in all respects, of the character of the work.

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* The reader, if he feel so disposed, may consult the *Bibliomania*, p. 718, for particulars about the Strawberry Hill edition: from which it seems uncertain whether 100 or 200 copies were struck off. It is now worth about 3*l.* 3*s.*: with the "Genealogical Table of the Herbert Family" annexed; and which Walpole strove anxiously to suppress on account of its inaccuracies. The Dodsley reprint may be worth 7*s.* 6*d.*

† Consult Bliss's edition of *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* vol. iii. col. 242. And for a specimen of the rhodomontade stuff of the noble biographer, read the extract in col. 239, note 4. The work, *De Veritate*, &c. alluded to by Cole, was that in which Lord Herbert openly professed Deism, and which was first published at Paris in 1624, 4to. The motives which induced the author to write this work, are stated at p. 171 of his Life; and in *Granger's Biographical Hist. of England*, vol. ii. p. 319—as noticed by the diligent and exact Editor of Wood.

Reluctant indeed should I be to dismiss these pages to the world, without, not only the mention, but the strong recommendation, of *Mason's Life of Gray*, 1775, 4to.: with a portrait of that eminent poet prefixed. I should rather perhaps call this book, *Gray's Memoirs of Himself*, as the biography is composed chiefly of the poet's own letters. Delightful indeed are these "Letters:" evincing the taste of a virtuoso, the attainments of a scholar, and the gaiety of a classical wit. The neatest and best edition of Mason is that printed in 1778, at York, in 4 vol. crown 8vo. worth about 24*s.*: but, of all the portraits of Gray, I consider *that* prefixed to the quarto, as decidedly the *best*.

The auto-biography of GILBERT WAKEFIELD should not be forgotten. These memoirs were written and

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* The auto-biography of Cellini was published by Martello, without date (but 1730) in 4to.: a volume, which must find a place in all curiously furnished cabinets. It is rare.† Avoid the counterfeit of it published at Florence, which has the "table of Persons" with the pages numbered. A new edition of it appeared at *Milan*, in wo quarto volumes, 1810, of which the first few leaves only are enriched with various readings: but a good edition of the *Works* of Cellini appeared in 1806, 8vo. 2 vols. forming part of the ITALIAN CLASSICS. Cellini's name, in bronze and silver relievos, is as frequently profaned as that of Rafaelle in china vases and salvers.

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† The original MS. written at the dictation of Cellini, is still at Florence.

published by himself in 1792, 8vo. and a new and enlarged edition of them appeared in 1804, in two similar volumes. The work is almost purely scholastic; that is, it developes little more than the habits, feelings, and pursuits of a secluded student, enamoured of his books. A scholar, and an ardent and multifarious one, Gilbert Wakefield undoubtedly was; but, with his talents and attainments, we regret that a more elegant and interesting air is not given to the pages of his biography: and while the sincerity of his religious principles, and the integrity of his private life, cannot fail to be readily admitted, it must be regretted that these excellent qualities did not produce a more placable temper in argument, and a more peaceful tone in literary and political controversies. Why should human beings, gifted as was Gilbert Wakefield, dip their pens in *gall*, when there is abundance of *milk* within their reach? And why do eminently intellectual characters seem to strive their utmost to make us disgusted with the pursuits and consolations of Literature? Nevertheless, let Gilbert Wakefield's biography find a place upon the shelves of the curious—for a sum somewhat less than a sovereign.

It is not long ago, since there appeared one of the most entertaining volumes of Literary Anecdotes imaginable; the materials of which furnished Johnson with much of his biography of Pope and his contemporaries. I allude to that of which JOSEPH SPENCE, the friend of Pope, was the author; and of which the enlarged edition, under the editorial care of Mr. Singer, is by all means to be procured. The ample and able notice of this volume 1820, 8vo. (purchasable for some 15*s.*) in the *Quarterly* (vol. xxiii, p. 400) will shew the necessity of its being admitted into such company as will be found in an elegantly furnished library. It is, in all respects, a charming book: and the well known title is, *Spence's Anecdotes of Books and Men.*

If, during the perusal of the last fourscore pages of this work, the refined reader shall conceive that I have not extracted the proper "pith and marrow" for that department of a library which is connected with "BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, and ANECDOTES," let him, by way of a supplemental rider, turn his eyes towards "*The Sources of Secret History,*" as developed in Mr. D'Israeli's *Second Series of Curiosities of Literature,* vol. iii. p. 210: and, from the whole, draw those inferences which are fairly deducible from a union of the two works. Contemporaneous BIOGRAPHY (when built upon truth,) is as a fresh, speaking picture, from the hand of a powerful master. HISTORY is something like the same picture, rendered faded by time, or copied by the hand of an inferior artist.

PHILOLOGY AND BELLES LETTRES.

Bibliographers usually commence this instructive department of a LIBRARY with an account of the principal works upon *Grammar* and *Lexicography*; as well as with a copious list of Grammars and Dictionaries themselves. The propriety of such a commencement may be questionable; because "*Philology*" seems to imply a competent knowledge of languages, and the power both of selecting what is good and rejecting what is bad. It is as a field, varied with innumerable flowers and weeds; some nutritious, others poisonous; but the Collector is supposed to have a *previous* knowledge of the respective properties of the plants which he sees before him. Grammar and Lexicography may therefore more properly be classed in a *distinct* department.

Here, however, they can be only slightly noticed as the incipient branch of our enquiries: and, once for all, as Bibliographers have so determined it, it may be rather folly than wisdom to disturb the established order. It so happens, however, that the greatest *Philologists* of this country, (for there is little or no space for the notice of those of our continental neighbours) at the revival of Literature, were the greatest *Grammarians*; and, here, the names of STANBRIDGE, JOHN DE GARLANDIA, WHITTINTON, HOLT, LILYE, and other similar authors, crowd upon our recollection. To enumerate the various editions of their grammatical works, would be to count the pebbles on the western beach of

Brighton. Yet, a *total* silence respecting these productions might be thought too tantalising for endurance; and therefore, in compassion to those readers who *desiderate*, rather than to those who *possess*, the interminable slim quartos, put forth by the forementioned pedagogical Worthies, I string a few of the rarer and more precious editions together, in the subjoined note.*

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* First of JOHN STANBRIDGE; concerning whom Wood (*Athen. Oxon. Edit. Bliss*, vol. i. col. 39) is copious in commendation, although he seems to have been little acquainted with his works. The reader may also consult the note in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 95. I take Stanbridge's first grammatical treatise to have been his ACCEDENCE; of which Wynkyn de Worde printed the Edit. Prin. in "*Caxton's House at Westminster.*" Mr. Douce has a copy of this very rare volume; which is complete in thirteen leaves. *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. page 172-324. But a cloud of mystery and doubt hangs over the earlier impressions of this work. *Id.* p. 95. The VOCABULARY of Stanbridge was first printed in 1500, 4to. A specimen of it is given at p. 92 of the work last referred to. The editions are innumerable. De Worde continued to republish it till as late as 1532. The PARVULORUM INSTITUTIO, by the same author, is a collection from his other treatises; and I know of no edition earlier than 1520. See p. 93 of the *Typ. Antiq.* For other pieces by Stanbridge, consult Wood *ut supra.*

Of JOHN DE GARLANDIA, the *Synonymes* are probably the first grammatical production. If not printed in 1496, by Pynson, they were doubtless printed in 1500 by both Pynson and De Worde, till as late as 1510, and probably later. The reader is referred to the particular account of some of these impressions in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 97, 406, &c. The *Multorum Vocabulorum Equivocorum Interpretatio* was probably the most popular work of I. de Garlandia. It was printed as early as 1500, and as late as 1517, (if not later) by Wynkyn de Worde. Concerning the editions of this work, as well as of some account of the author, consult the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii p. 96, &c. OH, RARE ROBERT WHITTINTON! how shall I attempt to describe the innumerable impressions of thy almost innumerable grammatical works?! Betake thee, gentle reader, to the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 172, &c. where not fewer than thirty pages are devoted to them, To these "Worthies," must be added two others, of no very dissimilar character, but perhaps of greater

as productions from the press of Wynkyn de Worde alone, beginning as early as 1513. Again, at page 449, are five pages containing an account of such as were printed by Pynson, beginning with the date of 1515. Happy however shall HE be, who, among the Opuscula of Whittinton, gets possession of such a copy of the "*Epigrammata, cum Quibusdam Panegyricis,*" &c. 1519, 4to. as is described (*op. cit.* page 181) to belong to Mr. Heber: and see Bliss's note upon the original ms. presentation copy (to Cardinal Wolsey) UPON VELLUM, in the Bodleian Library—as well as a compressed list of Whittinton's works. *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 56. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of the *Grammatices Prima Pars,* 1527, "scarce," at 1*l.* 1*s.* Of JOHN HOLT—who "carried on the art of pedagogy so zealous, that, by his admirable way of teaching the faculty of grammar, many from his school were transplanted to the several colleges and halls," &c.—we have, unluckily, little or no biographical materials: and the only work which we can fasten upon, with certainty, as the production of *his* pen, is the "*Lac Puerorum,* or *Mylke for Children;*" which Wood gratuitously imagined to have been first printed in 1497. *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 15. Mr. Heber possesses the only known copy of this work, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, without date, in 4to.: which seems to have been unseen by Tanner, Pits, and Bale, although, as he observes, it is noticed by each. In the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 380, I have given an account of this rare book, with a fac-simile copper-plate of the mode of instruction. This volume was obtained, if I remember rightly, along with several others of the same covetable character, in fine condition, from Mr. Stace the bookseller. Such a book as that just described, is "meat for men" as well as "milk for children."

Of WILLIAM LILYE, the venerable father of "*Propria quæ Maribus*" and "*As in præsenti*" I cannot discover any impression of his famous work upon the *Eight parts of Speech,* or his *Short Institution,* or method of knowing Grammar, &c. (in which the first named portions of Grammar occur) during his life time, and he died in 1522. Doubtless there must have been several impressions, and Wood notices some as early as 1513: but, as Dr. Bliss has observed, "the real share each person had in Lilye's celebrated grammar will be pretensions to the applause of posterity; the more so as one of them published the *first arithmetical treatise* in this country. I mean TONSTALL, Bishop of London. The second was a yet more illustrious name in the annals of philology: THOMAS LINACRE*—at

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found in the preface to Ward's edition of it, which was copied into the Biographia Britannica." The earliest edition of the "*De Octo Partibus*"—is that by Berthelet, in 1540; but a glorious copy of Lilye's Grammar of 1542 (also by Berthelet) printed UPON VELLUM is in the Cracherode Collection in the British Museum. See *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 370. W. Lilye was the first head master (appointed by Dean Colet the founder) of St. Paul's school. But these Grammarians, or Pedagogues, were starch and testy fellows, and sometimes loved to have a *scratch* at each other. It may be doubted whether, from the account of Wood (*Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 34) Whittinton and Lilye had not a "battle royal" together in the churchyard of "Powles"? — to the great delight of the boys and bystanders. Did they fight with fists, or with whips—such as they laid upon the backs of their scholars? See the wood-cuts, passim.

And here, a word only about the ELEVEN GRAMMARS — supposed by Palmer to have been printed by Caxton; of which copies are in Lord Pembroke's library at Wilton. From the notice in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 369, the reader will immediately see that I consider them non-entities, as the productions of Caxton. Recently, my friend Mr. Heber has *seen* these Grammars, and they turn out to be, as conjectured, the works of Whittinton printed by W. de Worde.

* I learn from the judicious notes of the Editor of Anthony a Wood, that the best Life of the celebrated THOMAS LINACRE is given in Dr. Aikin's *Medical Biography*, 1780, 8vo. Linacre was equally famous for his grammatical and physical publications. He was a clergyman by profession; but both Wood and Aikin (according to Bliss) appear to have been ignorant of his inordinate powers of digestion for pluralities. I have only to do with him as a Grammarian; except that it may be worth while stating, that his edition of *Galen, De Temperamentis et de inæquali temperie*, printed by Siberch at Cambridge in 1521, is supposed by Warton and Bliss to be the *first*

once a grammarian, a physician, and the most accomplished scholar of his day. Their more particular works are briefly noticed below.* But in this phalanx

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book printed in England in which the *Greek type* was introduced; but the fact is not so, unless it be meant to apply to Greek *metal* types: since Greek letters, by means of *wood*, will be found in the *De Concinnitate Grammatices* &c. of Whittinton, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1519: see a fac-simile of these letters in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 180. A copy of Linacre's work, just mentioned, and printed UPON VELLUM, (being the presentation copy to Henry VIII.) will be found in the Bodleian Library—"given to the University by Dr. Clayton, regius professor of physic in 1634." See *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 44, note 8. This however is not the edition printed by Siberch. To return to Linacre's grammatical productions. What Wood calls his "*Rudiments of Grammar*"—and which book, continues he, "hath ever since been the cynosura for many of our best grammarians," has, in fact, no existence under such title. Dr. Bliss assigns to it the date of 1524, which I take to be that exclusively applicable to the *De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis*, described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 511: and to this work, in all probability, Wood's compliment is to be transferred. A copy of this work of Linacre should be in all judiciously formed libraries; but I cannot encourage a hope of it, even from Mr. Thorpe's catalogue, under the sum of 2*l*. 2*s*.: especially if it be in fair and sound condition. A sound copy, from Mr. Johnes's collection, is in the library of Earl Spencer.

* CUTHBERT TONSTALL, successively Bishop of London and Durham, and beyond all question one of the brightest scholars and most amiable men of his time, (dying at a very advanced age in 1559) was the first man who published a treatise on arithmetic; and whoever chooses to be at the pains of reading his *motives* for this publication (detailed in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 478) will be convinced how well founded and just they were. Tonstall was in some measure a philologist as well as theologian, and although a Roman Catholic Bishop, delivered "*an oration in praise of Matrimony.*" His work, with which I have here more particularly to do, is the "*Libri IV. De Arte Supputandi,*" printed by Pynson in 1522, 4to. when the

of bright names, I should deem myself unworthy of the humblest place in the rank of a literary chronicler, if I omitted to notice the very uncommon, but truly valuable, lucubrations of HORMAN and PALSGRAVE; names, which confer celebrity on the period wherein they flourished. The *Vulgaria** of the former,

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author was Bishop of London. It is obtainable for about 1*l.* 1*s.* in good condition. But the Bishop's own (and as I suspect *unique*) copy of it, UPON VELLUM, is in the public library at Cambridge; where, below the frontispiece, in the author's own (sprawling) hand writing, we read as follows: "*Cuthbertus Londiẽsis eps studiosis dono dedit.*" 'Tis an exquisite copy; sound and perfect; but, as I suspect, on comparing it with Lord Spencer's marvellous vellum copy of "Hen. VIII. *de septem Sacramentis.*" (also printed by Pynson) a little cropt. It measures ten inches five-eighths, by seven six-eighths. SUCH a book deserves such *Millerian* attention.

* The reader, I rejoice to say, will find a full and particular account of the *Vulgaria* of WILLIAM HORMAN, printed in a small folio volume, in 1519, in the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 479-82, supplied by a fine copy of the book in the possession of Mr. Heber. I have also availed myself of some of these curious particulars in the *Bibliomania*, p. 690. Lord Spencer possesses a copy of the reprint, by W. de Worde, 1530, 4to. from the Hafod library, but much cropt. Such a volume cannot be procured under 5*l.* 5*s.* Of JOHN PALSGRAVE, where is the philological Antiquary whose heart does not beat with a fuller pulsation at the name? His *Eclaircissemens de la Langue Françoyse*, (a French and English Dictionary, and the only authenticated book from the press of its printer, John Hawkins) was published in a handsome folio volume in 1530; and is now so scarce and dear (indeed it was always a very scarce book) as to be worth 21*l.* at the least. A very long account of it, together with the notice of five copies, will be seen in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 364-9: but of all the copies there noticed, I should pronounce that of Mr. Douce to be the finest — in primitive wooden binding, covered with dark stamped calf. I possess copious mss. extracts from this truly valuable philological volume. Another equally

and *Les Eclaircissemens de la Langue Françoise** of the latter, remind the curious of two of the most precious volumes of early English philology. And here, what shall we say of the *minor* tribe of grammatical, lexicographical, and philological works? Of *Accidences, Parvulas, Lucidaries, Orchards of Words, Promptuaries for little Children, and Vocabularies &c. for Travellers*?* There is no end of them; and

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rare volume, but of a different description—also from the pen of Palsgrave, and called the *Comedye of Acolastus*, — (1540, 4to. being a translation from the Latin original of Fullonius) is described at page 308 of the work last referred to. The copy of this book in the British Museum, and that in the Bodleian library (*Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 122) were the only ones known; till that at the sale of Hayley's library, which brought 22*l.* 1*s.*

* Upon what an agitated sea of doubt, difficulty, and trouble, am I embarking, in giving a sketch only of a few of the rarer pieces in this department of early English philology?! My slender skiff must keep close into the shore; for I will neither hazard *it* nor its *pilot* by rashly venturing into "the deep expanse." Shall Caxton lead the way? I wish he might, with safety; but what is to be observed of his supposed edition of the *Accedence?* Look at page 355 of the first volume of the *Typ. Antiq.* and admit, however reluctantly, that the probability is *against* the existence of such a work from his press. The same inference, I fear, must be drawn about the *Long Accydence,* supposed† to have been printed by W. de Worde in 1513; although it is certain that De Worde did print an Accidence in Caxton's house; see page 564, ante: and Herbert (note p. 295, *Op. Eod.*) expressly acknowledges the possession of a copy of some edition of an Accidence; but the *Introd. Ling. Lat.* 1499, folio, decidedly printed by De Worde, and once in Herbert's possession, seems to be

yet, he who, like Atticus,[1] shall hope to obtain first editions of such as are mentioned in the last note, may

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† The Bibliomaniac must, on no account, confound this "LONG ACCIDENCE" with the LONG GRAMMAR published at Tavistock — for which Master John Bagford "would have stuck at no price." Who possesses a copy of this Long Grammar, locked up, I dare think, in little space? There is a bliss in the very indulgence even of *some* bibliomaniacal doubts and uncertainties about its existence.

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the *rarissima avis* of early grammatical treatises. And here, methinks, I see my friend Mr. Heber extending on high, with triumphant arm, his precious little thin tome ("presque unique," according to the recent phraseology of a fashionable catalogue-maker of prints) called *Longe Parvula*, 1509, 4to. alike unknown to Ames and Herbert. It hath eight leaves, only; worth peradventure 13s. a leaf. See the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 150.

Again, for the Ortus Vocabulorum, *Lat.*: and first printed by W. de Worde in 1500, 4to.: but, as I apprehend, having little or nothing in common with the *Gemma Vocabulorum* printed at Deventer in the same year. Mr. R. Wilbraham possesses a copy of this very rare book by Wynkyn de Worde, which seems to have escaped Ames and Herbert. I doubt the reprint in 1508 by de Worde; but there can be no doubt of the reprint by Pynson, in 1509, from an inspection of the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 439. A good copy of either edition may be worth 3*l.* 3*s.* Of infinitely greater importance than the preceding work, is the first edition of the Promptorius Puerorum, printed in a handsome folio volume, in his neat secretary gothic type, by Pynson, in 1499. Lord Spencer's perfect copy of this exceedingly rare book (obtained from the purchase of two imperfect copies) has been described in vol. ii. p. 241 of the *Ædes Althorpianæ:* but the most copious account of it will be found in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 416. It is singular that there should be no known copy of a reprint of so valuable a book by Pynson; although a reprint was put forth by Wynkyn de Worde in 1510, 4to.: see specimens of the work, from this reprint, at page 155 of the volume last referred to. But this reprint, it should seem, is only an abridgment of the original work. A beautiful copy of De Worde's reimpression is in the library of Mr. R. Wilbraham. Mr. Douce possesses a copy of the *third* reprint by Worde (that of 1512 being supposed to be the second) of 1528. This is the first English and Latin—as the Ortus Vocabulorum is the first Latin and English—Dictionary in our language. I cannot value the Edit. Prin. by Pynson under 21*l.*

And here—"last but not least" in the catalogue of early philological rarities—must be registered the Book for Travellers—

pass the longest life without realising even two-thirds of his expectations.

And here, bidding adieu to that portion of philology connected with grammar—which I choose to confine to the early annals of *English literature* — I feel disposed (ere I touch upon *general* philology) to notice a few of the greater philologists of *Greece* and *Rome*. For the former, I shall content myself with Plato, Aristotle, Athenæus, Xenophon, Plutarch, and Æsop: for the latter, with Cicero, Seneca, Boetius, Aulus Gellius, Apuleius, the Younger Pliny, Petronius Arbiter, and Quintilian. More might be added; but I am only anxious to secure the approbation of the learned to these few—constituting, nevertheless, a bright phalanx of some of the most powerful prose writers of either country.

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in French and English; of which, not only the *first*, but the *only* edition,* was put forth by *Caxton*, in a thin folio volume, without date This marvellously precious book hath been so copiously described in the *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. iv. p. 319 that I will here say no more of it, except that Lord Spencer's copy is the only *perfect* one known. The Duke of Devonshire possesses it with a few leaves supplied by ms. I question if twice the price given by his Lordship for this intrinsically valuable work, would *now* secure a copy for the ardent and heavy pursed Collector. Is he prepared with a cheque for 200 sovereigns?

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* It was published just about the time when the fashion of speaking French in the English Court was much abated: and when the usage of the English language was proportionally being established. It became therefore the more necessary just to know the relative meaning of *each* language as long as *both* were used. Take a brief specimen:

Pendoyrs de Soye,	Pendants of silke.
Lachets lannieres,	Laces poyntes.
Soye vermeylle,	Reed silke.
Verde gaune,	Grene yelowe.
Noire soye,	Black silke.
Faitton bordures,	Make me broythures.

First then, of PLATO; the mighty master of his mightier pupil, Aristotle. The first edition of his works was put forth by *Aldus*, in two folio volumes in 1513, in the Greek language. It is a most beautiful, though by no means rare, production.[*] The more critical editions are those by *Serranus*, and *Bekker*. Below, the reader will find a few helps to the acquisition of these editions.[†] Aldus had also the honour of putting forth

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[*] Much bibliographical discussion relating to this production, will be found in the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. ii. pag 132: where three copies, UPON VELLUM, are noticed. Of the paper copies, I should say, dispassionately, that Lord Spencer's is by far the most beautiful which I have seen. It was obtained of Mr. Payne. See *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. ii. p. 209. A fair good copy may be worth 5*l*. 5*s*.

[†] First of *Serranus*, in 3 folio volumes, 1578, &c. The price of it varies according to condition; but I should say that 6*l*. 6*s*. was a sum to entitle any sober-minded Collector to a fair copy of it. On LARGE PAPER, it holds up its head magnificently. Mr. Thorpe marks it, in this state, at 31*l*. 10*s*. I have seen the fine copies at Althorp and Chatsworth (the latter belonging to the late Bishop of Ely) in a similar condition. For particulars, as to a *perfect* copy of this edition, consult the work first referred to in the preceding note. Meanwhile, read the subjoined note.[‡] The *Bipont* Plato, 1781, 8vo. 12 vols. contains the Greek text of Serranus and the Latin version of Ficinus, which latter is better than that of Serranus. It has also a Varietas Lectionum by Tiedeman. Whoever chooses to consult Mr.

[‡] In the address to Elizabeth, dated *Lausanne* 1577, Kal. Octob. Serranus thus observes: — . . . . " hoc de te verè prædicari potest, te à summo Regum rege hanc sortem esse consequutam, vt non modò maiorum tuorum Angliæ regum, sed felicissimorum quorumque principum, quos vlla vnquam vidit ætas, fœlicitatem regnum tuum superare videatur: & quemadmodum Solomonis vel Augusti felix imperiũ, notabile fuit ad designandam ciuilem felicitatem: ita & tuum, Regina, de nomine posteritate illustre sit futurum: tuaque insula non amplius *Albion*, sed Ὀλβία & verè fortunata sit porro nuncupanda. Quid enim? in regno tuo vera illa regnat philosophia, cuius vix ac ne vix quidẽ vmbram vidit Plato: " &c.

*Sign.** iij. *recto*.

Such flattery was not thrown away upon ELIZABETH.

the first edition of the works of ARISTOTLE, in six magnificent folio volumes, during the years 1495-8. Copies of these volumes, in a more or less perfect condition, are yet commoner than of the first edition of the works of Plato; but an entirely fine and sound copy, throughout, of the six volumes, must not be too hastily hoped for. When found, such a copy may be worth 26*l.* 5*s.* Of copies UPON VELLUM, disport yourself, gentle reader, in the subjoined note.*

For the *best* editions of Aristotle, procure the drab coloured one of *Sylburgius*, published at Frankfort in 1584, in ten stunted quarto tomes. This excellent edition used to sell high; but since the peace it has drooped its head somewhat in the money market.†

Bohn's catalogue, 1820, part i. page 108, may gratify his taste with a copy in any variety of binding; from its uncut state at 6*l.* 6*s.* to its "fair calf, extra, marbled edge" state at 8*l.* 8*s.* This is doubtless the most popular edition of Plato, and is now scarce. *Bekker's* edition, published in 1816, in eight vols. 8vo. Gr. & Lat. may be had on *fine paper* for 5*l.* in bds. Consult the *Museum Criticum*, p. 275.

* It has been my good fortune to see not fewer than FIVE copies of this membranaceous TREASURE. Two, most beautiful ones, in the Public Library at Paris: vide *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 291. A third, in the library of Corpus Christi College, at Oxford. Each of these copies has the *first* of the six volumes upon *paper*. But, see an account of all the SIX volumes upon vellum, at page 522, ante. Lord Spencer possesses a most beautiful copy of the FOUR last volumes upon vellum, obtained of Messrs. Debure at Paris. The Bodleian Library possesses the SECOND volume only upon vellum. Of copies upon paper, I consider those in the libraries of Earl Spencer and Mr. Heber to be among the very finest. I once possessed an imperfect paper copy, from Mr. Renouard, in an *uncut* state; but unluckily it was disfigured by writing. Mr. Hayes the bookseller, I believe, now possesses it: but I fear it will be a *sticker*.

† Yet Messrs. Payne and Foss gallantly lift it up to 7*l.* 7*s.* in

The majestic folios of *Casaubon*, and especially of *Du Val*, yet bring a considerable price; but who does not bemoan the incomplete state in which the *Bipont* edition, edited by Buhle, yet continues?* In regard to XENOPHON, rest satisfied with the edition of his works by *Thiemius*, *Weiske*, or *Schneider*: to which

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"neat" condition. I remember having the offer of a copy, in original vellum binding, as spotless as it left the tools of the binder, for about fifty shillings, in the library of the Capuchin Monastery, in the Rossau, near Vienna, but a consideration of the expenses of the *voiture* deterred me from the acquisition. The reader, if he pleases, may glance at the pages of the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. i. p. 190.

* Whatever *Casaubon* did, is worthy of a careful perusal; yet I cannot conscientiously recommend the young or old Collector to give more than a sovereign for his edition of Aristotle, published at Lyons 1590, Gr. & Lat. two vols. in folio. Buhle discharges a heavy and destructive fire of grape-shot, from his critical battery, against the "Various Readings" of this edition. *Du Val's* edition, published at Paris in 1619, 2 vols. folio, may be worth *4l. 14s. 6d.*, "very neat in vellum," as Mr. Bohn states a copy, at this price, to be. The copies of this edition, upon LARGE PAPER, which in former times used to unloose the purse-strings of the collector to the tune of twelve or fifteen guineas, are now with difficulty vendible—even when in the morocco surtout of Padaloup or De Rome. *Buhle's* incomplete edition in five octavo volumes is worth about *2l. 12s. 6d.* in good calf binding. As to *Portions* of the works of Aristotle, separately published, the list would be endless; I shall therefore only here mention the rarest of all these separately published pieces, when found in a particular condition. It is the Commentary of EUSTRATIUS DE MORIBUS, &c. 1536, folio, published by Paul Manutius, upon LARGE PAPER. Renouard knew only of one copy; which is in the Royal Library at Paris, and is described in the *Bibliogr. Tour*, vol. ii. p. 314. But another similar copy, of paramount magnificence, and once belonging to Francis I. graces the shelves of the library of Worlingham in Suffolk. Further particulars of this marvellous tome, on thick, white paper, may hereafter appear. It is at present wanting in the glorious suite of large paper folio Alduses belonging to Lord Spencer.

add the *Lexicon Xenophonteum* of Sturzius, in four octavo volumes.* PLUTARCH here shall only detain us as to his *Morals*; having, under the head of Biography, &c. (page 489) recommended the most useful edition of his *Lives* Wyttenbach is the great editor of Plutarch's works: and securing the Oxford edition of that great Critic's labours, published in 1795, &c. in quarto, or in octavo, you possess the most ample and valuable impression of the entire works of Plutarch.† But do not let me forget that the *Editio Princeps* of the Morals of Plutarch was put forth in two elegantly printed folio volumes by the elder Aldus in 1509: and of these—do pray, gentle reader, notice the tempting account of a delicious copy UPON VELLUM in the pages of a certain *Bibliographical Tour*.‡

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* *Weiske's* edition of Xenophon's works, in six octavo volumes, 1804, &c. may be worth 10*s*. 6*d*. per volume, in neat binding. That of Thieme and Ernesti, 1801-4, in 4 octavo volumes, about the same sum. *Schneider's* edition, in 6 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1815, in the same ratio: but get the large paper of it, published at Oxford, for about 6*l*. 6*s*. The volumes have been separately published at 9*s*. per vol. The *Anabasis* and *Expeditio* of Cyrus, the most popular works of the author—may as well be procured from *this* impression. This is not the place to disport about *Hutchinson's* editions of them.

† What Schweighæuser has proved himself to be for *Athenæus*, *Epictetus*, and *Polybius*, the late Daniel Wyttenbach was for Plutarch. Get the Oxford edition of the Morals, in 13 vol. 8vo. which will be completed in 14 vol., at a moderate price: and of the complete works of Plutarch, procure *Hutten's* edition (if you aspire not to Wyttenbach's) in 14 octavo volumes, 1804, at 4*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. in good binding. See Bohn's Cat. no. 1847.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 292. I am not sure whether another similar copy be not in the library of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; at present, the most distinguished Collector of fine books in Italy. Long may his Princely Highness pursue such a career!

The very mention of Æsop* darts a species of electricity through the limbs of an ardent Collector. He thinks how he dearly loved in his boyish days to read the supposed adventures, the wily tricks, and the arch sayings, of all the Animals introduced into this instructive volume: and as his knowledge expands, and his taste becomes matured, he spares no trouble, nor sticks at any cost, to become the possessor of most of those impressions which are distinguished for rarity, or price, or curious and costly embellishments. From the bizarre wooden cuts of Caxton, or the more correct and spirited ones of John Zeiner — running through the almost countless impressions from the Italian presses, down to the latest productions of Bewick and Whittingham — he toils, from morning till night, and from year to year, in the pleasurable and interminable pursuit of an ÆSOPIAN COLLECTION!

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* Let me hope that it will be conceded to me, without the imputation of presumption, that it has happened to few Bibliographers to have so much to do with the earlier editions of Æsop, in most languages, as myself: witness the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. i. p. 131: *Typog. Antiq. of Gr. Britain*, vol. i. page 208-19; *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. i. p. 221-246; vol. iv. p. 436; vol. vi. p. iv.; vol. vii. page 3-5; *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. page 190, 194; and *Bibliographical Tour*, vol. ii. p. 296-8; iii. page 142, 228, 304, 493. Here are chronicles of editions of Æsop (many of them containing fac-similes of cuts) with a vengeance! Upon the whole, I should say that Caxton's edition (*Typog Antiq.* vol. i. p. 208) is the RAREST of *all* those in the xvth century. His Majesty's copy of it is the only perfect one known. That copy is large, fine, and perfect; and was given to the late King by a Mr. Hewett of Ipswich. Next to his impression, a perfect and fine copy of that printed at *Ulm*, by *John Zainer*, (as intimated in the text) in the Latin and German languages, is perhaps the rarest. See *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. page 239. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of it, wanting six leaves, at 10*l.* 10*s.* I apprehend however that it may be disputed whether the SPANISH edition, printed at *Tholosa*, 1489, 4to. and not mentioned by any Bibliographer, be not much the rarer? Lord Spencer possesses this covetable volume, which was obtained by Mr. J. Payne at Venice. A perfect and fine copy of the EDITIO PRINCEPS, in Greek and Latin, without date, 4to. may be worth twelve guineas. But the best Greek and Latin edition is that of *De Furia*, Lips. 1810, 8vo. worth about 15*s.* in neat binding. The pretty little edition recently printed by Mr. Whittingham, (the ELZEVIR of modern times,) merits a morocco coating; if the impressions of the wood-cuts be clear and distinct throughout. It would be a species of *scandalum magnatum* to depreciate any production connected with the name of BEWICK; but I will fearlessly and honestly avow, that his *Æsop* disappointed me; the more so, as his *Birds* and *Beasts* are volumes, perfectly classical of their kind. I appeal to my tasteful friend PALMERIN, if this *canon* be not orthodox? Or, why coats he the *Birds* and *Beasts* in damson-coloured morocco, and leaves the *Æsop* in a calf-skin covering?

But of all the philologists of ancient Greece, ATHENÆUS is probably the most amusing and instructive; and there is hardly any work, of which the incomplete state in which it is left, is more to be regretted, than the *Deipnosophistæ* (" *The Banquet of Wise Men*") of this curious philologist. It may be only essential to remark, that the *first* edition of Athenæus was put forth by *Aldus* in 1514, Gr. folio; and that the *best* editions are those by *Casaubon* and *Schweighæuser*.*

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* Of the particulars relating to a perfect copy of the *Editio Princeps*, consult the *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. i. page 265. A good copy of it rarely turns up for sale; but I never heard of it either on *vellum*, or on *thick paper*; although a thoroughly clean and crackling copy, à la Grolier, might produce the sum of 16*l.* 16*s.* Of *Casaubon's* edition, of which the best is that of *Lyons*, 1657, folio, 2 vols. in one, I find a " fine copy, in old gilt morocco," marked at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Messrs Payne and Foss: but it is the edition of *Schweighæuser*, *Argent.* 1801, &c. 8vo. 9 vols. that the CLASSICAL " Young Man" must make a point of possessing; and if he run riot in his

I now come to the more ancient and popular philological writers of the *Roman Period:* beseeching the forgiveness of the reader for the omission of such of the *Grecian* as happen to be his particular favourites. And first, of the greatest of all the great men about to be enumerated: Marcus Tullius Cicero:* at once an

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affections for fine or large paper copies of it, he may e'en purchase one, uncut, and half bound in russia, for 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, in 14 vols.: —from the catalogue of Mr. Bohn, no. 309.

In the conversation which I had with the venerable and learned Editor, at Strasbourg, and which is in part related in the *Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour,* vol. iii. p. 110, &c., I took occasion to observe upon the popularity of his edition of Athenæus, and how ably and highly it had been noticed in the *Edinb. Review,* vol. iii. page 181. The learned Editor assured me that he was not only sensible of the good opinion of the English—who were perhaps, on the whole, the best living Greek scholars in Europe—but of the judgment pronounced on his labours by the critical Journal in question. He then assured me that the execution of THIS editorial task was the most difficult which he had ever accomplished.

* As to the *entire works* of Cicero, I am well aware how equally injudicious and fruitless it would be to recommend *any* edition in preference to that of Olivet, published at Paris, in 1740, 4to. in 9 vols. But what does my ardent "Young Man" think of a copy of this edition, upon LARGE PAPER, in an *uncut* state? Such a treasure adorns the shelves of the unrivalled library at Blickling.* The bind-

orator, a philosopher, and Epistolographer—and, with such properties combined, classed with perfect pro-

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* "Unrivalled" as to internal characteristic architecture, which is of the genuine period of the erection of the House, in 1619. This library measures 120 feet in length, with a lofty cieling divided into countless compartments, containing drolleries and oddities, in low relief, covered with ruthless white wash. The library was formed by Maittaire, for Sir Richard Ellys, Bart. to whom he dedicated his Anacreon of 1725. At the mention of this interesting room—which is under the care of the Rev. Mr. Churchill, librarian, and chaplain to the Dowager Lady Suffield, a descendant of the Hobart family—I cannot refrain from *indulging* in one minute's delightful recollection of the morning, passed within its precincts, when, in company with Atticus, and Marcus, and Petronius, we revelled and rioted midst strange Greek MSS. and quaint printed tomes: a morning, followed up by a hospitable carousal at the Tusculum of Mr. Churchill—succeeded by a night, when we slept within the sound of the roaring surges at Cromer. Here we were joined by

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ing is plain and simple to a degree: between a sort of red basil back, with blue paper sides . . . and . . yet I would almost interdict the use of Charles Lewis's tools upon such a *unique* subject, in every respect. The legitimate size of this uncut treasure will, I fear, render the *bound* copies, by Padaloup and De Rome, much shorter than they *ought* to have been. The edition of Olivet was reprinted at Geneva in 1758, in nine quarto volumes, of which a fine good copy may be worth 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* It was again reprinted, at Oxford, in 1783, in ten quarto volumes; and the story attached to this reprint is whimsical enough. Though each volume contained "Various Readings" from twenty-nine MSS. collated by Hearne, from several libraries in the University of Oxford, and from two MSS. in the library of York Cathedral recently collated—and though the tenth volume contained the useful "Clavis Ernestiana," and the whole had been long pronounced to be a handsome and useful edition—yet, strange to tell, no body bought the book! Hundreds of copies covered, and nearly weighed down, the shelves of the warehouse of the Clarendon Press; when, at length, the signal was given that these books might be purchased at *thirty shillings* a copy: confining the purchase, as much as possible, to Members of the University of Oxford. Within "a little month," every copy put on wings and flew away. And now . . it is doubtful whether 5*l.* 5*s.* can procure one. But Mr. Parker, the leading Bibliopole of Oxford, is as merciful as he is liberal.

In regard to *other* critical editions of the entire works of Cicero, get, if you can, such a copy of the *Elzevir edition* of 1642, 12mo. ten vols. as Messrs. Payne and Foss at this moment possess. It was Colbert's, is bound in red morocco, and marked at 7*l.* 7*s.* I have however seen a whiter copy, and of ampler marginal *latitude.* Five guineas can procure an excellent copy of this edition, unless it happen to be in an *uncut* state—and that, I believe, is unprocurable, if not a nonentity. Does the cabinet at Hendon possess it? But I know not

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PROSPERO—but all this is matter of foreign import. Only it is pleasant to let such sunny spots, in the landscape of life, find a brief chronicle in an unassuming subnote. There are those who might consolidate the events, which took place on that memorable day, into a sort of *Novella:* of which thirty-one copies (the Roxburghe-Club number) might be struck off!

priety in the present department of a library. The preceding note relates chiefly to the more popular editions of the *collected works* of this great man; since any thing like a detail of them, in their *separately* published forms, would scarcely have any reasonable limits. Next to Cicero, I venture upon SENECA, and dismiss the best editions of his works in the subjoined note.* Of BOETIUS, APULEIUS, AULUS GELLIUS, the YOUNGER PLINY, PETRONIUS ARBITER, and QUINTILIAN, the account must be necessarily brief; and, as such, I trust that the materials of the accompanying note will be found sufficiently satisfactory.†

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whether the Glasgow edition, by *Foulis*, in 1749, 12mo. 20 vols. be not a yet more recommendable impression? A good copy of it is worth 5*l.* 5*s.* Ernesti's edition of 1774 has been well reprinted at Oxford in 1810, in eight vols. 8vo. This is perhaps the *best* of all the critical editions of Cicero; and yet who can refuse 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for a well bound copy of the accurately printed edition of *Lallemand* at Paris, 1768, in 12 duodecimo tomes?

* They may indeed be briefly dismissed. A good copy of the *Variorum edition* of 1672, 8vo. 3 vols—printed by the Elzevirs, and by far the best of the octavo impressions—is worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*: but if you want to be deeply versed in the supposed *Tragedies* of this same writer, carry home, beneath your arm, the ample quarto of *Schroeder*, published at Delft, in 1728; which you may get in the best condition for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

† I am not sure that it *will* be found sufficiently satisfactory; but I will "do my best endeavour." Of BOETIUS, it seems now determined that the *Edit. Prin.* is that printed by *Hans Glim*, without date, and of which I know of no other copy but the one described in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. ii. p. 78. The *Koburger* of 1473, once so rare, may be now obtained for some 10*l.* For the *best* edition, procure the Variorum of 1671, 8vo. for about 15*s.*: nor is the philosophy of Boetius so exquisite, that you need distract yourself about the choice of copies of this edition displayed in the copiously stored catalogue

I retrace my steps in the pursuit of English Philology; having dispatched the earlier and more im-

of Mr. Bohn, no. 377. The first edition of Apuleius was printed in 1469; and a fine copy of it (very rare to possess) may be yet worth 31*l.* 10*s.* I have seen several copies, but none which comes within many degrees of that in the public library of Cambridge—which my ms. memorandum, "made on the spot," describes as being "large, white, crackling, and scarcely cut." It is in truth a noble, and perhaps matchless, volume. But I have seen it, at Vienna, upon vellum, unique! *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 493. For the best critical edition of the *Metamorphoses*, procure that of Pricæus, *Goudæ*, 1750, 8vo. worth 1*l.* 1*s.*: and of the entire works, that of *Oudendorp* and *Rhunken, Leidæ*, 1786, and now completed in 3 vols. 4to. by the addition of two volumes which were published at the end of last year. Price about 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* A yet more popular philologist than Apuleius, is Aulus Gellius; the first edition of whose works was also published in 1469. Of this I have also seen a copy upon vellum — of a size and condition, such as to repay a passage across the Alps, in mid-winter, to inspect it. These two vellum treasures were once the property of the famous Cardinal Bessarion, one of the patrons of the printers; and appear to have been but *recently* in the imperial Collection at Vienna. *Ibid* In regard to *critical* editions, purchase the *Variorum* of 1666, worth somewhere about 16*s.*, or the bulkier lucubrations of *Gronovius*, 1706, 4to. worth 1*l.* 10*s.*: but if you are fastidious in *bindings*, as well as condition, content yourself with the impression of *Conradus*, in two octavo volumes, Lips. 1762, of which you may procure a copy "*in prize vellum*" for 1*l.* 6*s.* from the catalogue of Mr. Bohn, no. 338, part i. But the *Delphin* quarto, 1681, seems to be the most expensive of all these critical editions. Messrs. Payne and Foss elevate it to the price of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* I know it to be a rare book.

Of the Younger Pliny, I will speak only of his Epistles; for who can trust to the sincerity of his *Panegyric of Trajan?* Respecting the Editio Princeps of the Epistles, of which Vindelin de Spira was in all probability the printer, consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 264-5. A fine copy of this book is of uncommon occurrence: but of yet more uncommon occurrence is the dateless impression supposed to be printed by Schurener de Bopardia: see *Cat. of the Cas-*

portant grammarians. The greater number of my readers will be probably surprised at the introduction

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sano Library, p. 92 : being a Supplement to the Bibl. Spencer. Of critical editions, treasure highly the much lauded *Variorum* of 1669, *Lug. Bat.* 8vo. I once saw it in an UNCUT state; and I think this very copy afterwards travelled as far as the vicarage of Hendon, where it is now cased in the rich, rough-grained, morocco of C. Lewis. But the labours of *Longolius, Amst.* 1734, 4to. are the mine in which the critical student must dig, respecting the Epistles of the Younger Pliny: and with this well filled quarto volume, get another similar one of the *Panegyric* by *Schwaz*, published at Nuremberg in 1746, 4to. Both together may be worth 3*l.* 3*s.* But for the summer alcove, let the late Mr. Homer's edition of the Epistles, 1790, 8vo. (so elegantly and so correctly put forth) find a ready admittance; and if bound in green morocco, so much the better. As the first edition of PETRONIUS ARBITER is found at the end of that of the Panegyric of Trajan, I must counsel my " young man " (but not unless his purse be well garnished) to make an effort to secure a good copy of that scarce book—put forth in 1476—and fully described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 267. For critical editions, content yourself with the *Variorum* of 1669, 8vo. worth 1*l.* 1*s.* in beautiful condition; with the elaborate quarto of *Burman*, 1743, Amst. worth about 1*l.* 10*s.*; and perhaps, as good as either, with the Leipsic edition of 1781, 8vo. by *Antonius*; of which a fair, good copy may be obtained for 10*s.* 6*d.*

The *Oratorical Institutes* of QUINTILIAN deserve every attention from every class of students. They are a branch of philology of the purest and most instructive description; and therefore I am disposed to " whet the blunted purpose " of the most timid and hesitating, to " stick (like John Bagford—see p. 569 note, ante) at no price" for such a copy of the first edition of this work—printed by *I. P. de Lignamine, Romæ, in via prope sanctum Marcum*, 1470, folio — as is described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 305, and which I should pronounce to be worth thirty guineas at the least. Note: another edition of the same date was printed by *Sweynheym and Pannartz*; of which a fine copy may be worth two thirds of the preceding sum. Consult the shoal of authorities referred to in the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. ii. p. 184. And now for critical editions. Mr. Bohn pushes forward a of some miscellaneous works, in the more ancient department of our philology, for which I find no place elsewhere, but which may be rather introduced awkwardly, than wholly omitted. I allude to that marvellous compound of weakness and wisdom, of gossipping and instruction, called BARTHOLOMÆUS, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*; put forth at the close of the fifteenth century in one of the most splendid typographical productions of the early British press.* And

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grenadier copy of the Variorum of 1665, 8vo. "new, in vellum," to the tune of 2*l.* 10*s.* What would the sum have been, had the coating been "prize vellum"?! I should say that a good copy might be worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* But is it *so* scarce? Messrs. Payne and Foss mark it, "very neat," in 2 vols. at 2*l.* 2*s.* It is said that old *Peter Burman* has plunged the critical spade deepest into the treasures of this author. His edition appeared in 1720, at Leyden, in 2 vols. 4to. and may be worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in good condition. I find a LARGE PAPER copy of it, in French calf, marked at 7*l.* 7*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. Yet is *Gesner's* edition of 1738 a very admirable and useful one: worth about 1*l.* 10*s.* But *Spalding's* recent edition (comprehending, like all the critical editions here noticed, the *entire* works of Quintilian) published in 1796-1816, in 4 octavo volumes, at about 2*l.* 2*s.* in bds. may satisfy every reasonable object in the acquisition of the leading impressions of Quintilian. And thus much (or probably, as the severe reader may think, thus little) for ROMAN PHILOLOGY.

* Consult the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 310-321 for the most copious account extant of this extraordinary volume, executed in the printing office of Wynkyn de Worde, without date. Of its intrinsic value, Mr. Douce, in his *Illustrations of Shakspeare*, has given us several very curious demonstrations. 'Tis a volume to be placed among the lounging tomes of an Antiquary: to be conned in dull moments of ennui, of winter's evenings. Of all the copies of Wynkyn de Worde's very fine and rare impression, that of the Right Hon. T. Grenville (obtained from the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library for thirty-five guineas) is by much the most genuine, perfect, and superb. It is

here, however disjointedly put together, let liberty be granted me to notice, with becoming respect, those singularly curious prose works called *Reynard the Fox*, *Alain Chartier*, and the *Greater* and *Lesser Cato*:* the two latter, sufficiently dry and uninviting of perusal; but strictly and doggedly philological.

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now cased in the appropriate red morocco of Charles Lewis. Next to this copy, are those of Earl Spencer and Mr. Heber. It must be a *rarissima avis* —a very GEM — in an *uncut* state! It was reprinted by Berthelet in 1535, folio, which is comparatively a common book,† and not worth more than *3l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* With Bartholomæus, you must have his Commentator, *Stephen Batman*; whose folio volume of dull annotations came forth in 1582. It is however by no means a common book in fine condition. Consult the *British Bibliographer*, vol. iv. p. 107, for some account of a beautiful MS. of Bartholomæus, and respecting its version by John de Trevisa.

* I suspect Caxton's edition of REYNARD THE *Fox* to be among the most intrinsically curious, as well as rarest, of the English impressions of this extraordinary work. At present, I know of no copies of it but those in the libraries of His Majesty and Earl Spencer. They have both, a little beyond the middle of the book, a half leaf, printed only on one side. Pynson reprinted it in folio, and Mr. Douce possesses the only copy of it (unluckily imperfect) which is known. See *Typ. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 364; ii. 525. I might fearlessly value Caxton's

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† Mr. Haslewood, in despair of ever caressing the *first* English edition (by de Worde) of Bartholomæus, contents himself with Berthelet's reprint, in his extracts in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. x. p. 154-248. The first extract, relating to *fishes*, might have warmed the heart, or fired the fancy, of honest ISAAC WALTON. We are there told that "Some sea fish ben good; for those that ben subtle be best, and ben nourished in the deep sea and no where else . . &c. . . " and so SEA FISH IS BETTER THAN RIVER FISH." The maxim, however,—and a staunch orthodox one it is—is taken from good old Avicenna. It will doubtless be opposed by those who swear by Walton, and especially by the late exquisite edition of him by Mr. Major; yet who, in his senses, would surrender the Dutch turbot, or Dungeness sole, for the Dove Dale grayling or Winchester trout? But here Mr. Major whispers in my ear—"you forget my *salmon*!" I do—and yield, vanquished: "vicisti, tua est." . . .

No English literary antiquary can have read much of the earlier half of the sixteenth century, without being struck with the names of SIR THOMAS MORE, SIR THOMAS ELYOT, SIR ANTHONY FITZHERBERT, SIR THOMAS WILSON, ROGER ASCHAM, and WILLIAM THOMAS ; * and if the voluminous matter, which em-

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edition, in a perfect state, at 200 guineas. ALAIN CHARTIER is among the very few philologists printed by Caxton. Lord Spencer's copy (*Bibl. Spencer*. vol. iv. page 331) wants the first of the six leaves, of which a perfect copy consists. His Majesty's copy is perfect. As for the BOOK CALLED CATHON, dullness can hardly be heavier than are the pages of its text — among the commonest of Caxton's pieces. The authorities referred to in the *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. iv. p. 263, will satisfy the curious about all particulars connected with this volume. The Little Cato is, in truth, a poetical (or rather a rhythmical) production; yet, for the sake of juxta-position, it may be mentioned in this place. Its rarity is excessive; and I question if, in the present raging times for old English poetry, a copy of it could be procured under the sum of 150 guineas. It consists of only 26 leaves. See the *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. iv. p. 264. I know of no other copy of it but that in the library of St. John's College, Oxford.

* In the frightful quantity of trash which disfigures the literary, or rather the pseudo-literary, history of the first half of the sixteenth century, it is truly refreshing and grateful to alight upon the lucubrations of such men as are above mentioned. And first, of SIR THOMAS ELYOT; "who was ever (as he himself observes, in one of his justificatory pieces to Sir T. Cromwell) desirous to read many books, especially concerning *humanity* and *moral philosophy*." He is known to posterity chiefly by the following works: although it is infinitely to be regretted that, of his correspondence with his friend Sir Thomas More, not one single letter, to the best of my knowledge, is preserved. 1. *The Boke named the Governor,* first printed in 1531, 8vo. See the authorities in favour of this work as quoted by Mr. Chalmers, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xiii. p. 177, &c.: and see the reasons for its publication, as noticed by the author himself, in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 225. It is perhaps the most

braces the history of our Typography during the first half of the sixteenth century, be carefully looked into,

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popular of all the works of Sir Thomas. Mr. Heber possesses a copy of this first edition, so frequently reprinted: see the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 277. I should unhesitatingly pronounce a good copy of it to be worth fifteen or twenty shillings. 2. The *Dictionary; Lat. & Engl.* 1538, folio. First edition: it has an interesting dedication to Henry VIII.: *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 300. Mr. Heber possesses a copy of it; which, in fine condition, is always a treasure of its kind, and worth, as I conjecture, a couple of sovereigns. It was reprinted in 1545, 1552, and 1559; each in folio. 3. The *Castle of Health,* [1537] 8vo. Sir Thomas was involved in quarrels, if not difficulties, by this publication; as entering on a province for which he was supposed not to have the proper qualification. Mr. Chalmers has given the pith of this affair. I have read this work, and it is rather of a curious than popular cast of character. 4. The *Image of Governance,* 1540, 4to.: a wise, solid, and instructive performance. In the preface, Sir Thomas gives a list of his previous publications: see *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 313. Mr. Heber possesses a copy of this first edition. 5. The *Doctrinal of Princes,* 8vo. without date. Mr. Heber possesses a beautiful copy of this first edition. 6. *Education of Children,* 1536, 4to. *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 349. Besides these, are his *Banquet of Sapience, Knowledge which maketh a wise man, Defence of Good Women, The little Pasquil,* (unknown), &c. *Cens. Lit.* vol. viii. p. 251; *Brit. Bibliogr.* vol. ii. pp. 225, 229, 230, 231: vol. iv. p. 149. *Retrosp. Review,* vol. iv. p. 381. *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 330. Elyote is quoted by the antiquary, the lawyer, and the philologist. His printer was *Berthelet*: but did he ever persuade "master William Tildisley, keeper of his Grace's [Henry VIII's] library," to print a catalogue of his royal Master's books in the office of the same printer? Would that he had!

Having, in the edition of the *Utopia,* published by me in 1808, vol. i. p. xxxix, given a complete list of the pieces which constitute a perfect copy of Sir Thomas More's works, published in 1557, folio, I refer the reader to that catalogue, as well as to a curious extract from the volume itself, at p. 513, ante. I may here only further observe, that a good copy of this very rare volume, perfect in all it will be found that there is very little, with the exception of the works of which these distinguished men

respects, is worth 5*l.* 5*s.* It is in the libraries of most of our collectors of note. Roger Ascham will be chiefly, and most honourably, known to the latest posterity, by his *Toxophilus* and *Schoolmaster*; the former was printed in 1544—and is very rare:—(see an excellent review of it in the *Retrospective*, vol. i. p. 76:) the latter in 1570, and is very common: the *Affairs of Germany* were also printed in 1570; and all these works, together with some *Letters to Queen Elizabeth* and others* first published from original MSS. were put forth by James Bennet, in a handsome 4to. volume, without date: but somewhere about fifty years ago. The original orthography is strictly followed. The preface is the performance of Dr. Johnson. I have read this quarto volume through, and some portions of it several times over, with unfeigned pleasure. It is from the Schoolmaster of Ascham, that we are put in possession of one of the most interesting anecdotes in the world relating to Lady Jane Grey: so often and often repeated, that it were tiresome to relate it anew. Ascham is a thorough-bred philologist, and of the purest water. I should add, that Bennet's collection of his works was neatly reprinted in a small octavo volume in 1815: worth 1*l.* 1*s.* in goodly binding. Upton published his Schoolmaster alone, with notes, in 1711, 8vo.: which are embodied in Bennet's work. I have unhesitatingly ranked Ascham among my more illustrious Bibliomaniacs: see *Bibliomania*, page 334.

I take Sir Anthony Fitzherbert to have been among the most were the authors, which merits to be placed in the department of which we are treating.

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* Of these letters, those of Ascham to his fellow Collegian, Edward Raven, of St. John's Cambridge, are among the most interesting. The conclusion of the first letter has perfectly an apostolical air of simplicity, earnestness, and kind-heartedness. This letter was written at Augsbourg, during the visit there of Charles V.: "the Emperor (says Ascham) drank the best that ever I saw. he had his head in the glass five times as long as any of us, and never drank less than a good quart at once of Rhenish wine. His chapel sung wonderful cunningly all the dinner while." But Ascham himself was rather fond of this species of potation. "This Rhenish wine (says he, in the beginning of the following letter) is so gentle a drink, I cannot tell how to do when I come home"—"*without* it"—I suppose may be fairly added. N. B. In the first letter, the word *Tuccur* is blunderingly put for *Fuggers*: see page 495, ante.

accomplished characters of the age in which he lived. A deep and enlightened lawyer, there is scarcely a professional student but what will readily admit (see Bridgman's *Legal Bibliography*) his obligations to, as well as his acquaintance with, his *Grand Abridgment* (1514, folio) *Office of Justices of Peace,* (1538) *Office of Sheriffs,* &c. 1538, *Diversity of Courts* (1529) and *New Natura Brevium.* However, it is on account of his *Books of Husbandry and Surveying*—each in 4to.—and published in 1523—that Fitzherbert ranks here among the philologists of the day. A particular account of these first, and exceedingly rare editions, will be found in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 503-6; and *British Bibliographer,* vol. i. p. 18-22: both of which accounts are taken from the same copies — namely, those which are in the collection of Mr. Heber. It is delightful to contemplate such a man as Fitzherbert, retiring, in seasons of rurality, from the bustle and oppression of law business, to his " Sabine farm "—with all the relish of Virgil's sentimental husbandman:

> Speluncæ, vivique lacus, &c.
> Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni.

to compose the above mentioned agricultural treatises. Our author " appears (says Mr. Chalmers) to have been the FIRST ENGLISHMAN who studied the nature of soils, and the laws of vegetation, with philosophical attention." *Biogr. Dict.* vol. xiv. p. 336.

SIR THOMAS WILSON is worthy of the phalanx of KNIGHTS in which he is here embodied; and will be long remembered as a philologist, rather than as a statesman or divine. His slender little volume, entitled *Epistola de vitâ et obitu duorum fratrum Suffolciensium, Henrici et Caroli Brandon,* 1552, 4to. is a volume to rack the most desperate with torture, as to the hopelessness of its acquisition. The Bodleian Library possesses it; so does the British Museum; and so does Earl Spencer. Another copy is not known to me. Wilson's *Art of Logic,* 1551, 8vo. and of *Rhetoric,* 1553, 4to. are among his best performances—and highly commended by Tom Warton. Consult Chalmers's interesting article, *Biographical Dict.* and *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. page 474; vol. xxxii. page 173. Wilson was also among our earliest English translators from the Greek: having translated *Three*

After Ascham and Wilson, we look in vain, during the middle of the sixteenth century, for any names equally illustrious in the annals of English Philology; and, towards the close of the same century, we find the republic of literature agitated by the desperate conflicts of those intellectual gladiators, who mistook equivoque, abuse, and impudence, for wit, repartee, and a liberal spirit of controversy. A passing tribute of respect is however doubtless due to Abraham Fraunce, who, besides being the author of several very rare and not incurious pieces of poetry,* put

Orations of Demosthenes, &c. 1570, 4to. In fact, as an assistant of Sir Thomas Walsingham, one would be glad to know a great deal more of the life of this eminent man; and especially to get at the contents of some of his correspondence.† Does it enrich the cabinet of Mr. Upcott? See p. 552, ante. To these names, let me quietly add another—that of William Thomas, author of the *Italian Grammar and Dictionary*, 1550, 4to. and a *History of Italy*, 1556, 4to.: works, both of them, which well merit to be cased in a russia coating, if in good condition.

* Among the rarest and most curious of these poetical pieces—and to be mentioned only by way of by-play, — is Fraunce's *Countesse of "Pembroke's Yuychurche, conteining the affectionate life and unfortunate death of Phillis and Amyntas,"* &c. in English hexameters, 1591, 4to. The first and second parts were printed for William Ponsonby: the third for Thomas Woodcock, by Thomas Orwin. See *Herbert*, vol. ii p. 1111, 1247. Herbert appears to have had a copy of each. A copy was sold at the sale of Mr. Bindley's books for 25*l.* 4*s.* which was purchased by Mr. Perry; at the sale of whose library Sir M. M. Sykes obtained it for 21*l.* 10. Mr. William Meredith is also the fortunate possessor of a copy.

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† I take *this* to be the Wilson thus noticed by Roger Ascham, in his third letter to Edward Raven. "I trust *Will. Taylor*, *John Bres*, and *Thomas Wilson*, will not be behind. I pray God I may find these good fellows at *Cambridge*; for *there* is the life that no man knows, but he that hath sometimes lacked it; and especially if one be able to live *plentifully* there."

forth one of the most elegant and instructive volumes of philology with which I am acquainted; namely, the *Lawyer's Logike*, printed in 1588, 4to.*

> * In the *British Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 277-283, there is an account of this rare book, together with a notice of a MS. of *The Shepherd's Logic*, &c. The printed volume, to be complete, should contain 161 leaves. It must not be supposed that this work is confined to *legal* knowledge, or logic; for it abounds with extracts from ancient and modern poetry: among these, is a " verse for verse " English hexametrical translation of the IInd Eclogue of Virgil:—thus:
>
> Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin,
> Delicias domini: nec quid speraret habebat.
> *Seelly shepheard Corydon lou'd hartily faire lad Alexis,*
> *His maisters dearling, but saw no matter of hoping.*

I have known copies of *Fraunce's Logic* bring seven and eight guineas, and upwards; but, among those which I have seen, not one equals the beauty of that, discovered by me, some five years ago, in an *auncient* cupboard, in the yet more auncient mansion of *Hardwicke*—in Derbyshire; the oldest seat belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.†

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† It was in mid winter when the visit to this old mansion took place—as a sort of episodical variety from the festivities of Chatsworth, where I was spending a few days with His Grace. Hardwicke lies about fourteen miles beyond, towards Chesterfield. What a contrast it was, to all I had left behind me? Silence, gothic gloom, uninhabited chambers, corridores, and galleries! The vast bay and auriol windows of the larger apartments, without a curtain drawn across them since the days of the famous Countess of Suffolk, (1598) the founder of the mansion. The moon appeared at her full; and her light, more than the wax flambeau I held in my hand, helped to serve me in my peregrinations (towards midnight) across those spacious and singularly characteristic chambers. Here King William III. held a court, out of compliment to the first Duke of Devonshire, the handsomest man of his time, and who had been the most active of William's partisans in placing him upon his throne. A magnificent portrait of the Duke, on horseback, as large as life, is seen above the mantle piece of one of these apartments; and in this court-room stand the very chairs whereon the courtiers and attendants on King William sat. A piece of tapestry covers the door way which connects the room with the great gallery--160 feet in length. You draw this tapestry aside, and stand amazed as you look to the right--down this very gallery, of which the sides are covered with most ancient and curious portraits. And give me leave to add, that, at such a

The tribe of "intellectual gladiators," just alluded to, are ROBERT GREEN, THOMAS NASH, GABRIEL HARVEY, and THOMAS DEKKER.[*] These men had all

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[*] A pretty little instructive bibliographical volume might be put forth, respecting the works — with choice morsels of quotations therefrom — of the above not very *harmonious* quartetto. Let ROBERT GREENE play the first fiddle: but those, who wish to become acquainted with the almost endless varieties of his Concertos, should examine the list of his works by Mr. Haslewood in the *Cens. Literaria,* vol. viii. page 380-391: and if you want a specimen from his *Never too late,* or *Farewell to Folly,* or *Pair of Turtle Doves,* or *Planetomachia,* examine pp. 7-16 : 133-140 of the same volume; or the *British Bibliographer,* vol. iv. p. 159 : 210 : 338. From this list, it appears that there are not fewer than forty-five prosaical or metrical, which are acknowledged to be the *legitimate* works of Greene: five more are added, as of doubtful authority. But among the legitimate ones, the FIRST edition of the *Carde of Fancie* has escaped the researches of the diligent Chronicler. Mr. Freeling[†] possesses a most extraordinary copy of it, printed in 1584; in which the title runs, "*Gwydonivs. The Carde of Fancie.*" The dedications to "Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxenford," and to the "Gentlemen Readers" occupy, with the title, three leaves. The text, seventy-eight numbered leaves. The reprint

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season, in such a place, and at such an hour, it requires something almost beyond mortal courage to proceed --- especially if the moon chance to "stoop her head" 'neath a succession of black o'erspreading clouds. Mrs. Ratcliffe and Sir Walter Scott might, in such a situation--but is not this ROMANCING? True nevertheless it is, that, within an hour of such nocturnal perambulation, a clean and uncropt copy of the *Lawyer's Logic,* by Abraham Fraunce, together with sundry slim and tiny volumes of old poetry, each and all clad in ancient vellum binding, was found in the aforesaid cupboard, within the aforesaid mansion: and each and all of which are now coated in the choicest morocco coverings of Charles Lewis, the renowned Bibliopegist.

[†] The same gentleman -- now my neighbour, and always my excellent and tried, good friend--possesses also the following pieces of Greene, in most comely condition and attire. *Euphues, his Censure to Philautus,* 1634, 4to. *Ciceronis Amor. Tullies Loue,* 1592, 4to. *Philomela, the Lady Fitzwater's Nightingale,* 1615, 4to. *Alcida, Greene's Metamorphoses,* 1617, 4to. *Orpharion,* 1599, 4to. *Mamilla, the Second Part of the Triumph of Pallas,* 1593, 4to. *Pandosto the Triumph of Time,* 1619, 4to. *The Spanish Masquerado,* 1589: fine genuine copy, in green morocco.

lively parts; and sometimes attained to elegance, and even expression and pathos, in composition; but their

in 1593, in which the word "Gwydonivs" is omitted, is the usually received first edition. And while upon the "Card of Fancy," suppose I throw out "a card," connected with this author, which shall at least delight the heart of all thorough-bred GREENITES. *It is this.* In a lordly mansion, not far from Warwick, once distinguished by the residence of the noble family of the CONWAYS, repose sundry precious MSS. formerly partly examined by the late Horace Walpole; but recently more carefully examined; and of the recent examination of which, the fruits are about to be given to the world in a most acceptable form. Well—among these said MSS. is a folio sheet of paper, on which certain *Memoranda* are inscribed—and of which the entries about *Greene's pieces,* are enough to make the heart leap from the pericardium. What master "Henry Seile" hath charged, to the tune of ten shillings, would now be at least worth 2000 shillings:

To the Right Honourable the Lord Conway. May 21, 1638.

1	*Nash's Ha' wee you to Saffron Walden*	. . .	00	02	06
1	*Greene's Arcadia.*	*These nine Bookes were delivered to your Lordship at xs.*	00	10	0
1	*Farewell to Folly.*				
1	*Tullie's-Love.*				
1	*Lady Fitzwater's Nightingale.*				
1	*Mamilia.*				
1	*Never too Late.*				
1	*Groatesworth of Wit.*				
1	*Mourning Garment.*				
1	*Peers pennylesse supplicatiō.*				

Those who wish to see, and to take warning by, the last end of such, who, like Greene, have perverted the talents which it has pleased heaven to grant them, may consult Mr. D'Israeli's *Calamities of Authors,* vol. ii. p. 17, note; p 235-6, note. Hogarth never depicted a more appalling subject upon canvas, than Gabriel Harvey, and even Greene himself, have done with their pens:* consult the *Retrospective* liveliness was too frequently obscured by dull conceits, coarse imagery, and vituperative declamation.

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* In an account of the "*Alcida,* or GREENES METAMORPHOSES (*Brit. Bibliog.* vol. iv. p. 397) Mr. Haslewood takes occasion to become the apologist of Greene; praising his heart at the expense of his head. But this is sorry logic, if not dangerous ethics. The truth is, Greene was a sort of literary *Alsatian.* If the bulk of

Review, vol. ii. p. 85 for a sympathising notice of poor Greene: see also vol. iii. p. 110-114.

As to TOM NASH, the crony of Greene, look even at what Dr. Watt hath written of the list of his pieces, in the *Bibl. Britan.* col. 695: and yet he hath omitted to make mention of his *Terrors of the Night*—that exquisitely rare piece—printed in 1594, 4to.; of which the only known copy is in the library of the Marquis of Stafford: see *Todd's Spenser*, vol. i. lxxiv.* Dr. Wright, whose books were sold in 1787, had 3 quarto volumes containing twenty-one pieces of Nash, which were sold for only 12*l.* 15*s.* Several of these pieces have been reprinted. The next to the preceding, in rarity and price, is his *Tragedie of Dido*, 1594, written conjointly with Kit Marlowe, of which Steevens's copy was sold for 17*l.* *His Pierce Penilesse, Lenten Stuffe, Have with you to Saffron Walden,* and *Pappe with a Hatchett,* (here are titles for you, gentle reader!) are the most popular and generally known productions of Nash's pen. "Nash (says Mr. D'Israeli) was a great favourite with the wits of his day. One calls him "our true English Aretine;" another, "sweet satyric Nash;" a third describes his muse as "armed with a gag tooth, and his pen possessed of Hercules' furies." He is well characterised in the "Return from Parnassus;"

His style was witty, tho' he had some gall;
Something he might have mended, so may all!
Yet this I say, that for a mother's wit,
Few men have ever seen the like of it.

Nash abounds with "mother wit;" but he was also educated at the University, with every advantage of classical studies." *Calamities of Authors*, vol. ii. p. 20. Yet his life was a life of misery. Anthony à Wood calls him, in his usual style, a "noted and restless buffoon."

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mankind, gifted as *he* was, chose to waste their time and talents as he did, sad indeed were the lot of humanity! Sir E. Brydges, in his reprint of Greene's *Groats worth of wit, purchased at a Million of Repentance* (what a SPEAKING title!) has also become the apologist of the author as well as the Chronicler of his Pieces. This may be very well--in its way.

* I possess curious extracts from this piece—which had *well nigh* found admission here.

They seem to have been for ever at "your punto, your reverso, your stoccato"—with each other; giving

Gabriel Harvey, the infuriate and unrelenting opponent of Nash, was the beloved friend of Spenser; a well-read, able, and distinguished writer in his day. His "*Four Letters and certain Sonnets, especially touching Robert Greene,* &c. 1592, 4to. is one of his most curious and diverting productions: while his "*Three proper, and wittie diverting Letters, lately passed between two Universitie men,* 1580, 4to. may be considered the rarest. But Mr. D'Israeli, in the forecited work, has given us the pith and marrow of almost every thing relating to Harvey; and Mr. Todd, in his *Spenser,* has allotted to him a tolerably ample portion of his pages. Consult also Watt's *Bibl. Brit.* Yet more versatile, whimsical, and even prolific than either of the foregoing writers (perhaps not excepting Greene) was Thomas Dekker; who was firing off his noisy squibs for upwards of thirty years—from the year 1600, when appeared his first piece, the *Comedie of Old Fortunatus.* See Baker's *Biographia Dramatica, edit. Jones;* vol. i. page 179, and *Watt's Bibl. Brit.* col. 298, *m.* The greater part of Dekker's miscellaneous pieces (for I hope to be spared the reading of his *dramatic* ones) are equally curious and instructive to the philologist. Among them, the richly furnished library of Mr. Freeling supplies me with one called "*A Knight's Coniuring done in earnest: Discovered in Jest:*" 1607, 4to. In the 9th Chapter, on the reverse of the last leaf but one, some of the contemporaneous poets are noticed, and Spencer is particularly lauded. Others are thus designated: the "learned *Watson,* industrious *Kyd,* ingenious *Atchlow,* (who was he?) and, (and tho' hee had been a player, molded out of their pennes) yet because he had been their lover, and a register to the Muses, inimitable *Bentley:* these (continues Dekker) were likewise carousing to one another at the holy well," &c. Was this Bentley the editor of the "*Lamps of Divinity,*" noticed at p. 123, ante? Some of my readers may scold me, from such a specimen, for not giving more from these writers; but a recollection of what was said at p. 5 ante, compels me to desist. And if the thoroughly greedy and ravenous, after Dekkers and Greenes, wish to gratify themselves to satiety, let them plunge, chin deep, into the Malone Collection at Oxford.

us the notion of dog and cat, or bull and bear, or monkey and tiger. Such writers as these, who feel no restraint, and acknowledge no obligation, are the pest of the literary world; but, in their day, they were "PRETTY FELLOWS!" They revelled in midnight orgies — for aught I know " at the boar's head in East-

Yet a word for master GEORGE WHETSTONE, chiefly because he was a contemporary, and because a few of his pieces are of excessive rarity. His *Rocke of Regard; divided into foure parts*, 1576, 4to. is minutely analysed by Mr. Park in the *Cens. Literaria*, vol. v. page i.: see also an analysis, by the same gentleman, of his *English Myrrour*, 1586, 4to. at page 351-5 of the same volume. His *Promos and Cassandra*, 1578, 4to. appears in vol. iv. p. 269; and at p. 271, his *Mirour* for *Magistrates of Cyties*, 1584, 4to., as well as his *Enemie to Unthryftiness*, 1586, 4to. This latter is a curious tract, and contains a list of Whetstone's pieces previously published. Of these, five relate to " lives and deaths " of eminent men,—and are of such prodigious rarity, that the *Life and Death of Mr. G. Gascoyne*—which had been obscurely mentioned by Tanner, but of which all traces were lost, and which had therefore been supposed to have perished—this trifling tract, dated 1577, 4to. and consisting of a very few leaves, happened to turn up at the sale of a library of an obscure individual (Mr. Voigt, of the Excise) in 1807, and was purchased by the late Mr. Malone for 40*l.* It is now among the treasures of the Malone Collection in the Bodleian Library. Another similar piece—*the lyfe and death and Vertues of Frauncis, Earle of Bedforde*— belonging to the late Mr. Bindley, was sold at the sale of that gentleman's library for 40*l.* Where lurk (as the remaining pieces of Whetstonian biography) the lyfe and death, &c. of SIR NYCHOLAS BACON, late Lord Keeper—of the good L. DYER—and the noble EARLE OF SUSSEXE? In palaces, in castles, in mansions, or in cottages? Peradventure, in public libraries—bound up with other slim quarto tracts, of which the sixteenth century teemed with an inconceivable fecundity. My friend Mr. Haslewood still thinks he shall one day " pounce" upon the *Panoplie of Devices*, supposed to have been published by the same writer. Thus, Whetstone's tracts have their obvious and solid uses, Cheap"—and snatched the intervals, between their bed and board, in giving shape and substance to all the impetuous impulses of a bewildered imagination. The Bibliomaniac may revel in the enviable possession of a complete and unrivalled suite of the pieces of which the forenamed Geniuses were the authors; and the antiquary may rejoice that he possesses such a fund of rich illustration (adding STUBBES's *Anatomy of Abuses** to the number) of the manners and customs of past times; but the young and tasteful Student in the school of English Literature, must shun, as he would reptiles of the most venemous species, the imitation of such a baneful class of writers; nor will I allow my "Young Man," and much less my "elderly Gentleman," to walk in a similar path. Each of them may, when a fitting opportunity presents itself, indulge in a copy or two of a few of the rarer pieces — but "PRINCIPIIS OBSTA," must be the motto; and I dread the result, when once the threshold is passed. "*Revocare gradum*"—!

The opening of the seventeenth century saw more pleasing and profitable fruits in the career of English Philology. The names of BRAITHWAIT and PEACHAM† are dear to the "Young" and "Old Collector" of instructive and sound books; and although, about the

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* There is an excellent account of this "most amusing and diversified of the many splenetic works which have been levelled, by the sour spirit of puritanism, against the gaieties and the elegancies, as well as the vices and follies of life" — in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. iii. p. 126-141. Mr. Douce is constantly availing himself of it in his *Illustrations of Shakspeare*; and no man, at all anxious about the manners and customs of the sixteenth century, can really feel *comfortable* without a perfect copy of the first and second parts of Philip Stubbe's book, published in a sort of crown octavo in 1583. A good copy is worth 10*l.* 10*s.* Stubbes was the Prynne of his day.

† BRAITHWAIT and PEACHAM may indeed be considered as a "PAR

NOBILE FRATRUM." The former has been recently rendered more familiar and popular to us, by the new edition of *Drunken Barnaby;* (of which the Editor, Mr. Joseph Haslewood, has clearly proved Braithwait to be the author) put forth in a manner the most tempting and commodious imaginable, and in which appears a list or rather catalogue raisonné of Braithwait's works. They amount to not fewer than XLV. in number; most of them, I admit, irretrievably condemned to the Capulet vault of oblivion; but several yet capable of affording instruction and delight. See the *Bibliomania,* p. 177, 376, 394. What I have *here* to do with Braithwait, is, to recommend his *English Gentleman,* published in 1630, 4to. with an engraved frontispiece by Vaughan, and a folding broadside by way of explanation: see *Drunken Barnaby,* vol. i. p. 255. It was reprinted in 1633. With this work, should be united the *English Gentlewoman,* 1631, 4to. with an engraved frontispiece, by Marshall. But both these works were united in a handsome folio volume, with a brilliant frontispiece, by Marshall, in 1641: and I should prefer this edition. The copy of it which I once saw at Mr. Triphook's, on what might be considered as *large paper* — bound in the red morocco of Charles Lewis—was worth 5*l.* 5*s.* The *Nursery for Gentry,* 1651, 4to. contains the author's portrait, by Marshall, re-engraved for Mr. Haslewood's edition of Drunken Barnaby. See too the *Bibliomania,* p. 394. Whatever may be Braithwait's merits, and they were doubtless very considerable, he deserves the severest castigation for the disgusting indelicacies betrayed in his *Strappado for the Devil,* and *Art asleep Husband?* a *bolster lecture:* books, luckily, rare to find in any state.

HENRY PEACHAM, as far as I am acquainted with his works, is a writer of unimpeached reputation. A spirit of purity, gentleness, and plain good sense, pervades all his productions. I will here speak only of his *Compleat Gentleman,* first published in 1622, 4to. and frequently reprinted: nor shall I hesitate about referring the reader to some specimens of this work given in the *Bibliomania,* p. 372-4. "This work was, (says Mr. Chalmers) in high estimation with the gentry of the age in which it was published. Sir Charles Sedley, who had been guilty of an offence against good manners, and was indicted for it, same period, the literary world received occasional *shocks*, from the rapid increase of cheap pamphlets (under the title of MERRIMENTS*) to pervert and sometimes poison the main spring of public taste — especially among the lower classes of the people—yet did

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was asked on his trial by the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Hyde, whether he had ever read the COMPLETE GENTLEMAN?" *Biogr. Dictionary*, vol. xxiv. p. 217. Peacham's *Worth of a Penny*, or a *Caution to keep Money*, 1642, 4to. frequently republished, has been recently reprinted.

* These "MERRIMENTS" form indeed a sufficiently bizarre and perplexing class in the department of old English philology and belles lettres. And yet, they are hardly entitled to a niche in such a department. Nevertheless, something must be said about them. Had Samuel Pepys been alive, he would have led me, slily and insensibly, to his most extraordinary collection of this kind — entitled *Penny Merriments* — as may be now seen in the Pepysian Library at Magdalen College Cambridge. Between *twenty* and *thirty* chubby quarto volumes, each containing hard upon 1000 pages, lie at the left, on entrance of the forementioned library. These volumes are chuck full of droll little pieces of every description, supplied, for the greater part, (if my memory be not treacherous) by the renowned *Nathaniel Butter*, a great vendor in his day, (*temp. Jac. I. et Car. I.*) of this species of lore. I tried to catalogue one of these volumes; but my strength or my patience failed me: "hills peep'd o'er hills, and alps o'er alps arose." However, let the curious reader peruse the "*Facetiæ Bibliographicæ*," or an Account of the "*Old English Jesters*," monthly communicated to the *London Magazine*, by a very competent hand†—furnished from sources equally rich and inexhaustible. The earliest Jest book there noticed, is "*Jests to make you merie: with the conjuring up of Cock Watt (the walking spirit of Newgate) to tell*, &c. 1607, 4to. of which our ancient friend Thomas Dekker was the supposed author.

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† "Strange as it may appear, these *facetiæ* are entitled to a much more general attention; for their contents are always curious, and information, on many minute points of literary history and the manners of the times, may frequently be gleaned from these fugitive collections, which would be sought for in vain in works of a higher character." *Lond. Magazine*, May, 1823, p. 515.

Braithwait and Peacham — to whom may be added Gervase Markham, and Robert Burton, and Sir William Cornwallyes*—do much to keep down all

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* Gervase Markham was a very extraordinary genius; a poet, a political writer, a statist, and a dramatist. He is chiefly known by his works on husbandry and rural sports—and especially by those on angling, hawking, and hunting. The earliest known piece from his pen is of the date of 1596; a poem entitled *The Poem of Poems, or Sion's Muse. The whole art of Angling:* 1656, quarto is perhaps his latest piece — if he really be (as Granger supposes) the author of it. From Baker's *Biog. Dram.* vol. i. page 490, repeated in Chalmers's *Biograph. Dictionary,* (vol. xxi. 316) I gather a most extraordinary piece of information; namely, that Markham, in the year 1617, made an agreement with some booksellers, "never hereafter to write any more book or books to be printed of the diseases or cures of any cattle, as horse, oxe, cowe, sheepe, swine, and goates." This is extracted from the books of the Stationers' Company. For Markham's dramatic pieces, consult the *Biographia Dramatica, ibid.* On many accounts does Markham seem entitled to more notice and commendation.

The name of Robert Burton, and the title of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, seem to run naturally and smoothly together. Of this work, I have before (*More's Utopia,* 1808, vol. i. lxxii: ii. pp. 970, 140-1,) given a brief bibliographical outline. It was first published in a small thick quarto, in 1621, with Burton's name at the end: that of "*Democritus Junior*" being in the title page. The first folio edition was of the date of 1624; and the first, with the well known plate or frontispiece, having Burton's portrait at the bottom, was of 1628: so that Collectors must look well to have fine proofs of this first ornamented edition. The finest copy of it which I ever saw, is at Althorp. Such was the celebrity of the work, that it was reprinted in 1632, 1638, 1652, 1660, and 1676—all in folio. I once possessed a good copy of every one of these editions. In 1800 it was reprinted in two octavo volumes; and since, it has been *twice* reprinted (I believe) in the same form. After all, we know little or nothing of the extraordinary author of this extraordinary production—which, it has been said, was the only work that could force Dr. Johnson indications of a coarse, vulgar, and mischievous spirit. I love, honour, and respect, the memories of these

from his bed two hours earlier than he wished to rise. This might have happened once—in his life: for Burton's book is, in a great measure, a *task* to peruse. You can scarcely travel through thirty pages, without taking at least a good long breathing pause. The multiplicity, the redundancy, the faint forced analogy, of the quotations—the utter absurdity of the physical illustrations—and the limited knowledge of pathology, are heavy clogs to a free and unrestrained perusal. On the other hand, the quaintness, point, and simplicity of its style; the whimsicality of the anecdotes and illustrations; its recondite lore, and extraordinary manner of treating the subject itself—render it, as Anthony à Wood well observes, "a book so full of variety of reading, that gentlemen, who have lost their time, and are put to a push for invention, may furnish themselves with matter for common or scholastical discourse and writing. Several authors (continues our friend Anthony) have unmercifully stolen matter from the said book without any acknowledgment." *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 653. *Edit. Bliss.*

Now, Burton was a great Collector of certain "*penny merriments,*" mentioned in a preceding note.* The bequest of his LIBRARY to the Bodleian, "is (says the living editor of the Athen. Oxon.) without exception, one of the most curious, and, according to the taste of th present day, valuable additions which that Repository contains. Burton's books consist of all the historical, political, and poetical tracts of his own time, with a large collection of miscellaneous accounts of murders, monsters, and accidents. In short he seems to have purchased indiscriminately every thing that was published, which accounts for the uncommon treasures of *Paul's Church-yard,* which are now to be found only in the OXFORD VATICAN." In short, excellent men. I forgive all their aberrations from a pure classical taste — common to the age; separate their excellences from their defects; and place their works, coated in grey calf, or pale russia, upon the most conspicuous shelf of my inner library.

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* By the by, I find, in the solid and really instructive pages of the *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 41, an account of a very comical and diverting book of the mirth-provoking class. It is called "*Pasquils Jests, mixed with Mother Bunches Merriments: whereunto is added a Baker's Dozen of Gulles. Very prettie and pleasant to drive away the tediousness of a Winter's Evening,*" *&c.* 1609, 4to. 26 leaves. There is an earlier edition; but *without* the Gulls. Yet who, in the selection of a copy of this work, would not rather be *gulled?*

James Howell, the well-known author of *Familiar Letters*,* (first published in 1645, 8vo.) merits,

this observation furnishes us with the key to the history of Burton's work. From a mind, crammed with *such* lore, what *could* be expected but the odd, strange, miscellaneous gallimaufry of which the *Anatomy of Melancholy* is composed?! Yet, buy it—you must—susceptible "Young Man:" and look previously, for one moment, into the *Bibliomania*, p. 376; and more fully into *Nichols's Leicestershire.*

The Essayes of Sir William Cornwallyes the younger, *Knight*, were first published 1601, ocatvo without any engraved title page. In 1632 they first appeared *with* an engraved title-page, representing two figures sitting opposite each other at a table, one writing, the other reading — fit postures for both young and old, within the precincts of a library. Granger supposes these figures to represent the Essayist and his father. It may be so: but whoever shall be fortunate enough to possess such a copy of this impression, or rather such an impression of this frontispiece, as I once saw — at a country bookseller's, at Worcester — (unfortunately, just parted with!) will probably look with indifference upon every other copy which he may chance to alight upon. At least, seventeen long years have not effaced the impression made by a sight of that copy. It was bright, clear, genuine, with a large margin—but (horribile dictu!) had been pounced upon, for the sake of *dismemberment*, by a keen and rapacious Grangerite! I recommend the curious to read a brief but amusing account of this work in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. vi. page 168. A fair copy of it, with a good impression of the frontispiece, is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

* The Familiar Letters of Howell will probably outlive all his other publications — somewhere about forty in number. See Chalmers's *Biograph. Dict.* vol. xviii. p. 267. These letters were written in England, but are not the *coinage* of British soil. They are amusing and instructive, and have deservedly gone through half a score of

on very many accounts, a distinct and commendatory notice. His style is easy, and even playful; but not free from the vicious fashion of the age, punning. The day light of pure taste rose, when Sir William Temple put his pen to paper, and committed his lucubrations to the press. On every account I recommend his Works* to a conspicuous place in the

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editions. The account in them of the assassination of Henry IV. of France, is minutely curious. A couple of morning's easy application will enable any one to peruse this little volume of letters. Howell's *Dodona's Grove*, 1640, 4to. one of his earliest performances, is noticed in the *Cens. Lit.* vol. iv. 213: and his *England's Teares*, &c. in vol. iii. p. 65. "It cannot be denied (says Mr. Chalmers) that Howell has given way frequently to low witticisms; the most unpardonable instance of which is, his remark upon Charles the First's death, where he says —"I will attend with patience how England will thrive, now that she is let blood in the *Basilical* vein, and cured as they say of the King's evil." Upon the whole, this was the age for hot, hair-brained, half witty, and half learned writers; and James Howell is not free from the general infection. But his works merit more than a slight attention; and I learn with pleasure that Mr. D'Israeli, among the most prominent of modern philologists, intends taking "Jemmy in hand," in some future lucubration, connected with the Curiosities of Literature. There is an excellent account of Howell's Letters in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. iv. page 183. What will not the Spirit of Illustration accomplish? Mr. Fauntleroy possesses, in his select and judicious library, a copy of Howell's Letters, illustrated in three imperial folios, bound in russia! Euge! Euge!

* These "Works" were first collected in a folio form, in two vols. in 1720: with a portrait of the author, by Vertue, and an account of his life and Writings by Dr. J. Swift. The latest folio impression bears the date of 1740. But these were elegantly reprinted in 1776, in 4 octavo volumes: and a fine, large copy of these truly classical tomes, in this latter form—especially if it be in the nice old *Cambridge* or *Montagu* binding — (none but the happily initiated know

library of every youthful and aged person, who has the literary renown of his country at heart. Temple was among the earliest of the polishers of our prose; and bringing to his works liberal principles, a cultivated taste, and a kind heart, it is not to be wondered at that his popularity has been so great, as it is generally allowed to be.

With the materials furnished by Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, DRYDEN—or rather perhaps ADDISON and SWIFT*

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the precise force of these technical terms!) causeth the heart to rejoice lustily. I think I once saw this edition on large paper, but speak hesitatingly. It has been beautifully reprinted (1814) in an octavo form. Of the character of the AUTHOR, all panegyric were now useless. The ablest and the wisest have equally pronounced eulogies upon his talents as a statesman and writer, and upon his virtues as a man and a member of society. *That* will be a dark and doubtful moment, in the æra of national taste, when the volumes of Sir W. Temple shall be neglected or depreciated. His style is legitimate English; and he is among the sweetest of our Epistolographers.

* DRYDEN's prose works (for I have *here* nothing to do with his poetry) were first collected and published, in a critical manner, by the late Mr. Malone, in 1800, octavo, 4 vols.; a publication which is now become somewhat scarce. The prose works are of course incorporated in the *complete* works of Dryden, by Sir W. Scott, 1808, octavo, 18 vols. Again, in 1821, in the same number of volumes. The prose of Dryden is like his poetry; full, unaffected, copious, and energetic. He is a first rate philologist as well as poet; and I cannot let the enterprising young man off, without a promise from him to "put by" 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. for Mr. Malone's edition, just mentioned. Consult the *Retrospective Review*, vol. iv. p. 55, for a review of Dryden's prose works, on the basis of Malone's edition. Of Sir W. Scott's edition two copies only were printed upon *thick paper*.

The very name of ADDISON inspires delight. That charming writer was not only, in himself, one of the most perfect of prose authors, but, in the *Spectator*, (of which he might be called at once the patron and promoter) he set an example of instructing the intelwent gaily and successfully to work. Poets (especially the first) as well as philologists, these great men

lectual public, at certain short periods, with essays, tales, allegories, and criticisms, such as had never before met their eyes. He not only brought a good philological taste into fashion, and placed Milton upon a pedestal from which he can never be pulled down, but gave a pleasing and popular turn to religious studies and duties. In this latter department there is, occasionally, a sort of easy and natural sublimity about Addison, which belongs peculiarly to himself. Confidence, hope, comfort, love, gratitude, and adoration, are what he infuses into a christian spirit; and his two celebrated pieces of poetry, or short hymns,† illustrative of what he has inculcated in prose, are perfect master-pieces of their kind. But the reader, I apprehend, is beginning to be fearful lest I should omit the mention of that peculiar feature in the compositions of Addison, which stamps him as an undoubted original. It is his HUMOUR, then, wherein he is unrivalled. But this is a theme, almost inexhaustible in itself, and familiar to us from boyhood; and so I draw back from expatiating.

The WORKS of ADDISON have been, as they deserve to be, constantly reprinted. They were first collected and published in 1721, in four quarto volumes; and I find a copy of this kind, amongst several, of various editions of the Author, marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* "neat in calf," in the very copious and creditable catalogue of Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane. The reprint of 1730, in the same form, need not be particularly mentioned; but he, who hath the *Baskerville* edition, 1760, 4to. 4 vols., hath a good and even a glorious performance. It is pleasant (and of course profitable) to turn over the pages of these lovely tomes, at one's Tusculum, on a day of oppression from heat, or of confinement from rain—and if the copy be in goodly calf, full may be said to have brought our language almost to the highest attainable pitch of perfection. It was

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† They are well known under the following verses :---the first of each hymn :

When all thy mercies, O my God,
&c. &c. &c.

The spacious firmament on high.
&c. &c. &c.

effusions, with more of the soul of true poetry about them than in the whole of his other metrical compositions.

charged, gilt binding — with marble edges to the leaves — such as Posthumus discards, but which Atticus dearly doats on—why, so much the better: so therefore hasten, gallant young Bibliomaniac, with six sovereigns and six shillings to boot, to make yourself master of *such* a copy, in the possession of Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane aforesaid. A *critical* edition (at least, professed so to be) appeared from the pen of the late *Bishop Hurd* (a writer, in many respects, of a similar turn to Addison — elegant, chaste, and tasteful) but never were *my* humble expectations more miserably disappointed! It seemed to me, as a sad "potatoe-roasting" performance from *such* a quarter. This was published in 1811, 8vo. six vols.: and I doubt whether even the gaily bound, *large paper*, copy of it —coming from the work-shop of that bibliopegistical Coryphæus, C. Lewis—will secure a purchaser at the *subdued* price of *7l. 17s. 6d.*? But numerous and delightful are many of the octavo and duodecimo editions of the works of Addison: yet Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane are bold men to affix the price of *2l. 2s.* to a copy of the edition of 1766, four vols,—although that edition *be* a beautiful one, and the copy *be* "very fine, neat in calf." Addison should now and then be in our post chaises, and travelling portmanteaus... but I am becoming exuberant.

Swift is a glorious fellow, as a legitimate English philologist. His style is all nerve, and perspicuity itself. In letter-writing, he was surely the foremost of the well known triumvirate Pope, Arbuthnot,* and himself. His *Gulliver* and *Tale of a Tub* prove with what facility, and complete success, he could mould his periods to answer all the purposes of delicate irony, cutting sarcasm, and overwhelming vituperation. I will say no more about a man, who is allowed (hollow and heartless as he was!) to have been greatly instrumental in the establishment of a pure style and taste amongst us. Nothing is left for "the Young Man," but to put six additional sovereigns to those just mentioned, and betake himself to the publisher of Swift's Works, edited by *Sir Walter Scott*, in 19 octavo vols., 1814 .. as he may secure them in boards for that sum—"argent comptant!" These about the first half of the eighteenth century when the works of Daniel de Foe began to make their way

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* An excellent account of the *Life and Writings of Dr. Arbuthnot* will be found in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. viii. p. 285.

works were first edited by Hawkesworth in 1765, in 27 duodecimo volumes; and a pretty edition it is — and obtainable for about 5*l.* 5*s.* in fair neat binding. Mr. John Nichols published an edition in 1808, in 19 8vo. volumes; and I have reason to remember it, from stumbling upon the subjoined anecdote—which only proves that human nature is ever the same; and that what has been said of Wellington was also said of Marlborough.*

This seems to be the proper place to mention the name of Sir Richard Steele, a coadjutor of Addison in the Spectator, and the principal editor of the *Guardian* and *Tatler*. Yet I question if his works, detached from those of his illustrious coadjutor, would find many purchasers. His "*Christian Hero*" is more talked of than read. His *Epistolary Correspondence*, 1809, octavo two vols. may find a place on our shelves. And here I take leave to recommend the collection of British Essayists, including all our most popular periodical papers, (such as the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*,† &c.) published in forty-five duodecimo volumes, under the editorial care of Mr. Alexander Chalmers; and recently republished, with the addition of the *Looker On*, in 3 vols. I do indeed strongly recommend a copy of either edition (procurable in neat calf gilt binding for 12*l.* 12*s.*) to find its way into the study of all young and well disposed readers. Such Library Companions are the very joy of our hearts. "Those with the public, and especially with those classes of readers in a middling situation of life. But they were calculated for almost every class. The subjects were, many of them, not less singular in their selection, than captivating in their manner of execution. De Foe threw himself into past ages with all the zeal of an antiquary, and described past events with all the apparent fidelity of an eye-witness. *His Journal of the Plague of* 1665, (1722, 8vo.) deceived the learned Dr. Mead; and his *Memoirs of a Cavalier* found a believer in the famous Lord Chatham. But his *History of the Union between England and Scotland*, first published in 1709, and more recently, with valuable additions, by Mr. George Chalmers, 1787, 4to., is really a performance to place the author among the soundest historians of his day.

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* The anecdote, or rather passage, is this:—and it is Swift who so writes: "I confess my belief that he (Marlborough) has not one good quality in the world, besides that of a General, and even *that* I have heard denied by several great soldiers." Volume xiv. In the first place, Marlborough was a *Whig*, and therefore, in the estimation of Swift, had no redeeming quality but that of "generalship." In the second place, one would like to know the *names* of those "great soldiers," or military critics, who had the egregious folly or insolence to "doubt" the professional talents of Marlborough?! Such drivelling criticism was once directed against the present Great Captain of the age — but the overwhelming acclamations of Europe have for ever set it at rest.

† I am well aware of that felicitous palpitation of heart, in a thorough-bred and enthusiastic collector, when he happens to stumble upon a copy of the above mentioned publications, from the press of *Tonson*, (and especially the *Tatler*, of 1744) on large paper, in warm, mottled calf, or richly ornamented morocco, binding. Mr. Payne will hardly vouchsafe a glance, with or without spectacles, upon *any* edition later than 1793 — and this has only *faded* impressions from the worn plates, by Vertue, from the pencil of Hayman.

The works of De Foe seemed alternately to delight and disgust. His *Robinson Crusoe** is the most enchanting domestic Romance in the world: but his

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who wish to examine the subject of literary Journals, or of periodical belles-lettres, more closely and critically, will necessarily consult Dr. Drake's very tasteful volumes, illustrative of the Spectator, &c. published in 1805, 12mo. 3 vols.: and 1809, 8vo. 2 vols.

* It is generally supposed that the FIRST EDITION of this popular work appeared in 1719, 8vo. 2 vols.: which certainly *is* its first appearance in the form of a *book*: but it is nevertheless true, that Robinson Crusoe first greeted the public eye in the sorrily-printed pages of *The Original London Post,* or *Heathcote's Intelligence,* from no. 125, to no. 289 inclusively: the latter, dated 7 October, 1719. Of this extraordinary periodical production, the only copy with which I am acquainted is in the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. The edition of 1719 is obtainable for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; but Mr. Grenville has not fewer than three editions of that year, with an abridgement in 12mo. of the same date.

Fortunes and Misfortunes of Moll Flanders, and his *Life of Col. Jaque*, (1721, 8vo.) are such low-bred productions, as to induce us to put an instantaneous negative on their admission into our Cabinets. A few of the more important of De Foe's works are noticed below.* At length rose the Colossus of English Philology, SAMUEL JOHNSON; having secretly and unremittingly formed his style upon the basis of that of Sir Thomas Browne; a name, in every respect to be held in grateful remembrance.† But Johnson, as a philologist, is almost an original; and doubtless among the very foremost in the ranks of the literature of his country.* And yet, I know not how it is, but, as years creep on, we do not read his pages with that devoted enthusiasm which we did in our College days: for where is the man, who, having turned his thirtieth year, peruses *Rasselas* or the *Rambler*? It is as a *Colloquialist* and *Biographer* that Johnson has scarcely a rival — especially when prejudices did not spread a film over those intellectual orbs, which were constructed to gaze uninjured upon the sun!

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* Such as his *History of Duncan Campbell*, 1720, 8vo. *The Life and Piracies of Captain Singleton*, 1720, 8vo. *Religious Courtship*, 1722, 8vo. *Use and Abuse of the Marriage Bed*, 1727, 8vo. (scarce.) *Memoirs of a Cavalier during the Civil Wars in England*, &c. But see *De Foe's Life*, published by Mr. G. Chalmers in 1790, 8vo.: and the *Biographical Dictionary* of Mr. A. Chalmers, vol. xi. page 391, &c.: and, to the full as instructive as either authority, the *Retrospective Review*, vol. iii. p. 354. The same periodical work, vol. vi. page 1-20, has given us a most particular analysis of De Foe's *History of the Great Plague*. Complete sets of DE FOE's pieces are now, necessarily, difficult to procure. The last collection of this sort (wanting only one of the commonest of them) was sold for 35*l*. 14*s*. at the sale of Mr. Perry's library.

† Dr. Johnson is in fact the ablest biographer of Browne; and Mr. A. Chalmers in his *Biogr. Dict.* has judiciously availed himself of the Doctor's criticisms, Perhaps Johnson praises the talents of Browne too highly; especially when he says that "there was no science in which he did not discover some skill." Browne was in all respects an abler man, and a profounder thinker, (comparatively freed from the thraldom of alchemy and astrology) than his contemporary Sir Kenelm Digby. His works were collected and published by Dr. Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1686, folio —to which the portrait of the author is prefixed. The most popular work of Browne was his *Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors*; of which the first edition appeared in 1646, and the sixth (in the life

With the mention of Johnson, I hope to be permitted to draw the curtain over the department of

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time of the author, and with improvements) in 1673. The most curious and learned of his performances was his *Hydriotaphia*, or *Urn Burial*; of which see an excellent account in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. *i.* p. 83. *Murphy was among the first of the critics who noticed the similarity of Johnson's style* to that of Sir T. Browne; and Mr. Southey, in several of his critical labours in the *Quarterly Review*, shews how fondly and familiarly he has made an acquaintance with the prototype of Johnson. A good copy of Browne's works is worth 1*l.* 1s.†

* It were surely idle to say another word about the acknowledged and transcendent talents of this GREAT WRITER. The editions of his Works are almost innumerable; and, *without* them, no "Young Man" or "Old Man" can sleep comfortably in the neighbourhood of his library. Get Murphy's edition, in 12 vols. 8vo. for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d*, bound. But it is as a BIOGRAPHER, that Johnson's name will live as long as literature shall last. And fortunately for posterity, Johnson's own life has been rendered the most amusing piece of biography extant. Consult p 524, ante.

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† I am well pleased to announce a forth coming *edition* of Sir T. Browne's works, in 4 8vo. volumes, including some pieces that have not yet been published. This acceptable performance is about to appear under the able and spirited superintendance of Mr. Wilkin of Norwich — a young man, sensibly alive to the glory of his native city.

English Philology and Belles-Lettres. It is equally impolitic and unsafe to touch upon modern times and living Writers: or I could adduce names, which were an honour to any age or country. As to foreign—or French and Italian belles-lettres—the field is equally varied and interminable: and rather than traverse it in a slovenly and unsatisfactory manner, it were better not to enter upon it at all . . . .

Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? . . . .

Here is the department of Belles-Lettres concluded—and no mention made of the labours of BACON, BOYLE, or LOCKE! NEWTON is strictly a philosopher, and MILTON almost entirely a poet: yet no lover of his country's literary Worthies shall turn over these pages without knowing *something* about the best edition of each of these authors — be they correctly or incorrectly here introduced. For BACON's *Works*, complete, secure the beautiful quarto edition of *1765*, or 1778, each in 5 vols.; or the not less respectable folio of 1753, in 3 vols. The latter quarto is the preferable, and worth *7l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* I have seen copies (even upon LARGE PAPER, of the folio) in delectable old calf bindings, with marble edges to the leaves, which have been worth hard upon 10*l.* 10*s.* a copy. A royal octavo edition appeared in 1803, in 10 vols.: and again in 1819, in the same number of volumes; worth about 6*l.* 6*s.* in good binding.

For BOYLE, I recommend the folio of 1744, in five vols.: or the quarto of 1772, in 6 vols.: and I should say that *5l.* 5*s.* would secure a neatly bound copy of either impression. LOCKE's Works were published by

Des Maizeaux in 1759, in folio, in 3 vols.: again in 1777, in 4to. 4 vols.—an improved edition; now becoming scarce, and worth 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* A royal octavo edition was put forth in 1801, in 10 volumes; and again in 1812, in the same number of volumes — each worth about 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in fair, neat binding; and *should* be inseparable companions of the works of Bacon, published in the same form. NEWTON's best editor is supposed to have been the late *Bishop Horsley*; whose edition, in 5 large quarto tomes, 1779, 1785, now brings nearly double that number of sovereigns.* It is a grand monument of imperishable fame. Milton's Works, *complete*, were published by Birch and Bp. Newton in 1749-54, in 5 4to. volumes. These are now become scarce and dear; and I find "a richly bound set, in old red morocco, gilt leaves," marked at 16*l.* 16*s.* in the second part of the catalogues of Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane, no. 13342. where there is a delicious array of Miltonic treasures!† No subsequent edition of Milton's prose works appeared till the recent one of *Dr. Symmons* in 1806, in

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* The *Philosophiæ naturalis principia mathematica*, alone, were published at Geneva, by the Jesuits *Le Seur* and *Jacquier*, in 1739, 4to, 3 vols.: and may be worth about 3*l.* 3*s.* The same work had been previously published at London, by *Dr. Pemberton* in 1726, 4to.—in one volume; a book, as common in every old dispersed library, as any volume which you shall mention: but Mr. Payne shewed me, the other day, the *only* copy of it which he remembered to have seen on *large* and *thick* paper—worth about 8*l.* 8*s.*

† Some account of Milton's *History of England* and *Areopagitica* appears in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. ix, page 1-19. The prose works of Milton were first published by Dr. Birch in 1738, folio, two vols.; of which a very neat copy is marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs Payne and Foss: where I also find a copy of the quarto

7 8vo. volumes, with a life of the author. These volumes, with Mr. Todd's excellent edition of the poetry of Milton, in the same number and form of volumes, are perfectly classical performances of their kind: and ought to quit the shelves of booksellers much more frequently than they do. At Althorp, they rejoice the eye, upon LARGE PAPER, coated in green morocco.

BACON of 1778, "bound by Johnson," marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* This intelligence is a little out of place, but it is worth imparting.

POETRY.

At length we reach "DIVINE POESY;" — but little more can be done than to afford a glimpse, scarcely amounting to a DIORAMA View[*], of the principal rivers, streams, and streamlets, that rush or roll along the banks of the famous *Parnassian Mountain.* There are Parnassuses for all countries; and who, learned in our own lore, has not heard of, and longed for, a choice and delectable copy of *England's Parnassus ?*[†] Doubtless, I shall treat more copiously of the indigenous Bards of this country, than of any others. But, first and foremost, we turn the eye, and almost bend the knee, to the venerable and immortal HOMER:—

Father of verse! in holy fillets drest,
His silver beard waves gently o'er his breast.
Pope's Temple of Fame.

Father of beauty, of instruction, and of every heroic and tender sentiment, too!: for, where is there an amiable and honourable feeling, which may not be found delineated in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* ?! But to business. There once lived a man—yet is this business? There once (I say) lived a medical gentleman, of the name of Douglas, who made a point of collecting every known edition of HORACE. To perfect this collection, he toiled as assiduously as in visiting patients; and yet he wanted many a precious impression.* If Dr. Douglas have been long *pardoned* for this classical mania, what may not any man be for that of collecting an HOMERIC LIBRARY? I own, it were among the most rational of all book-manias—with the exception of that mentioned in a note, in a certain bibliographical production ... not necessary to be here particularly specified.

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[*] Every body will immediately call to mind a certain spectacle, under this name, situated on the northern side of the Metropolis, which has charmed all eyes and won all hearts. Even an antiquary need scarcely go to Canterbury, to inspect the Trinity Chapel of the Cathedral, when he sees it so wonderfully brought before him within 400 yards of Portland Place.

[†] Published in 1600, 8vo. for NL. CB. and TH.; and once of very considerable price. It has dropt from 20 to 2*l.*: owing to its republication, with notes, &c. It is a very inferior collection of our early poetry to *England's Helicon,* published the same year, in the same unassuming form. This latter has been also reprinted, with great care and atttenion, and with a biographical and critical introduction, in the *British Bibliographer,* vol. iii. and iv.

Yet, of the early editions of Homer, I will only notice the FIRST of 1488,† printed at Florence in 2 folio vols.

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* A catalogue of the editions of Horace, collected by Dr. Douglas, is prefixed to *Watson's Latin and English edition of the poet* in 1747, 8vo. 2 vols. 2 edit.‡ Although the Doctor had ten impressions in the xvth century, there was not one of the highest degree of rarity. In the whole, he possessed about 450 editions of Horace; down to the year of 1738. This collection, or very nearly the whole of it, was brought to the public hammer, under Mr. Christie, a few years ago, and disposed of, en masse, for fourscore pounds.

† I may quietly begin this *inspiring* NOTE, by referring the curious to a particular account of this grand work to be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 55-62: together with a fac-simile of the type. I am unable to add any thing to the full account there given of the bibliographical history of this first edition of the entire Greek text of Homer. As to COPIES of it, one hardly knows which to mention

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‡ In the title-page, below Watson's name, it runs thus: "*Revised by a Gentleman well skilled in this sort of literature, at London.*" This sounds oddly enough, now a days. My copy of Watson's Horace was Garrick's.

and still worth some sixty guineas, if in a perfect and sound condition. I shall bestride the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries without the mention of a single edition; and come at once to those of *Clarke*, *Ernesti*, and *Heyne*—particularly specified in the subjoined note.* And yet shall the rarest and most splendid of

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first. Lord Spencer's is, after all, the finest which I have ever seen upon paper; if that, in an *uncut* state, in the Royal Library at Paris be excepted. Mr. Payne tells me that Earl Mansfield possesses a remarkably fine large copy of it. The copies which I have seen in the collections of Messrs. Grenville, Hibbert, and Drury, are rather *exulting* ones; but, if the ravages of a wicked worm could be overlooked, I should say that the copy in the library of the late John Mordaunt Johnson, Esq. sold by auction by Mr. Evans, in 1817, was among the very finest in the world. It was in the original binding, and had the first two leaves of the *Odyssey* printed UPON VELLUM. But THE great vellum copy, *of the entire work, which was once at Paris, now slumbers on the shelves of St. Marc, at Venice. It is thoroughly beautiful, as those tell me who have been comforted with a sight of it.* Mr. Dent possesses the second volume UPON VELLUM — which he obtained in the fortunate purchase of the beautiful library belonging to the late Robert Heathcote, Esq. But the very sight of this lovely volume, torn from its long separated and inconsolable partner, produces a momentary heart-ach. Will a re-union take place? Or is this severed associate lost, beyond the possibility of restoration? Who shall deny that a perfect and white copy of this *first Homer*, UPON VELLUM, is richly worth 500 guineas? But I *would not give* more than a fifth part of this sum for the membranaceous *copy* published by Bodoni in 1808, in two thunderingly large folios: see *Tour*, vol. ii. 283.

And shall I say nothing of ALDINE VELLUM HOMERS?! Not a word: although I could write even a "right merie" chapter thereon. "*Sunt certi denique fines*"—and oaken fences must neither be pulled down, grubbed up, nor jumped over.

* First of Dr. CLARKE'S edition in 1729-1740, Gr. et Lat. 4to. 4 volumes. A fine copy is worth 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The reprints have

ALL editions be passed over in a sort of unseemly silence? Is the ardent "Young Man" to be kept in

been innumerable. I have seen a great many copies on LARGE PAPER; but they now droop their heads somewhat in the money market. A morocco coated copy, and they are usually found in this condition, may however be worth 25*l.* The Merly copy produced 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Does it exist, *uncut*, on large paper?* ERNESTI's edition is with me a great favourite. It was printed at Leipsic in 1759, in 5 vols. 8vo. Gr. & Lat.: and from the authorities adduced in the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. i. p. 386, it ought to be a general favourite. A good copy, in neat calf binding, is worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* I paid another guinea to boot, for my own copy, but it is bound in russia, and had belonged to the late Lord Glenbervie: affording the following testimony of the application of its possessor: "*Begun a third perusal* 28 *July*, 1786. *Begun a fourth perusal with Eustathius, at Bushy*, 11*th Aug.* 1792." The choice library of my friend Mr. H. Drury furnishes another instance of Homeric application. In the copy of Barnes's Homer, possessed by his grandfather, the late Dr. Benjamin Heath, is the following memorandum—in the hand-writing of the Doctor: "*Tertio perlectum hunc librum absolvi. Octob,* 14, 1744. *Intra diem* 29 *Julij* 1744 *et* 5 *Febij. sequentes Quindecies Iliáda perlegi.*" There are copies of Ernesti's edit. on thick *writing paper*, sometimes called *large paper*, which are probably worth a dozen sovereigns in good binding. The edition was beautifully and correctly reprinted

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* While on the *large paper* HOMERIC THEME, let me correct something like a rash assertion, uttered by me, in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 130, about the *Leyden* edition of 1656, 4to. edited by Schrevelius and printed by Hackius, I have there said that the copy of this book, possessed by the Rev. H. Drury, is the only one, on large paper, which I have heard of: that at Althorp *approaching* it very sensibly. But my good friend Mr. Payne has seen several. "And how many, I pray?" "Three or four, at least." That may be; yet Mr. Drury's copy continues to be a most covetable gem. Among the rarest of large papers, of the immortal Mæonian Bard, is the pretty and correct Oxford edition of 1714, octavo, gr. 2 vols.: and a double felicity connected with this book, happened to me on one and the same day. In Pall Mall I saw the sweetest copy of it imaginable, on small paper, ruled with red lines, and bound in original red morocco. In Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, I saw the same edition, on LARGE PAPER, bound in pale russia—each copy to be sold. Will MENALCAS hesitate a moment in turning his horses' heads to one depôt or the other. He will not: he cannot.

Vandal darkness respecting the existence of an impression which goes by the name of the *Grenville Homer*, published in four small quartos, in 1800? And, much more, if he wishes to purchase a LARGE PAPER copy, may he not sit down and make a calculation of its probable cost?* Of *Translations*, I must be wholly silent; for there is no end of them: but let it be permitted me just to say, that the most curious and rare is that published in modern Greek, about two centuries ago.†

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at Glasgow in 1814, 8vo. 5 vols. and I find the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss thickly and richly studded with copies of this reprint, in all forms and at all prices.

For an account of HEYNE's edition, *Lips.* 1802, 8vo. Gr. & Lat. 8 vols. consult the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. i. p. 389. A copy in good binding is worth 5*l.* It appears to be on *fine*, and on "*finest* paper:" for the former, Mr. Bohn asks 7*l.* for a sewed copy: for the latter, Messrs. Payne and Foss value a copy, in sumptuous morocco binding, at 18*l.* 18*s.* The vignettes in Heyne's edition give it quite a classical air: but, if you wish to be *sober* as well as *sure* in your Homeric purchase, content yourself with the edition of Oxford, 1811, gr. 5 vols. with the Scholia of Didymus and the index of Seber. It is worth 2*l.* 6*s.* in neat binding.

* At the mention of the large paper GRENVILLE HOMER, where is the classical Bibliomaniac who does not sigh at his inability, or want of opportunity, to possess it? — and, in proportion, rejoice extravagantly on its *possession?* The last copy of this kind, which was sold at the sale of the late Bishop of London's library, produced the sum of 80*l.* A good copy of the small paper, bound in neat calf binding, is worth about 1*l.* 15*s.* The large paper was printed only for presents; and whoever will consult the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. page 130 will find some peculiarities even in these large paper copies. It seems that *every* possessor of them cannot be equally blest.

† A word or two, before this rare edition is chronicled in these pages. As to foreign translations of Homer, of a comparatively recent period, consult Barbier's *Bibl. d'un Homme de Gout,* vol. i. p. 12. As

Of course, next to Homer, HESIOD claims immediate notice; although these two venerable poetic Seers

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to our *own*, I should unhesitatingly say, read POPE; but have Cowper at hand for occasional consultation. It may be said of these two distinguished translations, that the learned *talk* of Cowper, but *read* Pope: which may be illustrated by a celebrated Law Lord's nice distinction between sparkling and still champagne. "Sir, people praise the *still*, but drink the *lively*." As to Pope's performance, it is almost beyond all conception as well as of praise: and even what Dryden has executed of the first book (see this subject elegantly discussed in a publication, highly popular in its day, called *Fitzosborne's Letters*, of which Melmoth was the author) there can be little doubt but that, had that version been *completed*, it would have been immeasurably behind Pope's in poetical spirit and harmony.

The modern Greek version (of the ILIAD only) alluded to in the text, is as follows: premising, that this account of it is taken from the volume itself (of excessive rarity) in the library at Chatsworth. It had belonged to the late Bishop of Ely; and as the late Mr. Beloe had access to the Bishop's library, I thought it likely it might appear in the pages of the *Anecdotes of Literature*, but on tracing *all* the references to Homer (in the index) to their sources, I do not observe it. Yet it may have possibly escaped me. Take it therefore, gentle reader, as you find it here:

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΆC, ΜΕΤΑΒΛΗΘΕῖς Α ΠΆΛΑΙ ΕἰC ΚΟΙΝΗΝ γλῶσσαν, νὺν δὲ διορθωθεῖσα, καὶ διατεθεῖσα συντόμως, καὶ κατὰ βιβλία, καθὼς ἔχει ἡ τȣ̃ ὁμήρου βίβλος, παρὰ Νικολάου τȣ̃ Λουκάνου, &c. &c. This title is in red. At the end, on the recto of the last leaf, in black letter: *Stampata in Venetia per Maestro Stefano da Sabio: il quale habita a Santa Maria formosa: ad instantia di miser Damian di santa Maria da Spici. M.D. xxvi. nel mese di magio.* It is printed in double columns: beginning thus, on the reverse of signature a viij.

ΤῊν οργὴν ἄδε και λέγε,
τȣ̃ πηλέιδου αχιλλέως,
καὶ πολλὰς λύπας ἐποίσε
καὶ πολλὰς ψυχας ἀνδρέιας.
&c. &c.

may dispute with each other for chronological precedence. I shall refer the reader to the subjoined note* for an account of the earlier editions of this poet, and say no more here about subsequent impressions, than that, those, to which the names of *Grævius*, *Robinson*, and *Loesner*,† are attached, as Editors, have

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The giving of the girdle to Juno, by Venus, is curiously enough represented (μ. vj recto.)

> λάβε δη ταυτην τὴν ξώνην
> ὅλα γαρ ἔχει μὲ ταύτην,
> ὅτι ἐκεῖνο θελεις ποίσει,
> οὕτως ἔλεξεν ἡ κύπρις
> και γελῶσα εἰσ τὸ στῆθος.
> &c. &c.

There are bold and spirited wood-cuts throughout. The Duke's copy is in sound and desirable condition.

[*] The first printed text of HESIOD is found in the Milan *Theocritus* of 1493, and the Aldine of 1495 : (See *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 43.) the former containing the *Opera & Dies*, the latter the *Theogonia.* The first edition of the complete works of Hesiod, is that of Trincavellus, printed at Venice in 1537, 4to. Gr. and containing the Scholia. A copy of this truly valuable, as well as rare, edition is marked by Messrs. Payne and Foss at the reasonable sum of 2*l.* 2*s.*

[†] Of Grævius, including the labours of Le Clerc, the best edition is considered to be that of Amst. 1701, 8vo. worth about 14*s.*. but I should prefer the *Elzevir* edition of 1667, 8vo. worth about the same sum. Robinson's edition of 1737, 4to. Gr. & Lat. may be obtained for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a "second paper" copy of it, scarce, and neat at 3*l.* 3*s.* But the GREAT GUN—not only of this, but of every other ancient classic—is the large paper of Robinson, of a small *folio form*, of which ten copies only are said to have been struck off, and for which the Duke of Grafton's copy, the last sold, produced the sum of 100*l.* *Loesner's* edition of 1778, 8vo. Gr. & Lat. with the Scholia, is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* : and an excellent edition it is. See the authorities in the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. i. page 368.

the greater claims to be admitted among his "Library Companions." As the dramatic writers of Greece are introduced under the ensuing department, I shall here only add, to the foregoing poets, the names of Theocritus, Pindar, Anacreon, and Callimachus.

THEOCRITUS claims an early, and should receive a lasting, attention; and a great deal of bibliographical mystery is involved in ascertaining the "right points" of sundry editions of his works. The text of this interesting, and thorougly characteristic writer, was first printed at *Milan*, in 1493, and twice in 1495, by *Aldus*:* but the *Scholia* did not appear till about twenty years afterwards, at Rome, under the care of Calliergus; and I must request my "Young Man," in particular, to snap up a fine copy of this intrinsically valuable book, in all respects, whenever such a treasure present itself in any particularly *tempting condition*.† Does it exist in a Grolier surtout? *As to critical editions*, of a later date, rest contented with that by *Warton*, or *Valcknaer*, or *Kiessling*.‡

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* A fine and perfect copy of this very rare Editio Princeps of Theocritus, in 1493, is surely worth 42*l.*? Lord Spencer's is a most desirable copy. At Paris, in the Royal Library, they preserve an extraordinary curiosity—a unique copy of this book, on LARGE PAPER, with a title and imprint of the date of 1524. See *Tour*, vol. ii. page 315. The Aldine editions of 1495, which once lifted up their heads so high, on account of their rarity, have dropt dreadfully in price. Mr. Payne has a "very large copy" of the first, marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* only; and of the second, at 1*l.* 1*s.* "two leaves wanting." See *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. ii. p. 438-443.

† This desirable volume was published at Rome, in 1516: Gr. in small 4to. and is of very uncommon occurrence. A fine copy of it may be worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

‡ WARTON'S sumptuous edition of Theocritus, printed at the Ox-

Let PINDAR here come in for especial notice and commendation; and if he be difficult to master, let us solace ourselves that he will be found sublime when mastered. Grasp with avidity a fine ample-margined copy of the *Edit. Prin.* 1513, executed in the Aldine office;* and, making a proud display of a tall and

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ford press in 1770, Gr. & Lat. 4to. 2 vols. is copiously described in the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. ii. p. 278: and yet some particularities, about cancelled leaves, which I will not even here attempt to specify, are omitted. Are these included under the term "*Curæ Posteriores*," introduced in the description of the copy in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, marked at 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* "very neat?" A fine copy, *in russia* binding, is marked at 7*l.* 7*s.* VALCKNAER's edition of 1779, 8vo. may be considered the best of that critic's editions: that of 1781 being only a reprint of it. It is worth 12 or 15*s.* in neat binding—and I recommend it "totis viribus." But KIESSLING's edition of 1819, Gr. & Lat. with *Scholia*, &c. is undoubtedly the most erudite and elaborate of all the octavo impressions of *Theocritus*: and Mr. Bohn will supply you with copies in every state and at almost every price—from humble boards to imperial morocco.

* I can never think of this first edition (*without* the Scholia) but my imagination riots (and loves to riot) in the contemplation, as it were, of the *unique* copy of it, ON VELLUM, in the matchless membranaceous Alduses of Spencer House! And well do I call to mind the vehement rapture with which my especial good friend, the Rev. H. Drury, read—and seemed to feel "the inspiring god"—("Deus, ecce Deus") as he read — a few of the verses from one of the Olympic Odes—alternately rejoicing in the splendour of Pindaric imagery and the lustre of Aldine vellum! To be sure, such a volume is deserving of every species of classical and bibliomaniacal enthusiasm. It was the property of the late Count Revickzy: but see *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 349. A fine copy on paper is of rare occurrence. Let me just add that the *Scholia* of Pindar were first printed at Rome in 1515, 4to. and that it is the first Greek book published in that city. For a critical account of it, consult Heyne's preface; Edit. Secund, p. 107. Mr. Bohn marks a fine copy of it at 1*l.* 8*s.*

Oxford bound copy of the edition of *West and Welsted* of 1697, betake yourself to the copious and critical pages of *Heyne*, for the most thorough and satisfactory understanding of the original text of the poet.*

ANACREON will be bought, by the fond enthusiast of that fascinating author, in almost every form and condition: from the editio princeps, by Harry Stephen in 1554, to the last of the critical editions of Fischer.†

* In most of our old libraries, stand tall, and comely copies of the *Oxford Pindar* of 1697. Messrs. Payne and Foss value a "fine copy, russia, gilt leaves," at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; and support that "fine copy" by a much finer one, in good sooth—it being on "LARGE PAPER," with the addition of "EXTREMELY RARE"..but with no price subjoined. Will posterity ever be made acquainted with the sum for which that copy has been, or is to be, disposed of? In Cleveland-square, at Althorp, at Chatsworth, and of course at Buckingham House, a similar gigantic copy may be seen. Respecting Heyne's edition, you may have copies at all prices. It is worth 2*l.* 2*s.* in plain calf; and about 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* on LARGE PAPER in neat binding. For the critical merits of this edition, consult the *Introd. to the Classics*, vol. ii. p. 129-131.

† The first edition of Anacreon‡ was published by *Henry Stephen* in 1554, in a 4to. form; and is by no means a volume of particular scarcity. Yet a fine copy may be worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *Maittaire* gave the world a most respectable, as well as critical edition, in that of 1725, 4to.; of which only 100 copies were printed, and which was dedicated to his particular friend Sir Richard Ellys, Bart. with whom he loved to disport in bibliographical pleasantries § and for whom,

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‡ See a long and learned disquisition on the lyrical metres of Anacreon (which once engaged the attention of Dr. Burney and the present Bishop of Hereford) in the *Classical Journal*, vol. ii. p. 31, vol. iv. pp. 196-280.

§ Of these "pleasantries," take, gentle reader, a specimen singularly characteristic of the Writer, and delightfully illustrative of the "pleasant" terms on which that writer and his Correspondent lived with each other. It relates to the purchase of a copy of the *Aldine Greek Psalter*, by Maittaire, from a bookseller, who, it must be admitted, fought a tolerably good fight, considering the insinuating

The tribe of little minnow pocket-editions, is, almost like unto that of the fish here brought into the adjective form. For CALLIMACHUS, despair equally of getting possession of the *edit. prin.* executed in capital letters, and of that edited by *Robortellus*, in 1555,

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chiefly, that magnificent library was collected which adorns the oft-mentioned mansion of Blickling: see p. 578, ante. Maittaire's edition was reprinted in 1740: but that of 1725 is the game at which a thorough bred bibliomaniacal sportsman must fly. It is worth 2*l.* 2*s.* in fine condition. But, after all, *Fischer's* edition of 1793, must be the critical Anacreontic tome for ordinary purposes of consultation. A good vellum-bound copy of it is worth 12*s.* 6*d.*

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attack of the purchaser. This letter has been obligingly copied for me by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, from the original—in the library at Blickling:

Viro dignissimo, antiquis moribus, probâ indole, Literis ornatissimo, Richardo Ellys, Bart°.

S. P. D.

Mich. Maittaire.

En tibi, Vir Amicissime, Psalterium, quantivis pretii; auro contrà non carum. Veruntamen, priusquam pecuniam solverem, multis strenuè egi cum bibliopolâ. "Heus, inquam, sperasne hunc librum fore vendibilem? Totâ erras viâ. Isto charactere peregrino, ignoto; et si quis Græcum fuisse conjiciat, minime intellecto; et si quis paulum intelligat, minime utili; nunc præsertim temporis, quo libri ad illam materiam neglectam, imò in ridiculo habitam, spectantes, sint meræ nugæ. Si igitur me audis, pretium, quod postules, divide; aliâ lege me non habetis emptorem. Serò poenitebit, cum liber abjectus in Officinâ putrescet." Bibliopola, qui libri dignitatem non ignorabat, his verbis primùm haud permotus, subrisit; meque non serio loqui suspicatus est. Instabam utcunque, et consilio, dixi, meo utere; "huic auro, quod postulas, quantum detrahes? age, et fac videam, quantum sapias." Homo, vix tandem victus, pro nummo semi-aureo, vendidit semi-argentem; quem tibi remitto Nescio an risum hoc joculari inter me et bibliopolam dialogo tibi moverim. Iocis missis ad seria transeo . . .

Maittaire goes on to prove, very justly, that the book was printed by Aldus about the year 1495-6. The postscript is as follows:

Vale. Ex Museolo CIↃ. IↃ CCXXXVI. Prid. Cal. Mai. Vides, Vir humanissime, quam familiariter tecum agam: nec sane, nisi scirem nihil humani a te alienum esse, ausim epistolam lituris quam literis pleniorem tuis oculis exposuisse. Facile me haberes excusatum, si intueri posses, quali erga te sim animo; quos affectus in meo pectore excitet tua in me benevolentia.

12mo. :* and, shunning the large paper of *Grævius's* impression of 1697, (which once made the eye of the classical bibliomaniac sparkle with ecstacy!) seek for the edition of *Ernesti*, or of *Blomfield*; both to be had at "comfortable" prices—and both capable of making you learned in the lore of a poet, whose merits ought to render him more familiar to the bulk of classical readers.†

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* A succinct and correct account of the editions of Callimachus appeared in the second volume of the *Museum Criticum*, p. 146, &c. from which it should seem that the scarcest, and one of the most intrinsically valuable, is that of *Robortellus*, printed at *Venice* in 1555, 12mo. Of this edition, in particular, an account is given in vol. i. page 227 of the same work; and for the helps which it afforded Dr. Blomfield, in his edition of 1815, see the pages first referred to. The only known copy of it, in this country, is in the library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. As to the *Editio Princeps*, in capital letters, I apprehend it to be among the very scarcest — *if not the* scarcest— of all the famous Greek capital letter productions; and the copy of it, which was sold at the sale of the Roxburghe Library, produced the sum of 60*l*. It exists, as I learn, in some library at Florence, or at Rome, along with the *Musæus*, *Anthology*, *Apollonius Rhodius*, and *Euripides*, in one volume, UPON VELLUM! Immeasurably precious treasure!— a very *Valdarfar Boccaccio* in price! Will it ever *insinuate* itself into this country? More improbable things have happened.

† Alas, for the fate of LARGE PAPER copies—in general! although doubtless with many splendid exceptions. There was a time, when the buoyant spirits of Bridges, Mead, Foulkes, and Askew, knew of no greater felicity than that of the possession of the *Grævius Callimachus* on large paper: — and 10, 12, 14, 16, and even 18 guineas have been given for such a copy. *Now*, it reposes, untouched and unnoticed, on the shelves of booksellers, for some five or six guineas. Do I hear the classical moralist exclaim, in the language of Persius, "O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane!" And yet, read the commendations on this edition in the *Museum Criticum*, vol. ii. p. 149; from which you will be induced to give at least a dozen or sixteen shillings for a good copy on small paper. Had Ernesti's edi-

From the poets of Greece, the step is at once natural and easy to those of ROME. And here, at very starting, we are distracted in the choice: with "the embarrassment of wealth" — not only on account of the comparative facility with which these Roman poets may be mastered, but on account of their absolute beauty, variety, and interest. These poets may perhaps be safely divided into two classes. In the first, appear Virgil, Lucretius, Ovid, Juvenal, Persius, Martial, and Horace: in the second, Lucan, Statius, Silius Italicus, Claudian, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Valerius Flaccus; and yet I admit that, if the *latter* Bard find a place here, so ought APOLLO-

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tion, in 1761, 8vo. two vol. contained the emendations and notes of Valcknaer, it would have had better pretensions to the applause of the learned, and would have received the undivided patronage of the classical world. It is yet however worth 1*l.* 1*s.* in good condition. In the year 1815 appeared the critical and accurate edition of Dr. *Blomfield,* obtainable at an easy price, and in all respects desirable from the purity of the text, the accession of various readings from the *Edit. Prin.* and from that of Robortellus; the notes of Bentley, Rhunken, and Ernesti; and from those (the greater number) of the learned Editor himself. "The collection of Fragments, quoted from various writers, occupying, with the comments upon them, one hundred and seventy pages, has now been enlarged to the number of five hundred and eleven." *Mus. Crit. ibid.* After such an account, what remains, but to give a prompt order for this edition of Callimachus? which, had it been accompanied by a *parallel* Latin text, ("pace dixerim") would, I am persuaded, have been the inmate of the library of every "Young Man" of any pretension to classical reputation. It exists on LARGE PAPER: and why should it not? I had almost forgotten to add, that the Scholia, being considered as spurious, are rejected; and that Ernesti's useful Index, corrected and materially enlarged, is added to the edition.

NIUS RHODIUS and BION and MOSCHUS*—in the previous arrangement of the Grecian poets.

First, then, of the divine VIRGIL; the very Rafaelle of poets of all countries — for so I venture upon prefixing that epithet, which is usually attached to the great painter whose name is here coupled with the Mantuan bard. Of the earlier editions† of Virgil, the

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[*] These poets may however receive a slight bibliographical notice in the present place. The Edit. prin. of APOLLONIUS RHODIUS was published in 1496, 4to. Gr. in capital letters. Lord Spencer possesses the beautiful copy of it UPON VELLUM, (from the sale of the Macarthy library) which had formerly belonged to Girardot de Préfond. A similar copy is in the royal Collection, and another in that at Blenheim. A sound and well bound copy, on paper, may be obtained for 6*l.* 6*s.* For critical editions, get that of *Schaefer* of 1810, Lips. Gr. & Lat. two vols. worth about 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Collectors make boast of a beautiful copy of the Elzevir edition of 1641, 8vo. Gr. & Lat. edited by *Hoelzlinus*; but many make boast of what they never look into. BION and MOSCHUS have been most accurately as well as beautifully published in the *Poetæ Minores Græci*, of which the Rev. Mr. Gaisford, Regius Professor of the Greek language at Oxford, is the Editor. This desirable work is now complete, in 4 octavo volumes, 1815-1820; the two latter volumes having the Scholia on Hesiod and Theocritus: but copies of it on LARGE PAPER, must be hoped for, rather than sought after — as where shall they be found? A copy on small paper is worth about 2*l.* 2*s.* in bds.

[†] If the bibliographical critic and antiquary be anxious to embark on a sort of Bay of Biscay voyage, respecting the earlier, rarer, and more precious editions of Virgil, he may consult not fewer than FIFTY-THREE pages, relating to that subject, in the second and sixth volumes of the *Bibl. Spenceriana*.‡ And, again, if he prefer consulting some score pages respecting the same, let him turn to the xlvth page of the Index of the Tour—where shall be seen, marshalled in due array, a varied and tempting list of these desirable objects of research.

[‡] That is, *Ædes Althorp.* vol. ii. for the vith of the *Bibl. Spencer.*

difficulty will be considerable to procure fine copies of any before the year 1476, or 1480: and as to the impres-

Here, I shall only place the larger end of the telescope to the eye of my young man, so as to reduce these objects within a narrow compass. And first, as to the Editio Princeps, supposed to have been printed in 1469 by Sweynheym and Pannartz. The most beautiful copies of this book which I ever saw, are those in the libraries of Earl Spencer and Ste. Genevieve at Paris: but this latter, although larger than his Lordship's, is defective, inasmuch as it wants the Priapeia.* Count Melzi's copy, now in this country, and the property of Mr. Standish, has also the same deficiency. The copy in the Bodleian library, wanting four leaves, and otherwise in a very perilous condition, had belonged to the Duke di Cassano, and was sold among Lord Spencer's duplicates for 63*l.* But, rarer than this *first* edition from the press of Sweynheym and Pannartz, is the *second*, from the same printing office, of the date of 1471: of which only two copies are known to exist in this country. One, perfect and sound, in Lord Spencer's library, and formerly in the Royal Library at *Stuttgart*; the other in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow, but, according to a note made by me several years ago, not quite perfect at the end. At Paris, they preserve Politian's copy of this second Roman edition, UNCUT. I consider a fine and perfect copy of *either* of these editions worth two hundred guineas, at the least.

What shall be said of the beauteous tome—the first edition of Virgil with a *date* — put forth by *Vindelin de Spira*, in 1470? On paper or on vellum, it is of prodigious rarity. The Royal Library at Paris possesses it ON VELLUM — lovely, almost beyond all loveliness! Mr. Grenville has a similar copy; larger, but not quite in the same inviting condition, throughout. This copy, purchased of Messrs. Payne and Foss in an objectionable state, was placed in the hands of Mr. C. Lewis, and left those same hands in a form and condition as if it had undergone some revivifying and enlarging process. The beauty could scarcely have known itself again: "Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma." On paper, such a volume, in per-sions by *Sweynheym and Pannartz*, or by *Mentelin*, or by *Vindelin de Spira*, the "YoungMan" must not set his heart too devotedly upon either; for, long will be the period, and incessant will be the difficulties and obstacles, in the accomplishment of such an object. The *Brescia* edition of 1473, in the collection of Earl Spencer, is considered as unique.

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* It is however a moot point whether the PRIAPEIA *really* belong to the first edition of Virgil. It is no moot point that they are *not* the production of that author.

But I will break away from the entanglements involved in a discussion of these ancient impressions of the Bard of Mantua, and, scarcely vouchsafing to notice any of the earlier and more brilliant gems executed in the office of *Aldus*,* betake myself only to the recommendation of those thoroughly useful and substantial editions of the poet, of which *Burman* and *Heyne* were the editors: recommending, in the mean time, an occasionally serviceable impression with the

fect condition, is worth 100*l.* I had well nigh said 120 guineas. And now, as to *Mentelin's* edition, without date, but supposed to be really the *second* of the Poet. It is a volume of excessive rarity, though doubtless of less rarity than the preceding. The finest copy of it with which I am acquainted (and I have seen six) is that in the splendid library of Mr. George Hibbert; well worth the sum (100*l.*) at which it was acquired. These four editions of Virgil, with the exception of that of *Zarotus* of 1472, of one of a similar date in the types of the Ausonius of 1472, and of the *Brescia* of 1473, are unquestionably the rarest of all those of the "Divine Virgil."

* First, in 1501, secondly, in 1505, and thirdly, in 1514: all of extreme rarity and price. Of the first, I have seen three copies UPON VELLUM: the most beautiful, in the library at Spencer House. The second edition ON VELLUM is of tremendous rarity. It is in the Melzi collection, now belonging to Mr. Standish; but is wanting in Earl Spencer's; where, however, is a most exquisite copy on paper. The LARGE PAPER of 1514 (in the cabinet just mentioned) is much sought after; and may be worth 15*l.* 15*s.* in fine condition.

notes of various commentators, or what are called the *Variorum* impressions.*

Of LUCRETIUS, you can only *hope* for the first edition, printed at *Brescia*, by *Ferandus*.† The *Aldine* quarto of 1500 is probably the next in rarity; and for critical editions, obtain possession of that by *Havercamp*, or *Wakefield*, or *Eichstadt*.‡ OVID defies possession, on his *first* appearance, in a perfect form. I repeat it—a PERFECT copy of the *Edit. Prin.* of Ovid, by Azzoguidi, 1471, folio, no where exists: in other words, its existence is unknown.* I will allow both the youthful and the elderly reader to become master of the first *Aldine* of 1502; but in no wise to deceive himself with the glittering and seductive hope of obtaining it UPON VELLUM.† Let him however make sure of one of the *Variorums*; and if he be particu-

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* *Burman's* Virgil, 1746, 4to. 4 vols. is worth about 3*l.* in good calf binding; and that of Heyne, Lips. 1800, 6 vols. beautifully and splendidly got up, about 7*l.* 7*s.* in the same condition. But there are copies on *fine vellum* paper, which bring a few additional guineas, especially when clothed in morocco attire. As to the *Variorum* edition, that of Leyden, 1680, 8vo. 3 vols. is (whether justly, may be questioned) the usual favourite: and I find a copy, in old morocco binding, marked at the reasonable sum of 3*l.* 3*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Arch. For a pocket edition, get the true *Elzevir* of 1636—or, why not the little elfin 32mo. of Mr. Pickering? But a thousand pigmy rivals here start up—and threaten to pin me down as Gulliver was pinned down—and so I precipitate my retreat.

† There are only two copies of this editio princeps, by Ferandus, in England: one, in the library at Spencer House; the other in that of Mr. Standish, late the property of Count Melzi: and I believe I am speaking within compass when I affirm its pecuniary value to be at least 300 guineas. In the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. page 149-153, a full account of it will be found. The discovery of this edition has pulled down the worth of the *Verona* edit. of 1486 prodigiously.

‡ The *Aldine Lucretius* of 1500 is in truth a very scarce book; rarely found in fine and perfect condition; and, when so found, worth hard upon 12*l.* 12*s.* The Lucretius of *Havercamp*, published at Leyden in 1725, 4to. 2 vols. still maintains a very stiff price in the market; but I had conceived Mr. Bohn to have put an unbendingly stiff one upon it, at 6*l.* 6*s.*—although it was in morocco, fine, and bound by Staggemier—until I found Messrs. Arch giving 8*l.* 10*s.* for the same work at the sale of Dr. Heath's library. It must be remembered however that the latter was a *war* price. The disappointment felt at Wakefield's edition 1796, 4to. 3 vols. was in part the cause of

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the high price of Havercamp's; but the reimpression of Wakefield, by Mr. Duncan of Glasgow, in 4 beautiful octavo volumes, 1813, is in fact the edition which I would recommend to the generality of readers—as containing the collation of the Brescia parent text, from Lord Spencer's copy. It may be had in all bindings, and on both large and small paper. Messrs. Arch mark a copy of the LARGE, "calf, elegant, marble leaves" at 7*l.* 7*s.* The small is worth about 1*l.* 18*s.* in bds. Still I must recommend my young man to give the best part of a sovereign for a well bound copy of *Eichstadt's* edition, Lips. 1801, 8vo.

* In this country, there are copies very *nearly* approaching perfection, in the libraries of the King, Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. T. Grenville, and the Bodleian. The Royal Library at Paris has it also in an imperfect state. The only chance of perfecting either copy is, by purchasing *portions* of such as may be found vendible—but where? However the rival edition, of the same date, (1471) by *Sweynheym and Pannartz*, is of very great rarity; and Mr. Grenville could not obtain possession of *his* copy of it (from the sale of the Cassano library, as Lord Spencer's duplicates) under the sum of 73*l.* 10*s.* Both these bibliographical gems of classical literature are minutely described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 191-200.

† I apprehend that a *perfect* copy of the three volumes of the first Aldine impression of 1502, 12mo. UPON VELLUM, to be of excessively rare occurrence; and indeed know of no other copy than that in the library of Earl Spencer, which is extremely beautiful, and was obtained from the Paris Collection: see no. 210 of the catalogue. The second Aldine impression of 1515, 3 vols. 12mo. is perhaps of supe-

larly attached to the pages of this truly beautiful and original author, and be desirous of becoming master of all the mythological learning which his pages involve, I entreat him to lose no time in devoting his days and his nights to the critical lucubrations contained in the edition of *Peter Burman*, published in 1727, 4to. 4 vols.*

There is no author, with the exception of Terence, of whom the history of the earlier editions involves so many difficulties and apparent contradictions, as JUVENAL; and, with him, let me couple his inseparable companion, PERSIUS. The earliest printed text of the former has been but recently introduced into this country—in the cabinet of Earl Spencer. It is *that* executed in the smallest roman type of *Ulric Han*, and, questionless, although it be without date, before the year 1470.†

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rior critical importance; and of *this*, also, Renouard says there are copies upon vellum. I never saw one.

[*] Of the *Variorum* impressions, perhaps there is not much choice between that superintended by *Cnippingius* at Leyden, 1670, 8vo. 3 vols., and that by *Schrevelius* at Amsterdam in 1683, 8vo. 3 vols. A good copy of either impression will cost the purchaser somewhere about 3*l.* 3*s.* *Burman's* Ovid was published at Amsterdam in 1727, 4to. 4 vols. and a sound copy of it, in ordinary binding, may be worth about 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* On LARGE PAPER, it yet maintains something like the sovereign pre-eminence among Dutch quarto Classics; and a fine copy of it, in red morocco, is marked at 26*l.* 5*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

[†] This edition is fully described in the *Catalogue of the Cassano Library*, p. 63, which forms the 7th vol. to the Bibl. Spencer.: and at this moment I recal with pleasure the gratification I experienced on the first sight of this edition at Paris, in the year 1820, when in his Lordship's possession—on his return from the purchase of the Duke di Cassano's library at Naples. Only two other copies of it are

The earliest Juvenal with a date, is that of 1470. Perhaps the parent text of JUVENAL and PERSIUS, together, is that which issued from the Sorbonne press in the large irregular roman type of *Gering*, *Crantz*, and *Friburger*. Leaving the bibliographical antiquary to disport in the pages of the subjoined work,* I proceed at once to the recommendation of the best critical edition—that of *Ruperti* — published at Leipsic in 1801, in 2 vols. 8vo. premising, that the best *Aldine* impression is of the date of 1501—and the best *Variorum*, that of Amst. 1684, 8vo.†

known: one of these is in the Magliabecchi library, and the other in that of Count D'Elci at Florence. But it must be remembered that Ulric Han printed an edition of Juvenal and Persius, (the preceding being only Juvenal apart) in his larger roman type, in a 4to. form, which is of excessive rarity,‡ and will be found described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 117-219. Whether *originally* these editions were published at the same time, I will *not* take upon me to determine.

* *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. page 115-127: 219-225. A fac-simile of Gering's type is given at p. 221: and I should imagine that the edition from which it was taken could not have issued *later* than the year 1470. All the Classics, published in the *first* Gering letter, are of great rarity; and extremely difficult to procure in sound condition. But, as above observed, the early impressions of Juvenal and Persius involve *cruces* of discussion, which torture the patience of the most diligent, and daunt the courage of the most intrepid.

† By all means catch firm hold of *Ruperti's* edition, 1801, 8vo. 2 vols.—especially as it is obtainable at the small cost of a couple of sovereigns, even in comely attire. The fine or *thick paper* will cause the purse to bleed more copiously — but it is joyous to see it, along with the Horace by Mitscherlich, and the Propertius by Kinœul, in the same condition, lining the visto-cabinet of MENALCAS — from whence, at a distance of some twenty-three miles, are seen

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‡ *A copy of it was sold for 24l. 13s. 6d. at the sale of Lord Spencer's duplicates, from the Cassano Library.*

Of MARTIAL, the bibliographical account must be very brief. The earlier impressions are all exceedingly rare; and whether any of the dateless ones were published before the year 1471—when appeared that at Ferrara — must be left to future decision.* *Aldus* opens the sixteenth century with his pretty duodecimo tome of 1501: and Scriverius the seventeenth, with his desiderated volume of 1619; and as to future impressions, do almost as you will: but the *Variorium* edition of 1670, and that of *Smids* of 1701, each in 8vo. will not be easily obtained, in fine condition, under the sum of a sovereign.†

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the undulating hills in the neighbourhood of Hurley Bottom, melting into the horizon. Of the first *Aldine* edition of 1501, Lord Spencer possesses a beautiful copy UPON VELLUM; and he recently had the option of a copy of it upon paper, *uncut!* That paper copy, bound by C. Lewis, yet still unshorn, now reposes in a cabinet within five miles easy walk of that of Menalcas. Why will not Mr. Bohn, in the possession of so many copies of the best *Variorum* of 1684, let us have *one* of these copies below the sum of 18*s.*? — And see, what a thing it is to be "*tall!*"—as thus: "very fine and TALL copy in vellum, ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS!!"

* The contest for chronological priority between the earlier editions of MARTIAL, lies between the quarto *Ferara* of 1471, the dateless *Vindelin de Spira*, and the dateless edition of which *Laver* is probably the printer. See these arduous points attempted in the *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. ii. p. 169, &c. and vol. iv. p. 529.

† Again, be it permitted me to chronicle another beautiful VELLUM ALDUS of Lord Spencer, in the Martial of 1501: and before I make mention of the popular *Scriverius* of 1619, let me notice the very beautiful copy of *Raderus's* edition, Mentz; 1607, 4to. (reprinted in 1627 at the same place) which was superintended by Laurent Ramirez de Prado, and of which the sweetly coated copy in the Talleyrand collection, now graces the shelves of the splendid library of Mr. Labouchere, near Chelmsford. That same gentleman hath also a

Delightful HORACE! — how shall I describe thy varied beauties, thy universal popularity, and yet, of far more difficult execution, the countless editions of thy Poems! I will not hesitate an instant in urging even the "oldest" of my readers, if he feel any glow of bibliomaniacal enthusiasm lingering in the usually torpid current of his veins, to let slip no opportunity of enriching his cabinet with a choice copy of the *parent* text of this Prince of lyrical Roman poets. 'Tis of small dimensions, and will slide easily into an inner coat pocket of six inches aperture.* And yet,

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large paper Olivet's Cicero, in red morocco — but . . . not *uncut*; see p. 578, ante. A fine copy of the little, thick, and inelegantly printed edition, of which *Scriverius* was the editor, may run hard upon 1*l.* 16*s.* The *thick paper* copies of this edition are very rare.

* It is singular enough, not only that all the books of the same printer by whom the FIRST HORACE was executed, should be exceedingly rare, and that the name of the printer has never been correctly ascertained (unless it be *Adam, the Benedictin*) but that, of the editio princeps of Horace, there should, at this moment, be scarcely fewer than *six* copies in our own country?—while the Royal Library of Paris has long been destitute of that most essential acquisition. Let Mr. Van Praet only send over a commission worthy of "royalty," and he cannot fail to become the purchaser (for his royal master) of the copy speedily to be sold in the library of the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. *That* copy was once the property of Earl Spencer, and ceded in exchange. The Duke di Cassano's copy produced the sum of 49*l.* 7*s.*: but I should say that a copy of first-rate condition was worth sixty guineas. Nota bene: the idea of the pocket of "six inches aperture," (above mentioned) was taken from a pocket of the same dimensions, which usually belonged to the coats of the late lamented Mr. James Boswell. That worthy Roxburgher, and Shakspeare enthusiast, used to boast of the Brobdignagian dimensions of his inner coat pockets—and I have seen him *slide* quartos, of a tolerably ample breadth, into them, with a facility, as if the book had been

there *is* an edition of the bard, although published full four years later, which is of infinitely greater rarity: yea, perfectly UNFINDABLE — except . . . . in that choicest of all classical cabinets, which will not require a very shrewd guess to discover. This is of the date of 1474, and was printed by *Arnoldus de Bruxella* at Naples. *

I go at once to critical editions; not without tantalising the book-enthusiast with the hope of getting a *first Aldus* UPON VELLUM. Rest satisfied, in regard to subsequent editions, with a good copy of the labours of *Bentley*, *Gesner*, or *Mitscherlich*; although I am aware that many desperate efforts will be made for an *Elzevir* or *Variorum*, including the labours of *Bond*. But methinks I hear the devoted collector of Horace say, " may I not feast upon *Pine*? !†"

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printed for the pocket! Would that the Owner of both pocket and book were " amongst us again " ? ! . . . " Multis ille bonis " . . . but peace to his Spirit!

* A true and particular account of this UNIQUE treasure will be found at page 55 of the Catalogue of the Cassano Library. I will here only add, that, singularly enough, Lord Spencer possesses a *unique* impression of both Virgil and Horace: namely, the Brescia of 1473 (see *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 472) of the former, and this Naples impression of 1474 of the latter.

† It is high time to bring to a more intelligible level all the names, and perhaps mysterious allusions, above introduced. First, for *Aldine* impressions. They are of various dates; but those of 1501 and 1509 should be held in chief estimation. Lord Spencer possesses a lovely copy of the first UPON VELLUM. The King and the Royal Library at Munich have it also in the like condition. Enviable felicity! The *Elzevir* of 1629 — divided into three parts, each with a title, and two titles being at the beginning — has been long a great favourite, although the edition of 1676 has more critical merit. I remember being asked 2*l.* 2*s.* for a dirty copy of this first Elzevir, at

I have now dispatched the *first* class of the Roman Poets; and yet, in commencing the second class, I know not whether my conscience ought not to reproach me for opening it with LUCAN, who may be thought worthy of a more exalted collocation. As to the editions of his works, I am bound to mention

Caen, in the shop of a Bouquiniste. The typographical arrangement of it is unpleasant to many eyes. See *Essai Bibliograph. sur les Elzévirs,* 1822, 8vo. p. 61. Of the *Variorums,* that containing the Scholia of *Bond* in 1670, 8vo. is the preferable. Mr. Bohn marks the Lamoignon copy of it, in red morocco, at 1*l.* 14*s.* A neat, ordinary copy, is worth about 18*s.* Of *Bentley's* editions, secure that printed at Amsterdam in 1728, 4to.: worth about 2*l.* 2*s.*: and yet Mr. Bohn marks the previous Amst. edit. of 1713 at the same price. I see however that it is a "fine copy" and "new"—and moreover, "in Dutch prize calf." There is no resisting these "prize" bindings! The best edition of *Gesner's* Horace, is that printed at Glasgow, 1794, 8vo.—again and again committed to press. *Of all the editors of Horace, few were more judicious and happy than* GESNER; *but the* help of *Zeunius,* in the Leipsic edition of 1788—*incorporated in that* of Glasgow—proved indeed a most admirable as well as acceptable acquisition to the readers of this exquisite poet. *Pine* must be *dispatched* before Mitscherlich. How many lovely copies of this lovely book—(Lond. 1733, 8vo. 2 vols.) studded with brilliant vignettes, or engravings from the antique—and of which both text and ornament are executed upon copper—have I handled! . . and, generally, in old morocco bindings, with the edges of the leaves as resplendently gilded as the rising sun! I forbear to enumerate them—but I have seen a very *towering* copy of this description sell for 6*l.* 6*s.* And why not? Last, and infinitely greatest, in the modern corps of Horatian critics, is MITSCHERLICH.* Buy his edition, published at Leipsic in 1800, 8vo. 2 vols., and worth about a sovereign a volume in handsome binding. 'Twill furnish you with delectable annotation. There are copies (common enough) on stout vellum paper: worth 3*l.* 3*s.* in russia.

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* His edition contains the *Odes* only.

the *princeps* of 1469; not however so rare as the dateless folio, printed in the character of the first Horace.* If you have *Oudendorp's*, or *Burman's* edition, each in quarto—the former of the date of 1728, and the latter of 1740—it may suffice for a knowledge of the critical labours bestowed on the poet. There are those however, who make something of a "*pet*" of the Strawberry Hill quarto of 1760; and so let it pass in the muster-roll of the editions of Lucan.†

STATIUS is a more varied, but not perhaps a more popular author. I will have nothing to do with the earlier editions of his works, in detached parts, ‡ but recommend the wonderfully stuffed quarto volumes which contain the critical labours of *Barthius* upon this author, and which were published in 1664, 4to.: and, as I know the *Variorum* of 1671 to be a great favourite, let it e'en have a place upon the shelf of the young Man — but at a price, not exceeding 18*s*. "of good and lawful money of Great Britain." Before I come to speak of Silius Italicus, or Claudian, I am most

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* The last of the works printed by the immortal fraternity of SWEYNHEYM and PANNARTZ, in the year 1469, was the Lucan above mentioned. A fine and large copy of it will be always worth 31*l.* 10*s.* Why this book should have been sold for 25*l.*, and the dateless folio, in the types of the Horace, for 2*l.* 2*s.* (bad as might have been the copy!) is beyond all my powers of divination. Doubtless that folio, fully described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 139, is much the scarcer book.

† I take the editions by *Oudendorp* and *Burman* to be worth pretty much the same: from 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* each, according to condition and binding. We have again the "prize vellum" of Mr. Bohn attached to a copy of Burman's edition, marked at 2*l.* And here let me notice the best *Variorum* of 1658, 8vo. of which elegantly printed book a fine copy may be worth 15*s.*: but there are those, who raise, upon the shoulders of it, the reprint of 1689 — and mark it at a more advanced price. Why (may I ask) has the French Elzevirian Bibliographer omitted both editions? The *Strawberry Hill* edition of 1760, 4to. is, in truth, an elegantly printed, and in many respects, a desirable volume—exceedingly alluring to perusal, and, coated in morocco, a fit innate of a classical drawing room—such as MARCELLUS loves to "get up." In this condition it may be worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

‡ Not fewer than twelve pages are devoted to the earlier editions of Statius, in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. p. 366, &c. I will not

attempt a camera lucida view of the knotty points involved in that discussion: but, among the very earliest, with a date, is the *Achilleïs* of 1472, without indication of place, but in all probability at Venice —and another edition of the *same* date, printed at Ferrara — both in 4to. The *Silvæ* were also printed in the same year, probably by Vindelin de Spira, in folio—united with an edition of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, of that date, and of most especial rarity. The *Thebaïs* and *Achilleïs* were both printed together, without date, before this year: nor was it till the year 1483 that the *united* works of Statius first appeared, by Octavianus Scotus at Venice. I cannot put my young man upon a "quick scent" after these earlier and rarer pieces of the detached works of the poet; tho' I may promise *him* "to kill," in a short time, if he be anxious to secure the respectable folio of Octavianus Scotus—probably for 5*l*. 5*s*.: but, in that case, I must bargain for a morocco coating to it.

Of critical editions, that by Barthius is eminently, and in all respects, the best: and, what is most consoling, it may be obtained in three or four volumes, 4to. for about three guineas. It is a mine of inexhaustible erudition. But for separate portions of Statius, nothing can be better edited than the *Silvæ*, by Markland, in 1728, 4to. A good copy of this volume may be obtained for 1*l*. 1*s*. As to the *Variorum* of 1671, such are the mad feelings afloat about it, that, in spite of being "wormed in the margin," Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy at 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.: and "fine, in vellum," at 1*l*. 16*s*. I have a distinct remembrance of this "fine, vellum" Statius, lying upon its fore edge—back uppermost—in the splendid and well-nigh interminable row of "*Vellum Variorums*" which hath recently dovetailed the floor of the "magasin" of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

anxious that the same "Young Man" should peruse, as I am sure he will do with pleasure and profit, the pages of Dr. Coplestone's *Prælectiones Academicæ*, 1813, 8vo., in which many of the beauties of these poets are brought forward with the most felicitous effect; and now and then (by such means) we alight upon imagery, and upon diction, which equally charm by its splendour and its harmony.

Of SILIUS ITALICUS, I am rather anxious that the first edition—whether by *Sweynheym and Pannartz*, or by *Laver* — each in 1471 — should be sedulously sought after and resolutely contended for — especially the latter; if it be (which is of most uncommon occurrence) in *sound* and *spacious* condition.* In regard to critical editions, seize upon that of *Drakenborch*, 1717, 4to. or *Ruperti*, 1795, 8vo. 2 vols.; and if you desiderate smaller tomes, look sharply out for the duodecimo of 1792, 2 vols. published by the late Mr. Faulder of Bond-street.*

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* It is certainly somewhat deserving of remark, that, among all the books of ancient Classics printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, UPON VELLUM, none have been yet found of the *Poets* of Rome. We have Aulus Gellius, Apuleius, Julius Cæsar, Livy, and eke the venerable Jerom, in a membranaceous attire; but a single Roman poet, in that form, has never yet turned up. Would it were the *Silius Italicus*, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, of 1471! — since it is a noble and a rare volume—of which the Duke de la Valliere's own copy was sold for 31*l.* 10*s.* as a duplicate of Earl Spencer, at the sale of the Cassano Library. I learn that Mr. Inglis has one of the finest copies in the world of this very *estimable* volume — but that, in the Spencer Library, will not be easily overcome for size and condition. The LAVER impression, without date, is of infinitely greater difficulty to procure in a fine condition — and the Duke di Cassano's copy of it, retained by Earl Spencer, happened luckily to be one of the most desirable books in his Grace's collection: his Lordship's previous copy was in very indifferent condition.

The *editio princeps* of the Works of CLAUDIAN appeared in 1482, at Vicenza, from the press of Jacobus Dusensis — a scarce printer. A fine copy of this rare and estimable volume may be worth from 12 to 20*l.* according to condition. The *Rape of Proserpine* was published probably eight or ten years earlier, from the press of *Ketelaer* and *De Leempt.*† For critical impressions, possess that by *Gesner* (1759, 8vo. 2 vols.) or by *Burman*, 1760, 4to. And yet, if a small edition be sought after, procure the *Elzevir* of 1650, 12mo; and especially the fine and larger-sized copies. With this, may be joined the best *Variorum* of 1665, 8vo, containing the enlarged notes of *Heinsius*; and of which a fine copy will with difficulty be procured under the sum of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*‡

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[*] The edition of Silius Italicus, by *Drakenborch, 1717, 4to.* must doubtless be procured. On LARGE PAPER it is rare, and worth 4*l.* 4*s.*; on small paper, somewhere about half that sum. The edition of 1792 may be had in good condition for about 8 or 9 shillings.

[†] Why do I add a note here? Only to remark that, all the classical books, by Ketelaer and De Leempt, are of great rarity; but I suspect them to be generally reprints of Roman or Venetian editions. I could have said much, while upon the editions of Ovid, of an impression of the *De Arte Amatoria*, printed by these gothic-lettered artists—and preserved in the Public Library at Cambridge; but that must be reserved for the forthcoming edition of the "Introduction to the Classics."

[‡] First of *Gesner's* edition. It is reasonable enough; and may be obtained in good condition for 14 or 16*s.* Messrs. Payne and Foss mark it in russia at 1*l.* 7*s.* Secondly, for *Burman's*; — and here comes Mr. Bohn, with his tempting "prize vellum," to coax us into the purchase of a copy in this condition for 2*l.* 2*s.* Be it so. But,

Proceed we to the notice of a more popular volume than either of the preceding—namely, that which contains the united labours of Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius; sweet and fascinating poets—but not to be indiscriminately perused or recommended: their tenderness frequently melting into warmth, and their warmth as frequently bordering upon voluptuousness. The earlier and more precious editions are noticed below.* The best critical ones are those

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this admirable edition is to be had on large paper, for about double the sum—in a morocco coating. For the Elzevir of 1650, consult the *Essai, &c. sur les éditions des Elzévirs*, p. 88. Mr. Bohn is again tempting in his display of Elzevir Claudians. He has a fine vellum copy of it at 16*s.*: a "maroon-coloured morocco" copy (what is maroon-coloured?) at the same price: and a fine tall copy in olive-coloured morocco (which every body understands) at 1*l.* 1*s.* Messrs. Payne and Foss display two choice copies of the *Variorum* of 1665: of which the finest, in morocco, gilt leaves, is marked at 2*l.* 5*s.*

* The editio princeps of the united works of *Catullus, Tibullus,* and *Propertius,* including the *Silvæ* of *Statius,* was published in 1472, in a small folio, of which Vindelin de Spira was undoubtedly the printer. It is a volume, as before observed "of most excessive rarity" — especially in large and fine condition throughout. Earl Spencer was glad to purchase an excellent copy of it, at the sale of the duplicates of the Duke of Devonshire's library, for 40*l.*: his own copy of it, from the Reviczky collection, being in a comparatively inferior condition. Mr. Grenville possesses the finest copy which I ever saw of the Catullus and Tibullus, alone—from the duplicates of the Public Library at Strasbourg. In the Cracherode Collection there is a copy of it (and I believe the only one known) upon vellum; but it is far indeed from being a *very* covetable volume. A full and particular account of this beautiful and rare book will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 294-7. The second edition of the works of these Authors, united, is that of John de Colonia, 1475; also of rare occurrence, and probably worth 10 or 12 sovereigns. Of the *Catullus* alone, a very rare edition was published by

puplished by the *Volpi* at Padua in 1737-57, 4to. in 4 vols.: books, as attractive from exterior splendour, as they are admirable from interior worth. For separate editions of TIBULLUS, that of *Heyne*, 1777, 8vo. reprinted in 1798, is infinitely the best.*

Corallus, at Parma, in 1473, folio; and of the same date, and by the same printer, appeared the *Silvæ* of *Statius*. Fine copies of these precious books are in the Public Library at Cambridge.

* For *critical* editions, doubtless those by the *Volpi*, are, generally speaking, the best; and whoever reads the preface to the Catullus, in the edition above specified, will see how ardently, from early youth, the elder of the Volpi applied himself to the study of these his beloved authors. It is not long since I saw, lying upon the counter of Messrs. Payne and Foss, a glorious set of these four quarto tomes, on LARGE PAPER, marked at the respectable price of 12*l.* 12*s*. But, for hard fagging at these authors, do not forget the sound and sensible stuff to be found in the *Paris folio* of 1604, with commentaries and notes out of number. There are splendid copies of this book on LARGE PAPER; and there is one of this sort at Althorp, delicately ruled with red lines, in red morocco binding. Ernesti (*Fabric. Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. page 93) is minute in the mention of the Commentators whose labours are to be found here. In ordinary condition, this volume is worth 1*l*. 1*s*. Before I speak of Heyne's edition of *Tibullus*, let me notice a very rare and early impression of that poet, separately published, in a 4to. form, having twenty-seven or twenty-eight lines in the fuller pages — without numerals, signatures, or catchwords, and containing thirty-six leaves in the whole. The & is frequently put at the end of a verse, as *ten&*, *hab&*. The capitals are thin and tall. A copy of this rare, and probably undescribed edition, is in the collection of Mr. Standish — formerly belonging to Count Melzi. As to *critical* editions, hug with unceasing fondness that of *Heyne*—above mentioned—and obtainable for some dozen shillings. But if you sigh for a *recherché* set of these popular writers, strive to possess a *thick paper* copy of them, uniting the editorial labours of *Doering*, *Heyne*, and *Kuinoel*, published in 1798-1805, 8vo. 4 vols:—in ordinary condition for 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. — in the condition before mentioned, for—perhaps 12 or 14 sovereigns!

And here, with a brief notice of VALERIUS FLACCUS,* I bid adieu to Latin poetry: hard-hearted or capricious as it may seem, to pass over the names of *Manilius* and others. But these pages are becoming crowded and extended to excess—and what is to become of our BELOVED ENGLISH POETRY?

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[*] The *Editio Princeps* of this Author was put forth by *Rugerius* and *Bertochus*, in 1474, folio; and in fine condition is a rare book. A copy of this kind, from the Cassano Collection, produced the sum of 25*l.* 10*s.* The best critical editions are those by *Burman* and *Harles*; the former, in 1724, 4to. is worth 2*l.*—if it be in Mr. Bohn's "prize vellum:" the latter, in 1781, 8vo. is worth 16 or 18*s.* in ordinary binding. But may I gently ask, who reads Valerius Flaccus? Of MANILIUS, I would however willingly say a little word. It so happens that the same printers, who first published the preceding authors, were also the publishers of Manilius, and in the same year. See the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 162-6: but, from a recent consideration of the subject, I incline to the belief that the *Nuremberg* dateless edition in 4to. is the EDIT. PRIN. of this author. Either impression, in fine condition, is worth 18*l.* 18*s.* For a critical edition of Manilius, you can be satisfied with nothing short of that of *Bentley*; 1739, quarto, worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* in good condition and binding.

ENGLISH POETRY.

"BELOVED" indeed is the Poetry of our OWN COUNTRY, to thorough-bred and thoroughly patriotic Bibliomaniacs:—and, and at no period, perhaps, has a more enthusiastic attachment been shewn towards it than AT PRESENT. I will not presume indeed to say, that such prices have been *recently* given, as were given twelve years ago for the poetical rarities from the **Roxburghe Library**;* and, what is bolder to ad-

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* This may be true enough; but it is scarcely four years since the library of JAMES BINDLEY, Esq. — the LEONTES of the *Bibliographical Decameron*—was disposed of; and, as a whetter of the appetite, or, at any rate, as a piquante bonne bouche, I subjoin a few poetical rarities and whimsicalities, to prove that the SPIRIT is at least far from being EXTINCT:

Nos.	PART I.	£.	s.	d.
98	S. Austin's Naps upon Parnassus, Poems, *very scarce,* 1658, 8vo.	3	5	0
743	Nicolas Breton's Floorish upon Fancie, and Pleasant Toyes of an Idle Head, in Verse. EXTREMELY RARE. Imprinted by Johnes, 1577, 4to.	42	0	0
744	Bancroft's Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphs, *very scarce,* 1639,	4	17	0
745	Bankes Bay Horse in a Trance, a discourse set downe in a merry dialogue, between Bankes and his beast: anatomizing some abuses and bad trickes of this age, *with the wood cut,* EXTREMELY RARE, 1595, 4to.	13	5	0
752	Baldwin's Funeralles of King Edward the Sixt, a Poem, VERY RARE, with head of Edward VI. *Imprinted by Marshe,* 1560, 4to.	18	18	0
1192	Crompton's Poems, with four ounces of oyl of Epigrams, 1657, 8vo.	11	11	0

vance, such prices ought NOT to be given—for merely rare, out of the way, and uninteresting productions.

		£.	s.	d.
1193	Crompton's Pierides or the Muses Mount, *portrait*. 1658, 8vo.	12	15	0
1767	Davison's Poetical Rapsodie, *third edition*, VERY RARE, 1611, 8vo.	6	16	6
1776	John Davis and C. Marlow's Epigrams and Elegies, *very scarce, printed at Middleborugh*, 8vo.	8	18	6
1838	Copley's Fig for Fortune, a Poem, VERY RARE, 1596, 4to.	7	17	6
2198	Roger Cotton's Armor of Proofe, brought from the Tower of David to fight against the Spannyardes, a poem, RARE, 1596, 4to.	10	10	0
2199	——— Spirituall Song, or Historicall Discourse from the commencement of the world until this time, *a very scarce poem*, 1596, 4to.	8	5	0
2203	Chute's Beawtie Dishonoured, written under the title of Shore's Wife, a poem, 1593, 4to.	34	13	0

PART II.

450	J. Heath's Two Centuries of Epigrammes, RARE, 1610, 8vo.	9	9	0
478	Herbert's Dick and Robin, with Songs, 1641, and other old tracts, 8vo.	10	5	0
485	Harmony of the Muses, a collection of Poems, *very scarce*, 1654, 8vo.	10	0	0
535	Patrick Hannay's Nightingale, Sheretine's Happy Husband, and other Poems, *frontispiece, including the rare portrait of the Author, and a portrait of Anne of Denmark, by Crispin de Pass, inserted*, EXTREMELY RARE, 1622, 8vo.	35	14	0
561	DOLARNY'S PRIMEROSE, or the Passionate Hermit, wherein is expressed the lively Passions of Zeal and Love, a Poem, EXTREMELY RARE, 1606, 4to.	26	10	0
969	Jordan's Jewels of Ingenuity set in a Coronet of Poetry, 8vo.	10	15	0
970	——— Claraphil and Clarinda in a Forest of Fancies, Poems, 8vo.	4	7	0

And here—before I come to the bibliographical notice of our legitimate standard poets — from CHAUCER to

		£.	s.	d.
971	Joseph's Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie, 3 *leaves Manuscript,* 8vo.	2	17	0
1088	Johnsoni Schediasmata Poetica, *scarce.* This volume contains Epigrams on Gamaliel Ratsey* (mentioned by Ben Jonson) on Jane Shore, &c. *Lond.* 1615, 8vo.	10	0	0
1105	Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, one leaf in the middle MS. *very scarce,* 1577, 8vo.	16	0	0
1175	Pleasaunt Historie of Lazarillo de Tormes, RARE. Stevens's copy, who has written in it that he *never saw another,* 1586, 8vo	14	0	0
1191	The *True effigies* of our most illustrious Soveraigne King Charles, Queene Mary, and the rest of the Royall Progenie, with their genealogies *expressed in prose and verse. Portraits by Hollar, Vaughan, &c. A volume of extraordinary* RARITY, 1641, 4to.	30	9	0
1287	Lovelace's Lucasta, *with the scarce portrait of the author and the plate,* 1660, 8vo.	11	11	0
1305	Lewicke's most wonderful and pleasaunt History of *Titus and Gisippus,* a poem, EXTREMELY RARE, *Imprinted by Hacket,* 1562, 8vo.	24	13	6
1648	Robert Greene's Menareon, Camillas alarum to slumbering Euphues, 1589, 4to.	18	18	0
1798	Jervis Markham's most honourable Tragedie of Sir Richard Grinvile, 1595, 8vo.	40	19	0
1800	T. M. Micro-cynicon, Sixe Snarling Satyres, a poem, VERY RARE. The Author is unknown, 1599, 8vo.	24	0	0
1863	Heywood's True Discourse of the two Infamous Upstart Prophets, Richard Farnham and John Bull, *frontispiece,* 1636. New Year's Gift for the Welsh Itinerants, or hue and cry after Powell, 1654. Work for none but angells and men, RARE, *with very curious plates,* 1650, 4to.	6	12	6

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* Lord Spencer possesses the only known copy of the achievements of Gamaliel Ratsey; printed in 1607, 4to. Mr. Haslewood has supplied his BUDGET OF RARITIES with many extracts from it.

COWPER—be it permitted me to say, that, however some of my best friends, (including several of the

		£.	s.	d.
1869	Hunnis's Hyve Full of Hunnye, contayning the First Booke of Moses called Genesis turned into English Meetre. EXCESSIVELY RARE, *imprinted by Marsh*, 1578, 4to.	18	18	0
1875	Hic Mulier, a Medicine to cure the Masculine Feminines, *frontispiece.*—Muld Sacke or Apology of Hic Mulier, *frontispiece*, 1620. Hæc Vir, or the Womanish Man, *frontispiece*, 4to.	21	0	0
2018	Newman's Pleasures Vision with Deserts Complaint, with a dialogue of a Woman's Properties. These poems are EXTREMELY RARE, 1619, 8vo.	21	10	6
2073	Stephen Hawes Historie of Graunde Amoure and la belle Pucelle called the Pastime of Pleasure, a poem, the first five leaves supplied by Manuscript, EXCESSIVELY RARE, imprinted *by Waylande*, 1554.	40	19	0
2074	——————— Boke called the Temple of Glasse, a poem, EXTREMELY RARE, *imprinted by Berthelet*, 4to.	46	4	0
2294	Jo. Jonson's Academy of Love, *frontispiece, by Hollar*, 1641, 4to.	15	0	0
2337	Knave of Clubs, a poem by Rowland, 1611. More Knaves yet, the Knaves of Spades and Diamonds, a poem by Rowlands. Knave of Hearts, 1612, 4to. ⁂ *Each of these tracts is very scarce, and they are very rarely indeed found together*	35	3	6
2515	Lawrence's Arnalte and Lucenda, or the Melancholy Knight, a poem, very scarce, 1639, 4to.	16	16	0

Since the death of Mr. Bindley, the most distinguished library disposed of by public auction—(with the exception of that of Mr. Perry) was that of the late GEORGE NASSAU, Esq.; the produce amounting, in the whole, to the sum of 8500*l.* English History, Topography, and *Poetry*, were the more conspicuous features of this Collection; and it was marvellous to behold, how, during its dispersion, Mr. Thorpe, the renowned book-purchasing bibliopolist, "flamed in the van, or hung upon the rear—" how he alarmed the timid, goaded on the resolute, trampled to dust the feeble, and scattered far and wide the desultory *blackest* lettered Members of the **Roxburghe Club**) may rise up in array against me—

> and, fierce with grasped arms,
> Clash on their sounding shields the din of war,

at the temerity of the assertion—yet I will be bold to affirm, that there is a class of old English Poetry entirely worthless in itself and its results.

As thus:—who shall defend the *Castell of Labour?* the *Prophecy of Merlin? Apollyn of Tyre? Myrrour of the Church? Lover and a Jay? Spectacle of a*

and doubtful. Scarcely a rare or choice volume, but what was transfixed with his spear. The young looked on with amazement, and the old contemplated with dread. And see the fruits, the spoil, arising from all this havoc and discomfiture! In the Second part of his Catalogue, 1824, at pp. 71, 72, 132, we have elaborate articles, from this very Collection, entitled "CURIOUS AND SCARCE POEMS,"—being 42 quarto tracts, "*all fine copies, very neatly inlaid, uniform in size; forming a most desirable volume, very neatly bound,* 16*l.* 16*s.*: with the addition, that several of the tracts would be cheap at 1*l.* 1*s.* each. Again, CURIOUS AND SCARCE POETRY—22 tracts of a similar size, "*forming a most interesting and curious volume of scarce poetical tracts, neatly inlaid,* &c. *russia extra,* 25*l.* Once more: "SONGS, GARLANDS, STORIES, &c. 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* "All these tracts came from the curious collection of the late Hon. G. Nassau." But these are only as drops in the ocean. And what follows? Mr. Thorpe himself imbibes the very tone or spirit of bibliomaniacal inspiration:—for in his description of some copper-plate portraits of King Charles II., and Queen Mary, "with the rest of the royal progeny" — engraved by Hollar and others — and "expressed in prose and verse," see p. 646—he declares it to be "one of the MOST BEWITCHING volumes he ever beheld." Ha, Mr. Thorpe! I suspect you to be deeply read in Reginald Scot's *Discoverie of* WITCHCRAFT 1584!? for what are your words in cataloguing this book (No. 8957?) You call it "the most *curious* book on the subject"—and mark it at 2*l.* 2*s.* accordingly.

Lover? Complaint of a Lover's Lifé? The Dolorous Lover? Conaissance d'Amour? — yea, even the *Four Leaves of Trewe Love?*—with their precious concomitants, *Too soon Married? Too late Married?* and *Evil Married?*!!* What is there of tender sentiment,

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* A little patience, and we will encounter and master the above formidable cohort of black-letter troops. Informing the reader that I gather my weapons from the armoury afforded in the second volume of the recent edition of our *Typographical Antiquities*, I proceed to the attack of the *Castell of Labour*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1506, 4to. and of which only one copy (I believe) is known; and that is in the public library at Cambridge. The beginning is appallingly dull:

> Ye mortall People that desyre to obtayne
> Eternall Blysse by your Labour dylygent
> With Mortall Ryches subdue you to payne
> To rede this Treatise to the ryght Entent.
> &c. &c. &c.

And yet, were another copy to turn up, I know that CLEARCHUS would give a commission of 35 guineas to possess it. "Man never IS, but always TO BE blest." The *Prophecye of Merlin*, printed by the same printer in 1510, 4to. is of a more redeeming cast of character; and I cheerfully refer my "young man" to the pages of the *Censura Litteraria*, (vol. v. p. 248) for an interesting account of it by Mr. Parke. For *Kynge Apollyn of Thyre*, 1510, 4to. I must content myself with a reference to Warton, vol. ii. p. 31. If any man could extract light from darkness ("ex fumo dare lucem") it was Warton. The copy of it in the Roxburghe Collection was sold for 105*l*. For the *Myrrour of the Churche*, 1521, 4to. fain would I speak something in commendation; but peruse what is said hereon, in vol. ii. p. 248, of the work above referred to, and declare if it be possible to say any thing in commendation. It is doubtless, however, a most rare volume: so much so, that at this moment I am not able to mention the possessor of a copy.

A word now for the AMATORY morceaux above specified. The *Contraverse betwene a Lover and a Jaye*, is, like all the other amatory delicate passion, honorable principle, bold adventure, and heroic achievement, in either, or the whole of

effusions about to be mentioned, (unless otherwise expressed) *without date*; and I ought to be the *last* to disparage it, since it was reprinted by me for the Roxburghe Club. The opening of it is pretty:

In an arbere
Late as I were
The foules to here
Was myn entente
Syngynge in fere
With notes clere
They made good chere
On bowes bente.

The copy of it in the Roxburghe library, now in that of the Duke of Devonshire, produced the sum of 39*l.* Mr. Heber has another copy. The *Spectacle of Lovers,* 4to. (like all the preceding, printed by Wynkyn de Worde) produced 43*l.* at the same sale. The extracts from it, at vol. ii. p. 337, from the authority before quoted, were taken from another copy, in the possession of Mr. Heber. The flame of Loue, if estimated by the increase of price, seemed to burn with a brighter lustre among the competitors for these amatory bijoux: since the *Complaynte of a Lover's Lyfe* (also reprinted by me for the Roxburghe Club) produced the astounding sum of 58*l.* at the Roxburghe sale, and his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was the purchaser.

The *Chãuce of the Dolorous Louer, by Master Crystofer Goodwyn,* 1520, 4to. was unknown, like most of the foregoing pieces, to Ritson; who contents himself with a reference to Warton, and who, in turn, pronounces it to be "a lamentable story without pathos." Mr. Heber's richly furnished library may boast of a copy of it. A brief specimen or two will be found in the forementioned authority. The following impassioned, or high-flown, description of the object of the Lover's attachment, will produce a smile.

O rubycunde ruby and perle most argent,
O gyloffer gentyll and swete flowre delyce
O daynty dyamounde and moost resplendent
O doulset blossome of a full grete pryce,

From Wynkyn de Worde let us go one moment to Pynson; whose *Conusaunce d'Amours,* 4to. without date, produced the stiff sum of 54*l.* at the sale of the Roxburghe Library. I have before said (*Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 566) that "I have read a great part of this these performances, collectively? Will Mr. Joseph Haslewood, backed by his *ten* regiments of heavy

poem with pleasure." Why then is it here capriciously chronicled among the duller effusions of our early Muse? It was from the Roxburghe copy (and I know of no other) that my acquaintance with this poem was derived, upwards of twelve years ago.

The *Four leaves of the True Love* was printed by W. de Worde without date; and, till very lately, Mr. Heber's copy was the only one known. Some pleasaunt allusions are made to this copy in the *Bibliog. Decameron,* vol. ii. p. 439. About two years ago, another copy of this very rare book turned up, and the Rev. Mr. Rice, whose heroic achievements in the Bibliomania are recorded in the work just referred to, (vol. iii. pp. 56, 59) became its purchaser. There are yet other performances of a similar complexion—of which the *Heart thorughe perced with lokynge of the eye,* 4to. no date, may be considered as one of the rarest. A copy of it was sold at the Roxburghe Sale for 37*l.* 16*s.* To chase this amatory theme all through the sixteenth century, would be alike unprofitable and impracticable; but, towards the conclusion of *it*, appeared a work under the comforting title of "*Ould facioned Loue,* or *Loue of the ould facion: by T. G. Gent.* London, 1599, 8vo." a copy of which is in the CAPEL CLOSET in the library of Trinity College Cambridge. In the following year, (of which a copy is in the same cabinet) appeared *The Remedie of Loue,* 1600. Who was that gentleman *T. G.?* Ritson knew him not. MARRIAGE follows Love; and hereafter follows, *A Complaynt of them that be too soone maryed, by W. de Worde,* 4to. no date. In Mr. Heber's very wonderful collection. To balance this matrimonial complaint, is another "*Of them that ben too late marryed,* 4to." printed by the same, and in the same marvellous collection. Old Herbert scarcely knew one single metrical tract here mentioned: of such extraordinary rarity may they be considered. But this is not all the misery of wedlock recorded in our early poetical strains. Listen to "*The Payne and Sorowe of Evill Maryage,*" 4to. printed by the same, without date. I have before said that I endeavoured, but without success, to be amused or gratified by this poem; "the shortness of which is not compensated by its sweetness." *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 387. From whose copy was that dragoons, or by his *four* regiments of light cavalry, pretend to tell me, or the public, that he ever caught one inspiring glow, or emotion, from the perusal of half a dozen lines (I had well nigh said half a dozen pages) of these exquisitely rare volumes of sooty complexion?

On the other hand, far be it from me to raise a rebellious voice against *other* volumes, of similar rarity and complexion, of which the titles of a few only need be mentioned:—As thus — The *Nigromansir by Skelton, Parliament of Divels, Temple of Glass, Castle of Pleasure, Treatise of a Gallant, Titus and Gesyppus.** Against *these*, neither my voice nor hands

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notice taken? But, let us remember, to balance ALL these matrimonial miseries, there are *The Fyftene Joyes of Maryage* printed by the same popular typographical artist in 1509, 4to. of which, again, Mr. Heber is the enviable possessor of a copy—and from which the pleasing extract (especially the first stanza) was given in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 151. I know of no other copy, and Herbert was altogether ignorant of it. May its enviable possessor not only long retain this poetical treasure, but quickly experience the "fifteen joys" recorded in it! And thus much for Love and Matrimony; although I could say somewhat of an inestimable volume of black letter poetry, printed by our early typographical wights, (the *Coplands* in the number) "FOR and AGAINST" the fair sex, in the collection of the same distinguished Collector. And what "a bold stroke" was achieved in the acquisition of it! Inconceivable are the comforts and conveniences of packet boats and mail coaches.

* I now come to the specification of the *per contra creditor*, in the notice of the volumes whose titles are above mentioned; and yet, I am not sure whether a few of the following may not be considered as sombre and as dull as several which have preceded them. The "pictures" may be more *like* to each other than those shewn by Hamlet to his mother. As to *Skelton's Nigromansir*, 1504, 4to.—its existence (of this date) may be reasonably doubted. Not so the

shall ever be raised: and much less against *A Mery Gest of Robin Hood, Hycke Scorner, Cross me Spede,*

very rare and early edition of his *Replicacion agaynst certayne yong Scolers,* printed by Pynson, without date, 4to. which I take to be of nearly as early a date. Mr. Heber possesses the only copy of this latter which I ever saw — see the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 119; p. 539, &c. Skelton's works, in the sixteenth century, have been always considered as scarce and dear. Sir M. Sykes bled profusely in his purchases of this kind at the sale of the Roxburghe library; but I know of few more genuine and desirable copies of some of Skelton's pieces, than those tiny duodecimos in the extraordinary library of Ham House, on the banks of the Thames; of which, more anon. And yet, where is the happiest of mortals, who possesses Skelton's *Garland or Chapelet of Laurel,* printed by R. Fakes in 1523, 4to. now in the Royal Library?* The opening of the *Parliament of Deuylles,* printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1509, 4to. is shuddering:

> As Mary was grette with Gabryell
> And had conceyued and borne a Chylde
> All the Deuylles of the Erthe, of the Ayre and of He..
> Held theyr Parlyament of that Mayde mylde.

See the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 143; which account is taken from the only known copy of the work in the public library at Cambridge, A copy of this work, without date, and printed by *Richard Fakes,* (wholly undescribed) is in the extraordinary library at Ham House. It is in 4to., printed on eight leaves, on signatures A. B. C. There is a tremendous group of devils, behind a portcullis, or some iron bars above the commencement of the first page of the text: and this marvellous treasure is bound up with a book of scarcely less rarity and price, entitled *The boke of Hawkynge, Huntynge and Fysshynge,* printed without date by *W. de Worde.* What will Mr. Haslewood say to all this? Do I hear him giving orders to " saddle white Surrey for the *road* to-morrow? !

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* See the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 357, and the *British Bibliographer,* vol. iv. p. 389. I believe no other copy is known; and yet I heard it once asserted that it existed UPON VELLUM in Tom Martin's (of Palgrave) Library. If so, it never came to the hammer.

Life of St. Werburg, Cock Lorels Bote, Syr Degore, or *John Splinters Testament ! ! !* And, as for auncient

The *Temple of Glass* was first printed by *Caxton* in 4to. containing 33 leaves. It is among Bishop More's books in the public library at Cambridge. It was reprinted by *Wynkyn de Worde*, and afterwards by *Thomas Berthelet*. A copy of the original was never, to my knowledge, submitted for sale: and no other copy than that just mentioned is known.* Wynkyn de Worde's reprint was sold for 28*l*. 7*s*. at the sale of the Roxburghe Library. Of Berthelet's, the only copy I know is that in the Bodleian Library. LYDGATE was the author of this piece of poetry. Does that say much for its *liveliness*?† See Warton, vol. ii. p. 211. The *Castle of Pleasure* is among the tip-top rarities of Wynkyn de Worde's press. The account of it in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 371, was taken from the copy in the Roxburghe collection, which copy was purchased by Sir M. M. Sykes for 65*l*. The title of this rare piece of poetry exhibits a wood cut of a man, a woman, and a castle:—with a label on which we read DESIRE, BEAUTE, PLEASURE. The argument is this. "The conveyance of a Dream, how Desire went to the Castle of Pleasure, wherein was the garden of Affection, inhabited by Beauty, to whom he amorously expressed his love; upon the which supplication rose great strife, disputation, and argument between Pity and Disdain." The specimen selected, in the work just referred to, is doubtless "very pleasing." The two last verses of the first Eclogue of Virgil are thus prettily converted into our mother tongue.

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* This poem must not be confounded with another (supposed) poem called the *Temple of Bras*: which, in fact, has no existence under such title. On the 17th. leaf of Caxton's impression of the *Parliament of Birds*, we read thus:

Explicit the temple of bras

but, on the reverse of the first leaf of the same poem, it runs as follows;

This boke the whiche I make of mencion
Entitled was right thus as I shal telle
Tullius of the dreme of scipyon
Chapitres seuen it had of heuen and helle.

From Bp. More's copy in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge.

† Mr. Campbell in the preface to his Specimens of our Poetry, vol. I. p. 95, considers HAWES to be the author; but see the note in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 308.—whence it seems decidedly to be LYDGATE's.

Xmas Carols—from the earliest productions of the press of Wynkyn de Worde, down to the latest of

> Seynge the shadowes fall from the hylles in the west
> Eche byrdd vnder boughe drewe nye to theyr nest
> The chymneys from ferre began to smoke.

But the sequel may as well be introduced; for the images are at once natural and happy.

> Eche housholder went about to lodge his gest
> The storke ferynge stormes toke the chymney for a cloke
> Eche chambre and chyst were soon put vnder locke
> Curfew was ronge lyghtes were set vp in haste
> They that were without for lodgynge soone dyd knocke.
>
> *Stanza v.*

&c. &c. &c.

Such a performance is worthy of the critical investigation of the poetical antiquary.

As for the *Treatyse made of a Galaunt*, Mr. Haslewood (with his usual *gallantry* of research) was the fortunate finder of this amatory morceau. It is printed by Wynkyn de Worde; and "was found pasted within the fly leaf, on the oak board binding, of an imperfect volume of Pynson's Statutes, and purchased from the Nash-Court Collection." Another proof this — if another were wanting — of the importance of looking narrowly into the fly leaves, and old paper wadding, of ancient books in board bindings. A pretty copious extract from this UNIQUE poetical treasure is given in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. v. p. 37-41; from which I select two stanzas, descriptive of the dresses of the English, upwards of three centuries ago—which are sufficient to bear out master Andrew Borde's account of the variableness of our fashions about that period.*

> Beholde the rolled hodes stuffed with flockes,
> The newe broched doublettes open at the brestes,
> Stuffed with pectoll of theyr loves smockes,
> Theyr gownes and theyr cotes shredde all in lystes,
> So many capes as now be, and so few good prestes.
> I can not reken halfe the route of theyr marde gere;
> Englond may wayle that euer it came here.

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* The often-quoted stanza from Borde will be found in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. page 159.

those of Richard Kele—may they be for ever embalmed in ebony or beef-wood cabinets! May they ever afford innocent recreation to the young, and substantial solace to the old. I war not with such delectable bizarrerie from our earlier presses.*

> These GALAUNTES use also full abhomynable,
>   Theyr typpettes be wrythen lyke to a chayne,
> And they go haltred in them as hors in the stable :
>   It is a peryllous pronostycacyon certayne;
>   For synfull soules shall be bounde in payne,
> Hande and fote in perpetuall fyre :
> They shall curse the tyme that euer it came here.

But one more rarity to be incorporated into this note—already distended to a most unwieldy size — and that is, *The Hystory of Tytus and Gesyppus, translated out of latyn into englyshe, by* WYLLYAM WALTER, &c.: printed by Wynkyn de Worde, without date, 4to. See some curious extracts, from the Roxburghe copy of it, in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 338. This copy was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire, at the sale of the Roxburghe Library, for 36*l.* And so little has the lapse of time deteriorated its pecuniary value, that the reprint of it, by *Hacket*, in 1560, 8vo. produced the sum of 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of Mr. Bindley's library. Thus have I travelled through a varied tract of country of the EARLY BRITISH MUSE: with briars, thistles, and dock weed, on the one side of me—and hawthorn bushes, the dog-rose, and wild convolvulus, on the other. Statelier trees, more fragrant blossoms, and fruit of luscious flavour, are to be met with as we pursue a different route.

* What a black-letter muster-roll have I again to encounter! And, first of all, in regard to that idol of our boyish days—that champion of the forest — that Hero of quarter staff, long bow, and cloth-yard arrow—ROBIN HOOD! . . . the very notice of the *Mery Geste*, as the first in the list of pieces above named, recals to my memory the delectable day which I spent in the public library of the University of Cambridge, in company with Mr. Lodge, of whose kindness and ability I have before had occasion to make honourable mention. Doubly "delectable" was that day —(towards the end of the month of October) not so much for having well nigh settled a most impor-

It will be obvious to the reader, that I have thus concentrated a few of the *non-descripts* of the earlier

tant point about the number of books in that same public library,* as from a sight, and temporary possession, of TWO TOMES of black letter poetry, one printed by Caxton, (and seen by me fifteen years ago) the other chiefly by Wynkyn de Worde. In this latter volume is the MERY GESTE of ROBYN HODE, bright, fresh, and unsullied. See what is said about it in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 360; and doubt not, gentle reader, one moment, but that it is the first printed book connected with the exploits of that sylvan hero. Whatever Farmer or Ritson might have said, (see *ibid.*) I will fearlessly place it foremost in the front row of Robin Hood publications. Rastell's supposed impression must not be named in the same breath. If such a book be in being, I should put it twenty years later.

And while we are upon the subject of MERRY JESTS, let me say a merry word in behalf of that of the *Friar and the Boy* (Frere and the Boye) which is, also with the preceding, UNIQUE, executed by the same printer, and in the same public collection. It contains only seven leaves—worth . . . how many *guineas* per leaf? Ritson reprinted it in his pieces of *Ancient Popular Poetry*, 1791, 8vo. For *Hycke Scorner*, printed by the same, without date, (reprinted by Hawkins, and analysed by Percy) we are indebted to Mr. Beloe for a particular account; *Anec. of Lit.* vol. i. p. 387-394. This account is taken from the only known copy of it, in the Garrick Collection in the British Museum. Of *Cryste crosse me Spede*, A. B. C,—the work of the same printer, without date—I know not of the present existence of

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* There is no one point upon which greater mistakes are made, or more absurd, random, conclusions drawn, than that connected with the *number of volumes* in *any* large library, public or private. The only thing like it, are the mistakes drawn about the amount of church preferment and legacies. With these I have *here* nothing to do; but with the number of volumes in the public library at Cambridge I have *thus much* to do — that I am armed with documents, carefully and *liberally* put together, which prove that the library in question does NOT contain 65,000 volumes: and yet, I thought I should have received one of the folios of Mentelin's *Speculum Historiale* (printed in 1473) discharged at my head (*not* by the above mentioned able and amiable friend) when I *doubted* the number of books being 90,000!—as they were declared to be 20 years ago!!! On facts like these, there should be something like *mathematical* proof—and that proof I possess.

Muses of this country, from a supposition that there will be no place *exactly fitted* for them in the metho-

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the copy (and the only one, as I conceive) described in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 367. It is a singularly curious morceau of old poetry; beginning thus;

Here begynneth a lytell propre jeste
Called *cryste crosse me spede, a. b. c.*
How y^{e} gosyps made a royal feest
In the goodlyest maner w^{t}. game and glee
To the ale they went wt. hey troly loly.

Will no "indagator invictissimus" of auncient poetical lore tell us where the copy, here described, now reposes?

Of the *Life of St. Werburge*, printed by Pynson in 1521, 4to. a very copious account appears in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. page 491-499: from a perfect copy of it in the possession of Mr. Heber. A copy of this book was sold at the sale of Mr. Woodhouse's library, in 1803, for 31*l.* 10*s.* At the sale of Major Pearson's library, in 1788, it produced but 1*l.* 10*s.*: and at that of Isaac Reed, in 1807, it produced 18*l.* 18*s.*: but at a more recent sale at Mr. Saunders's, it was purchased by Mr. Hibbert for 42*l.* So *seems* to say the *Repertor. Bibliographicum*: vide Indicem. *Cock Lorel's Bote* was reprinted by the Rev. H. Drury for the Roxburghe Club. The original, among Garrick's books in the British Museum, is supposed to be unique. See the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 352.: and *Beloe's Anecd.* vol. i. p. 393. It is one of the most amusing, as well as rarest, of the earlier pieces of our poetry. *Syr Degore* is indeed a rare and "precious old gentleman." All that we know of Wynkyn de Worde's curious edition of it, (containing eighteen leaves, of a small 4to. size) appears in the *Censura Literaria*, vol. v. p. 255. I once saw, however, a fragment of two leaves of it, belonging to Mr. J. A. Repton, the reputed author of that small and curious little black-letter romance entitled *Prince Rhadapanthus*. These leaves were shewn me by Mr. Churchill in the often lauded library of Blickling in Norfolk.

More "MERRY JESTS!" Here is "*a merry gest and a true Howe Iohn Splynter made his Testament.*" Julian Notary is the printer of this inestimably precious volume; and Mr. Heber is the "thrice blessed" owner of the copy described in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. page 586,—pronounced by him to be unique. The book is full of drollery. The *Loue and Complayntes bytwene Mars and Venus,* without date, dical arrangement of those Bards, whose claims to popularity, during the sixteenth century, are of a more

4to. is another precious gem by the same typographical artist. The copy of it, from the Roxburghe Collection, described in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 585, produced the gigantic sum of 60*l.* It was purchased by Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. Jack Splinter is at least as high-prized as this. They are both " pretty creatures " —worthy of competing with *any* tract, however highly *prized* as well as *priced,* in that most extraordinary volume of early black-letter poetry, chiefly by Wynkyn de Worde, in the public library at Cambridge, of which the transmission to my head quarters, in London, was so inflexibly (and perhaps, on the whole, very wisely) denied me.

As to our early CHRISTMAS CAROLS, if the theme be joyous, the enquiries relating to it are not exempted from some little difficulties: but I will here only attend to "joy," and not to discrepancies of opinion. The reader will therefore receive *en gré* the FIRST CAROL on *printed Record*—about 300 years old: as it is sung in the hall of Queen's College Oxford, at Christmas: premising that, in the language of old Anthony à Wood,* " when the first course is served up in the refectory on Christmas day, in the said College, the Manciple brings a BOAR'S HEAD from the kitchen, up to the high table, accompanied with one of Taberders, who lays his hand on the charger,

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* I am indebted for the above information to my friend Dr. Bliss of St. John's College, Oxford: but the reader is referred to a full and particular account of the old ballad, as printed by *Wynkyn de Worde* in 1521, in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. page 250: together with various authorities bearing on the subject. It is there printed in the **black letter.** Receive it here in the white letter—and note, with scholastic minuteness, the VARIOUS READINGS:

A Caroll bringing in the bores head.

Caput apri differo[a]
Reddens laudens[b] domino.

The bores head in hande bring I
With garlans gay and rosemary
I pray you all synge merely
Qui estis in conuiuio.

---

[a] So in the original for *defero.*
[b] So for *laudes.*

decided and lasting character. And yet—even in such a poetical farrago—I have absolutely forgotten to

The Taberder sings the following song, and when they come to the chorus, all the Members that are in the refectory join together and sing it:"

The Boares head in hand bear I,
Bedeck'd with bays and rose-mary,
And I pray you, masters, be merry
Quotquot estis in convivio;

CHORUS.
Caput Apri defero
Reddens laudes Domino.

The Boares head as I vnderstand
Is the brauest dish in all the land,
Being thus bedeck'd with a gay garland;
Let vs servire cantico;

CHORUS.
Caput Apri defero, &c.

Our Steward hath provided this,
In honour of the King of Bliss,
Which on this day to be served is
In Reginensi atrio;

CHORUS.
Caput Apri defero, &c.

Most vehemently do I desiderate the knowledge of the *locus in quo* of this inestimably precious relic—once fondled by Hearne, and inspected by Warton.

The bores heed I vnderstande
Is the thefe[c] seruyce in this lande
Loke where euer it be fande
Seruite cum cantico.

Be gladde lordes both more and las
For this hath ordeyned our steward
To chere you all this Christmasse
The bores heed with mustarde.

Finis.

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[c] So for *chefe*.

notice two poetical tracts, printed by CAXTON, of which one is a mere fragment, and the other an entire

Nearly approaching the preceding in rarity, and of considerable greater interest from its contents, both in quantity and character, is the UNIQUE copy of Christmas Carols, possessed by Francis Freeling, Esq. from the press of that "cunning" typographical wight, *Richard Kele.* The title and colophon run thus: *Christmas Carolles; newely Imprynted at London in the Powltry by Rychard Kele, dwellyng at the longe shop vnder saynt Myldredes churche.* It is a very small duodecimo volume, containing, in the whole, twenty-four leaves; and has been pretty fully described in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iv. page 304: that description being taken from the identical copy here noticed. See also the *Bibliographical Miscellanies,* Oxon. 1813, 4to. page 48, where copious extracts from it appear. Ah, that "*longe shop*" of Master Richard Kele!—there be many of my acquaintance who would make "*short work*" with its contents, could they now be collected into one tangible form! Think, amongst other things, of those pretty little Skeltonic "bits," printed in three parts (mentioned, as in the library at Ham House, p. 653, ante) which produced, at the sale of Mr. Bindley's library, the sum of 31*l.* 10*s.*

But what are ALL the united Carols, or Ballad publications, of our old friends Wynkyn and Kele, compared with those issued from the fertile press of the WIDOW TOYE—the wife of Robert Toye the printer, who appears to have died about the year 1555? Well might my predecessor Herbert call her "a courteous dame." She contributed, in fact, to the collections of the Company of Stationers; and especially towards the fund for their "*public dinners*" — against which, I suspect, a few of the barbed arrows of Master Drant's Sermons, (see p. 77, ante) were slyly shot. But Mrs. Toye shewed her "curtesy" by a more substantial mark of her good disposition towards the said company; for she not only presented them with a new table cloth, and a dozen of napkins, but paid for "one of the windows in the hall." Can we be therefore surprised if one of the ballads, published by her, have such a title as the following:

I will haue a *Widow* yf euer I marye?

But why should I *hold back* that list of BALLAD POETRY, put forth by the widow Toye, to obtain the originals of which, even Sir Walter work — but of small extent, and of a dull and dreary

Scott would wade, "booted to the groin," (as Robert Burton expresses it) through the snows upon Ben Lomond's height—or stand, tip toe on one leg, upon the sharpest pinnacle of Melrose Abbey!! Yet . . . yet . . . methinks I have a sort of faint remembrance of one or two of the *entire* ballads, of which the *titles* are as follow, being in those five mysterious tomes of old *vernacular poetry* in the Pepysian Collection.* But for the titles of the widow Toye's Ballads. As before given, (*Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 577) they are as follow:

Women beste whan they be at reste.
I will haue a Widow yf euer I marye.
The Day of the lorde ys at hande.
A ballet of thomalyn.
Betwene a Ryche farmer and his daughter
Of the talke betwene ij maydes.
The murnynge of Edwarde Duke of Buckyngham.
A mayde that wolde mary with a serving man.
Who lyue so mery and make such sporte,
  as they that be of the poorer sorte.
An Epytaph upon the deathe of Kynge Edward y^e sixte.
To morow shal be my father's wake.
The Rose is from my garden gone.
The a. b. c. of a preste called heugh stourmy.
&c. &c. &c.

("Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est") And shall the widow Toye absorb all notice of the curious and rare ballads sometimes put forth by Master RICHARD LANT—a contemporary of the said Dame Toye? Forbid it, poetical Antiquary — and shew me, either in the printed pages of the *Censura Litteraria* and *British Bibliographer*, or in the wedge-like phalanxes of black letter poetry be-complexion. They are chronicled in the subjoined note.*

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* It was approaching winter, late in the autumnal months, when the evenings are chill and dark, that, under the vigilant eye of Mr. Lodge, I sat me down, by the side of a blazing fire, and enfiladed by fragrant cups of Souchong tea, (in the PEPYSIAN DEPARTMENT) to an examination of these mysterious tomes. The ballads are chiefly of the time of the two Charleses, and none (as I thought) so old as the reign of Edward VI. They are arranged according to the subject, thus: *Heroic, Romantic, Hunting, Love,* &c. I observed, in the subdivision of the latter,

Love pleasant
Love unfortunate.

The Collection is entitled, in the stiff hand of Pepys, "My Collection of old Ballads."

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longing to Richard Heber, Esq. M. P. any thing *more* curious than the "*Steuen Steple to Mast Camel*" of Richard Lant? — "a small doggerel (says Herbert) of twenty-four lines, in a rude country sort of English—of which (continues he) these are the four last."

Now yeh ha myn arnde a do
Chud ha ye yor head to heede a
And be good maister Churchard to,
And zo God be yor sprede a.

But see the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 583. Such are these BALLAD HINTS or SKETCHES . . but the Theme is interminable. Let Mr. Haslewood exhaust it . . . if he can.

* The *first* of these Caxtonian treasures is a mere fragment, chronicled in the *Typ. Antiquities,* vol. i. p. 360, so as to make one wish the author were known. The second UNIQUE Caxtonian gem, undescribed, and, till hitherto, unknown, is in the library at Ham House, by the banks of the Thames: and, on more accounts than *one,* I have reason to remember the discovery of this typographical treasure. It was late in the month of November, when, in company with my excellent friend the Rev. Mr. D. Lewis, we crossed the ferry from the Twickenham side of the water. The wind was in the east—blowing up all the fog and filthy haze of the Metropolis: and, although mid-day, the opposite banks of the river could with difficulty be discerned. The very Genius of malignity and mischief seemed to brood on the face of the water: but our ferryman was no "brownie," and we reached the opposite shore in safety. In five minutes, we were within the library—and WHAT a library to enter! But this is not the place to tell the *whole* of this bibliographical tale: only be it known that here are not fewer than ELEVEN CAXTONS, and the *Life of St. Wenefrid* in the number. The non-descript in question may be called *the Governayle of Helthe.*" ("In this tretyse that is cleped Gouernayle of helthe, &c.) It is chiefly in prose, containing A and B. in eights; having however *two* leaves of *poetry,* beginning thus:

For helth of body, couere for colde thy hede
ete no rawe meate, take good hede hereto
Drynke holsom wyne, fede the on lyht brede
Wyth an appetyte, ryse from thy mete also
Wyth wymmen flesshely haue not adoo
Vpon thy slepe drynke not of the cuppe

But if there were leisure and space for the expansion of the theme of UNCHRONICLED RELICS of old English Poetry, I could greatly enlarge the notes of this Work, by the introduction of certain pieces, and especially a few from the press of Caxton's pupil, or apprentice, *Wynkyn de Worde,* which would convince the bibliographical Antiquary how much is yet to be done in the department of our earlier Poetry; and how imperatively a new and greatly enlarged edition of Ritson's truly valuable *Bibliographia Poetica* is wanted—for hopeless, I fear, is the wish, that Warton's immortal work will be dressed in a similar garb !*

Gladde towarde bed at morowe bothe two
And vse neuer late for to suppere
And yf so be that leches don the fayle
Then take goode hede to vse thynges thre
Temporat dyete, temporat trauayle,
Not malyncolyouse for none aduersite.

All this is, it must be owned, dismally dull and repulsive—but the printer was CAXTON. On the reverse of the second leaf of this poetry, we read at bottom:

Explicit medicina Stomachi.

This unique treasure had belonged to a Collector, whose initials, monogramised, appear to have been J.M.C., and are in the centre of piles of books. I have seen and possessed several tomes which once claimed the same owner: and a curious "Owner" he was. This copy, like several in the DYSART COLLECTION, has the pencil price (*7s. 6d.*) of Tom Osborne the bookseller, in the fly-leaf; and is bound in dark calf, with Dutch marble paper lining within. It is, in all respects, an UNRECORDED Caxton. My friend Mr. H. Ellis, of the British Museum, disputes with me the palm of the *discovery.* Do I hear the saucy Critic exclaim,

Et VITULA tu dignus, et hic ——— ?

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* First, for certain UNCHRONICLED RELICS of our early poetry from the press of Wynkyn de Worde. And here, the enthusiasm and energy of my young friend Mr. Charles Hartshorne, of St. John's

And now—without any further preliminary remark —I enter "in medias res." Let me begin with

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College, Cambridge, have supplied with a few most curious particulars, from that (apparently) inexhaustible mine in the Pepysian Library, (see p. 663) of Magdalen College, Cambridge. The fact is—and why should it be concealed from the public?—that this young thorough-bred bibliomaniacal Racer (who, I predict, will win all the cups and sweepstakes that he starts for) is just now occupied in the weaving of a "*Golden Garland of Early English Poetry*," composed of pieces little known, or, for the greater part, wholly unknown. Take a specimen—muse-wooing Reader. *The Justs of the Months of May,* (I modernise the orthography,) *furnished and done by Charles Brandon, Thomas Knyvet, Giles Capell and William Hussey, the xxii year of the reign of Henry VII.* printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 4to. contains 46 chapters. Again: "*The Justs and Tournay of the Month of June, parfurnished and done by Richard Graye, Earl of Kent, by Charles Brandon with their two Aids against all comers. The xxii year of the reign of Hen. VII.*" Printed by the same, and containing 62 stanzas. The few short specimens supplied by Mr. H. are delicious earnests of what are to follow ... but, as in duty bound, I refrain from inserting them. Once more. "*The Epitaph of the most noble and valiant Jasper, late Duke of Bedford:* Printed by the same, 4to. Eight pages. All three previously UNKNOWN. How beat the pulses of my friends Messrs. Heber, Freeling, and Rice?[*] And how feels the heart of Mr. Jolly? And where rests the pen of Mr. Haslewood?—in his bronze, punchinello-inkstand, or between his thumb and two forefingers, ready to record these FACTS in the annals of the olden poetry?

For the last time, as to Wynkyn de Worde:—and I skip at once from the banks of the *Cam* to those of the *Thames*. Of course, the reader is with me, in a trice, within the precincts of Ham House Library. What says he to a work by STEPHEN HAWES, (wholly unknown—and which might perhaps have been more appropriately recorded among the early *Amatory Poems* at page 651, ante) entitled the COMFORT OF LOVERS? printed by this same typographical wight, and ending on the reverse of C vj, in sixes. The colophon is thus picturesquely disposed.

Chaucer or Gower. I take the first—usually considered as THE FATHER of English Poetry. With CHAU-

Enprynted
by me Wynkyn de
Worde.

having the large common tripartite device on the back. Ha! there be GEMS, in this very wonderful book-paradise, worth the *setting!* What if I prove, not only that this poem was a production subsequent to the *Passtime of Pleasure,* by the same poet, but that, being so, it might have been printed even in the year 1510? Read the SUB-NOTE; and consider if there be any thing new, but in books, beneath the sun.*

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* The first question will be, how could this work have been printed in 1510, when the parent text of the Pastime, &c. was put forth by the same printer in 1517? Answer: for "the parent text," read "the *supposed* parent text"—for, within this very same library, and bound in the same binding which contains the preceding tract, there happens to be the REAL parent text of Hawes's *Pastime, &c.* printed by De Worde, of the date of 1509!!! Inestimable and unanticipated treasure! O, that it had been known to my late excellent, and amiable friend, Sir M Sykes! He would not, in consequence, have given fourscore pounds for the second impression of 1517. And who shall say, in consequence, what is or is not "the parent text?" See post, for a few particulars about this unique volume of 1509.

The proof of "The Comfort of Lovers" being published *after* the "Pastime of Pleasure;" is decisive. Thus, on the reverse of C iii, we read as follows:—

PUCELL.

Of late I saw a boke of your makynge
Called THE PASTYME OF PLEASURE, whiche is wõder,
For I thynge and you had been in louinge
Ye coude neuer haue made it so sentencyous
I redde there all your passage daungerous
Wherfore I wene for the fayre ladyes sake
That ye dyd loue, ye dyde that boke so make.

AMOUR.

Forsothe Madame, I dyde compyle that boke
As the holygoost I call vnto wytnes
But ygnorauntly, whoso lyst to loke
Many meruelous thynges in it, I do expresse
My lyue and loue, to enserche well doublesse
Many a one doth wryte, I knowe not what in dede
Yet the effecte dooth folowe, the trouthe for to speke.

CER, as with all our legitimate and usually read CLASSICAL POETS, I shall content myself with the mention of a few only of the rarer earlier impressions, and with the generally received best editions, and then leave both reader and collector to cater for themselves.

The first English printer has the honour of being also the first publisher of the text, but not of the entire works, of Chaucer. CAXTON twice printed the *Canterbury Tales,* and once the *Book of Fame, Troilus and Cressida,* and some doubtful minor pieces—all mentioned in the subjoined note.* PYNSON published one edition of the Canterbury Tales, alone; probably

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As to the *Bibliographia Poetica* of Ritson, I can only say that if the great and judicious preparations which Mr. Haslewood has made, towards a new edition of that work, find not patronage among the booksellers, the age of archæological literature is GONE! There *is* a new edition of *Warton's Hist. of English Poetry* in the press. but at present, as far as I can learn, "clouds and darkness rest upon it."

* Before I come to the notice of these editions, I must be permitted to borrow a few lines from the UNKNOWN poem described in the last note—commendatory of the above venerable poetic Wights. They are thoroughly BIBLIOMANICAL.

Let me only subjoin a specimen of the "comforting" love strains to be found in the body of the work.

O loue most dere, o loue nere to my harte,
O gentyll flowe, I wolde you knew my wo
How that your beaute, perst me with the darte
With your vertue, and your mekenes also
Sythens ye so dyde, it is ryght longe ago
My herte doth se you, it is for you be bledde
Myne eyen with teares, ben often made full redde.

What would Ritson, or his biographer and intoxicated admirer Mr. Haslewood, have given to have discovered this unknown poem of Stephen Hawes? But surely it was more natural that the *Wynkyn* tribe of little *fish* should come to my own *net!*

soon after the death of Caxton ; in a handsome folio volume ; and of almost equal difficulty to obtain, in a

> Two thynges me comforte, euer in pryncypall
> The first be BOKES, made in ANTYQUTE
> By *Gower* and *Chaucer* poetes rethorycall
> And *Lydegate* eke, by good auctoryte.
>
> HAWES'S *Comfort of Lovers*;
> *Sign. A. vj. rev.*

Premising that I will have nothing to do with LYDGATE, except the referring of the reader to Ritson's interminable list of his pieces,* I proceed to the notice of Caxton's *first* edition of the *Canterbury Tales.* The only perfect copy, throughout, is that in his Majesty's Library, which had been Mr. West's. It is also in most sound and desirable condition. The copy in Merton College Library, at Oxford, wants three leaves. Earl Spencer's (as notified in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. iv. p. 288) wants five leaves ; which are however admirably supplied by the fac-simile skill of Mr. Whittaker. An imperfect copy is at Wentworth House, in Yorkshire. In the Dysart or Ham House Library, there is a portion (and a very fine one, as far as it goes) of a copy, defective at the beginning, and ending about the middle of the "Shipman's tale." This book is murderously half-bound in calf, with marble-paper sides. It had belonged to one Joseph Brereton of Queen's College, Cambridge, and has the date in fine and perfect state, as either of the editions by Caxton. In 1526, Pynson reprinted these *Canter-*

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* This list comprises the brief titles of 251 pieces: and the author is dismissed with being called "a voluminous, prosaick and drivelling monk."—His pieces are designated as "not worth collecting, unless it be as typographical curiosities, or on account of the beautiful illuminations in some of his [MS.] presentation copies —nor even worthy of preservation : being only suitably adapted *ad ficum et piperem*, and other more base and servile uses." *Bibl. Poet.* p. 87-8, &c. There is much truth, but also a little falsehood or heresy, in this account. Here however, I will only say, that Lydgate's *Siege and Destruction of Troy*, seems to have been the most popular of his pieces; and that, of the first edition of it, by W. de Worde in 1503, folio, there is a copy UPON VELLUM in the magnificent library of Stowe. Of the second edition by Pynson in 1513, folio, there is a copy UPON VELLUM in the Pepysian library, and another SIMILAR copy in the library of Bamborough Castle in Northumberland. These membranaceous pieces were all unknown to Herbert, and have indeed but recently come to my own knowledge. What enterprising Roxburgher will undertake and publish a "*Bibliographical, Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour*" in his OWN Country?

ink of 1739.† There is no saying what a PERFECT copy of this first edition—intrinsically inferior, in all respects, to the second edition—would bring; but it is scarcely twelve months ago when such a treasure would have produced 500 guineas.

Rare as may be the *first* edition of the Canterbury Tales by Caxton, the SECOND is to the full as rare. Indeed it is a little singular, that, of both the editions, only ONE PERFECT copy of each is known. That of the *second* is in the library of my beloved College St. John's, at Oxford. If I remember rightly, this inestimable treasure is bound along with two or three other *Caxtonic* pieces (and which, for obvious reasons, ought to be SEPARATED—each having a distinct coat in Charles Lewis's blue, green, or venetian-colour, morocco) and is, in all respects, most sweet and comforting to behold, handle, and

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† This Mr. Brereton,—Clergyman or not, I cannot tell—was the Proprietor of many of the more curious black-letter books in the library at Ham House. I find the date of 1744, in one of them, attached to his name as then "Bachelor of Laws." He was probably Chaplain in the Dysart Family; and seems to have bought lustily out of Osborne's Catalogues. Among other books, from these never-to-be again-witnessed Catalogues, are the following with the subjoined prices in pencil—and purchased, as there is every reason to think, by Mr. Brereton.

Divers Fruitful and Ghostly Matters: Pr. by Caxton, 4to. 10*s*. 6*d*. On sign. A. i in a neat hand-writing, on the bottom margin, is the following memorandum. "*This Book belongs to the English Benedictin Nuns of our Blessed Lady of Good Hope at Paris.*" At the end "*Approved*"—but the subscription of the names of the "Approvers," are to me unintelligible. Note well. For an inferior copy of this work I gave 194*l*. 5*s*. (for Lord Spencer) at the sale of the Merly Library in 1813.*

Life of St. Wenefrid, Pr. by Caxton. Fine, perfect copy. 1*l*. 1*s*. !!! Wanting in the Spencer Collection.

Virgil's Æneid, Pr. by Caxton: bound in red morocco, with a copy of *Pynson's* edition of the *Jugurthine War;* both copies perfect, and in the cleanest possible condition—but cruelly cut to a quarto form. Price 3*l*. 3*s*. !!!

Virgil's Æneid. By Caxton. Alone: and the finest copy I ever saw of this usually handsome book. I suspect it to have been Lord Oxford's. The price is cut out. Did it *equal* the preceding price? I should say, "no"—and yet I have known 100 guineas given for this book..

But I am "*travelling* out of the Record."

bury Tales, along with the *Troilus and Creseida*, the

peruse. My friend Dr. Bliss, of the same college, and one of the Librarians of Bodley, pays it a regular quarterly visit—his enthusiasm increasing at every repeated act of adoration! In the Pepysian Library, there is a copy perfect—with the exception of the prosaic, introductory part; which I allow to be a most important and fatal exception, since it is in itself exceedingly curious. The text of the poet is entire, beginning on sign. a iii. Mr. Heber has a copy, wanting this introduction, and about two leaves of the text. Earl Spencer's copy is greatly defective. But I will not pursue this chase after imperfections. And yet—let me say another word . . . as to the supposed price of a PERFECT copy . . . were it now to be submitted to sale. It would *at least* be *equal* to the price just attached to a perfect copy of the previous edition.

Of the *Book of Fame*, the next in the order of the text, see the account of copies noticed in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 313. Since writing that account, fifteen years ago—("fugaces labuntur anni!") I have taken a second peep at the copy in the public library at Cambridge: and find this beautiful and perfect book bound up with FOUR more pieces from CAXTON'S PRESS:—and further (but is not this rather matter for a "Bibliographical Tour?") that all these fine Caxtonic pieces belonged to one "R. Johnson," who has inscribed the prices which he gave for each book,* and who, from the character of the scription, appears to have possessed them towards the end of the reign of Henry VII. For the "Book of Fame" he gave FOUR PENCE! The *Troilus and Cressida* is a more popular performance, and copies of it will be found in several distinguished private and public libraries. The last copy sold, belonging to Mr. Watson Taylor, was purchased by Mr. Grenville for 63 guineas. This identical copy (wanting one leaf in signature p.) was purchased by the late Mr. Manson, bookseller, for the late Mr. Towneley, for 10*l.* 10*s.*; and

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* The names and prices of the other books are as follow:

Godfrey of Boulogne (imperfect) .	ii^{s}.
Virgil's Æneid, (perfect) .	xij^{d}
Fait of Arms and Chivalry, (perfect)	ij^{s}. $viij^{d}$
Chastising of God's Children .	$viij^{d}$.

*Book of Fame, and the Assembly of Fowls, &c.** WYNKYN DE WORDE appears to have only printed the

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was sold at the sale of Mr. Towneley's library for 252*l.* Such are the mutations in all mundane things!

The "doubtful minor pieces," printed by Caxton, are rather attributable to *Lydgate, Scoggan, and Hawes.* They are mentioned, and in part described, in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p.306..311: but I own, since a recent revision of that incalculably precious volume which contains them—in the public library at Cambridge—that these pieces (alluded to at page 657, ante) require a more distinct and satisfactory specification. I will here only further remark, that, from recent results which need not be specified, I am most sensibly alive to the "*Complaint of Chaucer unto his empty Purse*"—which follows the "Complaynt of Anelida." The words are these.

To you my purs, and to none other wight
Complayne I, for ye be my LADY DERE;
I am sory now that ye be light
For certes ye now make me heuy chere;
Me were as lief be leyd vpon a bere:
For whiche, vnto your mercy thus I crye,
BE HEUY AGAYN, or ellis mote I dye.

* I believe I may say with perfect truth and propriety, that the finest known copy of the first edition of the Canterbury Tales by *Pynson* (probably executed not later than 1493) is in the possession of Earl Spencer. It was purchased for the moderate sum of 20*l.* at the sale of the library of Dr. Chauncey in 1790:—just as the present noble possessor was beginning to form a Collection of books. What a FOUNDATION STONE did such a volume supply! Fragments of this edition are not uncommon. The second edition of 1526, by Pynson, contains, besides the works above specified, *La belle dame sauns Mercy:* of the whole of which pieces a particular account appears in the *Typog. Antiq* vol. ii. p. 515-520. This latter piece, and the Assembly of Fowls,† are here printed for the FIRST TIME. A copy of

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† The *Assembly of Fowls* was reprinted by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1530, 4to. of which rare book a full description appears in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 278. The copy, there described, came into the possession of Messrs. Longman and Co. who, in their *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 39-40, have valued it at 50*l.*. A *vigorous* valuation for a REPRINT.

Troilus and Cressida, (in 1517, 4to.) a book of exceedingly rare occurrence; but I cannot help indulging, no very romantic supposition—I should hope—that there will one day "turn up" a copy of the *Canterbury Tales,* if not with other pieces of Chaucer in conjunction, from the press of this very diligent, very skilful, and poetry-loving printer.* The spirit of research, now abroad, will cause the bibliographical enthusiast to penetrate the recesses of the lonely mansion, the moat-girt castle, the gothic-pinnacled cathedral, and peradventure the parochial libraries contained in the vestry rooms of certain large churches, attached to certain large parishes throughout the kingdom. At length came out the *first edition* of the ENTIRE WORKS of Chaucer, from the press of *Thomas Godfray,* in 1532, folio: under the patronage, as it is supposed, of

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this edition (very difficult to find in a perfect and beautiful state) was sold for 30*l.* 9*s.* at the sale of the Roxburghe Library. It seems clear that Tyrwhitt never saw it, and that West's copy concluded with the "Book of Fame." As to the edition of 1520 and 1522, by Pynson, they are purely ideal; and Ames has only propagated error by noticing them after Bagford.

* The sober critic will, I apprehend, conclude, that the notion of an early-printed edition of the Canterbury Tales, by Wynkyn de Worde, is purely *romantic.* Certain it is, that the supposed edition of 1495 has no foundation in truth; and probable it is, that the early impression of the Canterbury Tales by Pynson, deterred Wynkyn de Worde from the attempt of republication; although he was the earliest, after Caxton, with the *Troilus and Cressida*—which appeared by him in 1517, 4to. and which is a volume of exceedingly great rarity. My friend Mr. Roger Wilbraham possesses a copy—(from which the account in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 212 was taken)—and a copy was sold at the Roxburghe sale for the tremendous sum of 43*l.* Herbert had never seen it.

Mr. William Thynne: and "the great number (says Tyrwhitt) of Chaucer's works never before published, which appear in it, fully entitles it to the commendations which have been always given to Mr. Thynne's edition, on that account."* It was reprinted by

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* A word, in limine, about a supposed edition by *Berthelet*..mentioned by Leland. On the authorities of Tyrwhitt and Mr. Douce, there is good reason to think that NO such edition ever had existence—and that the above, by *Godfray*, must be considered as the supposed impression by Berthelet. This edition, of 1532, was several times reprinted, as has been noticed in the text; but if we are to judge of its intrinsic worth, from the most essential portion of its contents—the *Canterbury Tales*—I should pronounce it to be of comparatively little value: for Tyrhitt observes, that *these*, upon the whole, "have received no advantage" from the edition under discussion. "The material variations from Caxton's *second* edition are all for the worse." Vol. i. p. xxi. Pickering's edition. In the ixth volume of the *Retrospective Review*, p. 172, &c. there is an ample and instructive article relating to the "Works of Chaucer;" of which the editions of 1532, 1542, 1598; † and Tyrwhitt's edit. of 1798, form the chief argument; and at page 176 there is an extract from the first and third, placed besides each other, to shew the occasional discrepancies of the text. See also p. 200, note. A copy of Godfray's edition, in a fine state, is of rare occurrence. My friends Messrs. Douce, Heber, and Utterson possess it. I purchased a copy at the sale of the Towneley library (imperfect in the first leaf) for 5*l.* 5*s.*: but I find it not in the collections of Reed, Steevens, Bindley, Nassau, and the Duke of burghe.

† From the observations in a note at p. 198 of the *Retrospective Review*, I take the editions of 1597 and 1598 to be one and the same; and indeed, as Herbert has observed, (*Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 64) if there be any edition of 1532, with the name of *Berthelet*, it must be considered as one and the same with that of *Godfray*—those printers having embarked in the same concern, and affixed their names, mutatis mutandis, to the respective copies of their works which were apportioned to them. Consult also Todd's *Lives* and *Writings of Gower and Chaucer*, 1810, p. ii. note.* and more especially the very interesting account of the THYNNES, and of their labours upon these poets—passim.

Bonham in 1542, with the addition of "the Plowman's Tale."—which appeared for the first time. Then followed the reimpressions of 1561, 1597, and 1602; under the editorial care of *Howe* and *Speght*. And, last of all, came forth the edition of *Urry*, in 1721, folio.*

From the date of the latter publication to the present time, no edition of the entire works of Chaucer has appeared; but the *Canterbury Tales* (and who reads any *other* portion of the poet?) have come forth, from the masterly hand of the late Mr. Tyrwhitt, in a manner so complete, correct, and satisfactory, that it were difficult perhaps to mention any other CLASSIC, ancient or modern, which has received more copious and curious illustration. It is a model of editorship;* and may fully rank on a

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* The edition of Bonham, of 1542, was reprinted by Kele, Toy, and Petit. "All these editions (says Herbert) I have compared, and find them to be the very same edition, only the name of each proprietor severally changed in the colophon." *Ibid.* The edition of 1542 is distinguishable for having, for the first time, the *Plowman's Tale*, inserted *after* the Person's Tale; but Tyrwhitt has "no scruple in declaring his own opinion, that it has not the least resemblance to Chaucer's manner, either of writing or thinking, in his other works." *Cant. Tales*, vol. i. p. 158: *edit. Pickering*. A copy of Bonham's edition may be worth 3*l.* 3*s.* Of the edition of 1561, a copy was sold at the sale of Mr. Nassau's library (1824) for 2*l.* 2*s.*: and of that of 1602, for 16*s.* In old libraries, copies of the editions of 1568 and 1598, are found, too frequently mildewed; and I once met with a noble one of that of 1561, in stamped gilt calf, (having the arms of Queen Elizabeth) in a granary in Worcestershire. But the rats had played sadder havoc than the worms. It was a magnificent BOOK-RUIN! Urry's edition of 1721, even on large paper, is not uncommon. The preface of Thomas (the Editor being dead) strove to disarm the anticipated severity of the public against the obvious impurity of the text; and that preface is truly, as Mr. Tyrwhitt designates it, "modest and sensible." It may be also deserving of incorporation in a future edition of the poet's entire works: but the labours of Urry have been blasted for ever even by the MITIGATED indignation of Tyrwhitt—who calls the edition "by far the worst that was ever published." Shall I fix a price to it, therefore? I lack the heart so to do.

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* What exquisite learning and taste (to say nothing of manners and principles) had the Editor of this incomparable work! — and it redounds to his eternal honour, that, neither spoilt by an ample patrimony, nor corrupted by the intercourse of the gay, the great, and the flattering, he maintained throughout life, and even in death, (if I may so speak) "the even tenor of his way!" After mastering one of the most difficult, but elegant and instructive pieces, of the first philosophers of Greece, † he turned his mind to the antiquity of his vernacular tongue; and in selecting the ancient text of one of our first GREAT and POPULAR POETS, he chose a subject on which all the patience of his research, the acuteness of his discernment, and the purity of his taste, could be equally exercised. These are indeed abundantly evinced in the work under consideration. Yet it has been objected, and objected with considerable *pretension* at least, that the text of the Canterbury Tales, published by Tyrwhitt, is not the text of any *one* MS., ‡ or edition, but the result of a *collation* of texts; and that, in keeping back what has been *rejected*, the

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† I of course allude to his edition of the *Poetics* of ARISTOTLE, published at Oxford in the Gr. & Lat. languages, in 1794, 4to. and 8vo. The Bibliomaniac will necessarily RAVE on the possession of a *large paper* copy of this work; destined originally for the libraries of Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Noblemen. More than one copy has been sold in this country: the last, belonging to the late Bishop of London, is now in the library at Chatsworth . . but was not deposited there under the sum of 60*l.* I believe they are all (at least those I have seen) bound in blue morocco, with the arms of the University of Oxford stamped on the exterior. This book is a sort of *Garter-Star* in the collections of the curious. When will it glitter in the oblong cabinet of Menalcas?

‡ Mr. Todd, in the work cited at page 673, has given us some tempting descriptions of the MSS. of Chaucer; and especially of that LONGE PULCHERRIMUM of these MSS. in the library of the Marquis of Stafford. The next in beauty and worth, is doubtless that in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire — obtained from the Roxburghe library for 357*l.* Seek far and near, gentle reader, for MSS.

par with the Lucian of Hemsterhusius, the Athenæus of Schweighæuser, and the Virgil and Homer and Pindar of Heyne. The authors here compared together are, I admit, dissimilar in themselves; but I would be desired to speak only of the *manner* in which these

reader is not put into possession of the means of judging fairly of what has been *adopted.* There is hardly fairness in this objection; but a prompt answer is at hand. First, it supposes the *Critic* to have a nicer tact than the Editor criticised—and who shall say that he could judge better than Tyrwhitt? Secondly, the collation, here made, has been evidently the result of great care and consideration: and thirdly, the text, here submitted, is beyond all compare purer than any preceding text. Far be it from me to presume even to suppose, that such a man as Tyrwhitt, or such a performance as THIS, stands in need of any thing like a defence or apology. Tyrwhitt's fame will gather strength as it descends to posterity:

> "As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow."

Here, therefore, I will only further remark, that his edition of the Canterbury Tales appeared in 1775-8, in five crown 8vo. volumes; and was reprinted by his executors at Oxford, in two quarto volumes in 1798, from Tyrwhitt's own corrected copy. The first edition, in a morocco coat—such as my tasteful friend Mr. James Heywood Markland loves to view it in—used to sell for 1*l.* 1*s.* per volume: because it was the edition superintended by the editor himself. The quarto, which is the best edition, and handsome book, is worth about 3*l.* 3*s.* in goodly binding: but there hath recently appeared a sweet reimpression of the crown 8vo. in the same number of volumes, under the care of Mr. Pickering—the great champion and patron of Lilliputian tomes, in all languages—and I do confidently recommend this *accurate*, as well as beautiful publication, to the cabinets of all such as are not provided with either of the previous impressions. It sells for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* small — and 5*l.* 5*s.* large paper; and in calf, or morocco binding, the aspect at once solaces and cheers.

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of this venerable Bard. Even fragments may be inestimable: or why does Bernardo leap with ecstacy at the exhibition of his very small portion . . of a comparatively modern date?!

illustrious Classics have been brought before the critical public.

From Chaucer, we naturally go to **GOWER**; of whose *complete* works no edition is extant; but of whose *Confessio Amantis*, the edition by *Caxton*, and by *Berthelet*, are the only ones extant. They are noticed below.*

LYDGATE is rather food for the Antiquary than the general reader; and without wishing him a place on the *principal* shelf of the "Old Man's" library, I must rather insist upon his introduction into some obscurer corner of his Collection. The subjoined note will shew what are the chief objects of the antiquary's research.† Coarse and capricious as is **SKELTON**, there is yet an abundance of genuine English humour in his metrical (rather than poetical) effusions. He is the "dear darling" of the thorough-bred black letter Collector; who never rests satisfied without the earlier impressions of his versification by *Pynson, Faques,* or *Kele*: but the sober reader and general collector will have reason to be contented with the correct and elegant impression of his works put forth (by an unknown editor) in 1736, 8vo.*

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* A very full and particular account of the *Caxtonian* edition of the *Confessio Amantis* of Gower, 1483, folio, will be found in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 177-185. The Roxburghe copy of this book produced the enormous sum of 336*l.*—purchased by the Duke of Devonshire. The Merly copy was purchased for 315*l.* by the Duke of Marlborough; and at the sale of the Duke's books, brought the sum of 205*l.* 16*s.* The purchaser was Mr. George Watson Taylor: at the sale of whose library, again, in 1823, it was found to be imperfect, and sold for 57*l.* 15*s.* So gradually did the mercury fall in the bibliomaniacal glass. The edition of 1532 is the scarcer and handsomer one of those of *Berthelet*; and I know not what infatuation possessed me to give 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for the second of 1554, at the sale of the Roxburghe library. The beautiful copy of the edition of 1532, in red morocco binding, which once tempted the classical purchaser upon the shelves of Mr. Triphook (recorded in the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. page 278) has long since put on wings and flown away. Such book-gems are the very *Birds of Paradise* of their species. Catch them, enthusiastic and liberally minded "Young Man"—catch them, whenever they come across your path. "Gather the rose-buds while ye may!"

† Of LYDGATE'S rarer pieces, the following (from the press of *Caxton*) may be briefly stated. The *Work of Sapience*; without

date, folio. See *Typog. Antiq.* vol. i. p. 325, 330. *Lyf of our Lady,* ditto, folio. *Id.* page 336. *Pilgrimage of the Sowle,* 1483, folio. *Id.* p. 152. *Chorle and the Byrde: The hors the shepe and the ghoos;* the *Temple of Glas; Parvus Catho*: see *id.* p. 307, &c. The *Siege and Destruction of Troy* was printed by Pynson in 1513, folio, (see p. 668, ante) and afterwards by Marshe in 1555, folio. The Boke of *John Bochas,* by Pynson in 1494, folio, is very scarce, in a complete state; it was reprinted by *Tottel,* in 1554, folio, with the *Daunce of Machaubree* added. This book is usually found in a larg and fine condition; when it may be valued at *6l. 6s.* But where exists an ancient edition of Lydgate's *London Lickpenny,* pronounced by Mr. Campbell to be "curious, for the minute picture of the metropolis which it exhibits, in the fifteenth century. A specimen (continues Mr. C.) of Lydgate's humour may be seen in his tale of "*The Prioress and her Three Lovers*" which Mr. Jamieson has given in his "Collection of Ballads." *Specimens of the British Poets,* vol. i. p. 90, note. But consult Ritson, as alluded to at p. 668, ante.

* How shall I describe the multifarious and "strange-conceited" Works of SKELTON!—a satirist, a lampooner, and a writer in almost every species of verse. Warton, in his Spenser, calls him "little better qualified for picturesque than satyrical poetry. In the one (continues he) he wants invention: in the other, wit and good manners." Vol. ii. p. 107. "There is certainly (says Mr. Campbell) a vehemence and vivacity in Skelton, which was worthy of being guided by a better taste; and the objects of his satire bespeak some degree of public spirit. But his eccentricity in attempts at humour is at once vulgar and flippant, and his style is almost

STEPHEN HAWES must be noticed, were it only for the sake of making my peace with a few of the Brethren of the **Roxburghe Club**. He is chiefly known

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a texture of slang phrases, patched with shreds of French and Latin," &c.—*Specimens, &c.* vol. i. page. 101-3. Perhaps both Warton and Mr. Campbell are a little too severe. Had Skelton written nothing more than his famous attack upon Cardinal Wolsey, (of whose downfall he seems to have had something like a poetical foresight) he would have stood high as a bold and intrepid opponent of ambition and hypocrisy, in its most elevated course. The lines, here alluded to, are in the mouth, or at the fingers' ends, of every poetical antiquary. I refer to page 653 for a brief notice of the scarcer pieces of Skelton; being persuaded that many a fugitive piece is yet to be discovered—from the very nature of the composition and form of publication. See also Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica*, p. 102. Mr. Haslewood's interleaved copy of this latter work furnishes me with a notice of an impression of the far-famed TUNNING OF ELYNOURE RUMMYNG, printed by Kytson, but imperfect at the end. I find it superficially noticed in the *Typog. Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 541. But had it any portrait of ELEANOR? I am necessarily pretty well versed in the history of the reprint of this tract in 1624, containing the well-known PORTRAIT of this noted Ale-wife, from the account given of it in the *Bibliomania*, p. 585. Since that account was written, I have paid my respects to the Lady herself, in the library mentioned in the *Bibliog. Decam.* vol. iii. p. 264; and hence sprung up one of the flowers for the *Lincolne Nosegay*. But the copy of "*the Tunning*," there described, is not only NOT unique, but is imperfect: for, once on a day it chanced that, sauntering in that most delicious and bibliomania-inspiring book-visto, ycleped the *Bodleian Library* — in company with my excellent friend Dr. Bliss — he, the said Doctor, drew me gently apart towards one of the lock-up recesses, and taking down a punchy quarto, of a somewhat dingy aspect, from among the SELDEN BOOKS—" here," quoth he, "here is a *perfect Eleanour*; the Lady at Lincoln wants at least a pair of arms." I was astounded: "Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit." But it was even so. The truth is, that, in the reprint of 1624, the portrait of Eleanour is *repeated*, at the end of the tract—and accompanied by the following verses:—wanting in the copy first mentioned.

by a poem called the *Passtime of Pleasure*, of which the first edition appeared in 1509. Good fortune hath

Skelton's Ghost to the Reader.

Thus Countrymen kinde	My Laurell and I,
I pray let me finde	Are both wither'd dry,
For this merry glee,	And you flourish greene,
No hard censure to be.	In your workes daily seene,
King Henry the Eight	That come from the Presse,
Had a good conceit	Well writ I confesse,
Of my merry vaine,	But time will deuouer
Though duncicall plaine:	Your Poets as our;
It now nothing fits	And make them as dull
The Times nimble wits;	As my empty scull.

FINIS.

A sequel is attached to the foregoing story. It happened that, walking near a grove of poplars, within a bow-shot of Westminster Abbey,

I shroppe me in the shrouds as I a Shepherd were;

and after reposing within this genial verdure, I approached, and entered a sort of book-cave, where, "*mirabile dictu*!" I saw the *identical Eleanor*, with her bearded nose and chin, and extended ale-pot, staring me in the face, in like manner in which she gazed upon me at Lincoln! Our meeting, I need scarcely add, was cordial and enthusiastic.

But . . . open what book-cabinet you will, distinguished for any thing like **Roxburghe** *rarities*, and there SKELTON, in some gear or other, will greet you with his quaint rhymes. Justly proud therefore, unquestionably, may be my friend Mr. Francis Freeling, of his *Toby Cooke's* impression of the "*Salutation*," of our poet-laureat Skelton. His copy of it beginneth thus:

A SKELTONICALL SALUTATION,
Or condyne gratulation
And just vexation
Of the Spanish Nation
That in a bravado,
Spent many a Crusado
In setting forth an Armado,
England to invado.

recently enabled me to discover another (and previously unknown) production of the same author, called the *Comfort of Lovers*; of which some account will be found, perhaps a little out of order, in the preceding pages.* But the popularity of Hawes, what-

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But this could not be the production of Skelton, who died in 1529. I do not dispute the ancient possession of the copy by *Toby Philpot.* Several of the pieces of Skelton were collected and reprinted by Marshe in 1568, 8vo. under the title of *Pithy, Pleasant, and Profitable Workes of Maister Skelton.* See *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iv. page 508.† Sir M. M. Sykes and Mr. Heber possess copies of this rare and estimable book, in which ELEANOR RUMMING is, I presume, to be found in all imaginable purity. The Rev. Mr. Rice could not possess the Roxburghe copy of it under the sum of 32*l.* 11*s.* But he neither frets nor fumes thereat. He possesses his Eleanor; and in the language of George Steevens, "SIGHS NO MORE." The reprint of Marshe's text in 1736, 8vo. is becoming rare: and is worth 2*l.* 2*s.* in good condition and coating.

* Page 665-6, ante. Of the *first* edition of the *Passtime of Pleasure*, in 1509, 4to. — found in the library there noticed — the text begins thus: after the destruction of the title, and of the greater part of eight leaves, which have been dreadfully devoured or mutilated by (apparently) some hungry quadrupedical animal,

> The lady Gramar in all humble wyse
> Dyde me receuye in to her goodly scoole.

On the reverse of sign. T iiii, in fours, is the following colophon: *Enprynted at London in Fletestrete, at the sygne of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde, the yere of oure lorde M. vC. & ix ended xi daye of* ever it might have been during his own time, must now depend on a perusal of the analysis of his Passtime of Pleasure by Warton. The whole of this piece of criticism is the masterly effort of an ingenious and eloquent advocate. The sentence of Mr. Campbell, less favourable to the reputation of the poet, appears to be more consistent with the canons of just criticism.

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† Consult also the *Censura Literaria*, vol. ii. p. 190, which makes us half crazy for the *Balletys and Dyties salacyous advised by Master Skelton, Laureat:* printed by Pynson, in the black letter, in eight pages only. It begins in this soothing, hush-a-by, manner:

> Lullay, lullay, lyke a chylde.

With what a *via lactea* of black-letter stars is this *gem* incorporated! Who, among the Sons of Liverpool Book-Wights (for the communication comes from that quarter) possesses the treasures therein described?

At length we reach the illustrious names of SURREY and WYATT; whose productions, during a period devoted to dull allegory, duller romance, and the dullest of all possible didactic and moral poetry, strike us as a green and refreshing *oasis* in a dreary desert. At the mention of *their* names—the heart of HORTENSIUS feels an increased glow of inspiration: and the last and most learned Editor of their works finds himself naturally, as it were, discoursing with many of the most illustrious characters of the reign of Henry VIII. But the bibliomaniac secretly rejoices in the possession of the earlier, rarer, and more precious editions of the *Songes and Sonnettes*, as among the *keimelia* of his Collection.*

The name of LORD SACKVILLE is consecrated in a

Ianuarye. A copy of the second edition of 1517, 4to. was sold for 84*l.* at the sale of the Roxburghe library; and of the third, by *Waylande,* in 1554, 4to. for 40*l.* 19*s.* at the sale of Bindley's library: see p. 647, ante. Respecting Hawes, consult Campbell's *Specimens,* &c. vol. i. p. 94.

* The "*Songes and Sonettes*" of the Earl of Surrey were first published by *Tottel,* in a very small 4to. volume, in 1557, in the black letter. This edition is ALMOST UNFINDABLE. A perfect copy of it would be worth fifty guineas at the least. It does not appear in the collections of Pearson, Farmer, Steevens, and Reed. Nor do I in-

great measure by the publication of that copious collection of poetry called *The Mirrour for Magistrates*, of which the earliest edition appeared in 1559, 4to.: but a minute account of all the earlier impressions appears in the last and best edition of that work, put forth by Mr. Joseph Haslewood, in 1815, 3 vols. 4to. a performance, as perfect in its kind as the archæological annals of the nineteenth century have witnessed.

deed, at this moment, call to mind any existing copy.* But surely Mr. Heber must have it? And what is that edition by Tottel, in 12mo. in the CAPEL CLOSET, in the library of Trinity College Cambridge—of which another copy is in the University library—noticed to me in a long letter, by my ardent young bibliomaniacal friend Mr. Hartshorne? Singularly enough, Surrey's translation of *Certain bokes* of *Virgiles Æneis* was published the *same* year, in 4to.: which is so SCARCE, that no other copy of it is known but that in the library of Dulwich College; from which Mr. Bolland reprinted it for the Roxburghe Club. The Songs and Sonets were reprinted in 1565, 1567, 1569, 1574, 1585, 1587, 12mo. and perhaps again in the sixteenth century. These editions are all very rare, and indeed require something like a bibliographical review. Lord Spencer possesses the third of 1567, considered the most correct of the earlier ones, and which was made subservient to Dr. Nott's researches. Sir M. M. Sykes has the edition of 1585; and an imperfect copy of that of 1587 was sold for 8*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of Horne Tooke's library. Consult the *Cens. Lit.* vol. i. p. 244: *Warton's Engl. Poet.* vol. iii. p. 11, 12, 60, 69. Curll published the Poems of Surrey and Wyatt [in 1717, 8vo. which is usually sold for 1*l.* 1*s.*: and I find a copy of it, on LARGE PAPER, "collated with the first edition of 1557" marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 329. Dr. Nott's edition is, for plan, copiousness, and erudition, like a Dutch quarto Variorum of an

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* On further investigation, I find that a copy of it, *with four leaves reprinted*, was sold at the sale of Bindley's library for 17*l.* No early edition of the works of the most accomplished English nobleman of his day, appears to be in the BRITISH MUSEUM. See *Cat.* vol. iii. sign. 3 L. Nor was any similar copy in Lord Oxford's library.

There are those who may accuse me of false praise in this declaration, and observe that truth has been some-

ancient Classic. Those who love much digging for healthful exercise, will be delighted with such toil as these handsome 4to. volumes hold out. But I should submit how far the texts of the several poets, accompanied by the *notes* alone, might not be received as a most acceptable republication? The LIVES of Surrey and Wyatt should on no account be omitted: for they are equally interesting from matter and manner. Dr. Nott's reflections on the death of Lord Surrey, are those of a Christian Philosopher, who leads us to consider such shuddering events in the precise light in which they ought to be considered. I subjoin them* with heart-felt gratification. This splendid work was published in 1815, in 2 vols. 4to. and may be had in handsome calf binding for about 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* There are copies on LARGE PAPER. Great however as may be my reverence for the general splendour of Lord Surrey's character, and for his intellectual attainments in particular, I cannot withhold my assent to the animated, and, as it seems to me, just criticism of Mr. Campbell on *this* subject. "I am not indeed (says Mr. C.) disposed to consider the influence of Lord Surrey's works upon our language in the very extensive and important light in which it is viewed by Dr. Nott. I am doubtful if *that* learned Editor has converted many readers to his opinion, that Lord Surrey was the first who gave us metrical instead of rhythmical versification. . . . Surrey was not the inventor of our metrical versification; nor had his genius the potent voice and the magic spell which rouse all the what sacrificed to friendship; but I respect my friend and the public too much to be guilty of such an act of indiscretion.*

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* "Such was the EARL OF SURREY. Perhaps an unavailing speculation may mingle with our regrets, and tempt us to ask why so much excellence was suffered to perish so untimely. The question is a vain one. It is not applicable to Surrey's fate alone. It may be asked by every parent who has lost a child of virtuous promise. The answer, as far as we are concerned, is an easy one. We know not now the scope of God's providence. That knowledge is reserved for a better and a more perfect state; when all that at present perplexes human reason being explained, it will be found that the general interests of virtue have been promoted by the sufferings, no less than by the exaltation, of the innocent . . . . . When the good and the great are taken early hence, we may conclude them to have attained early to that perfection which was required of them; and console ourselves with believing, that, had they been continued longer here, they might have lost somewhat of their excellence." Vol. i. p. cvii.

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dormant energies of a language. In certain walks of composition, though not in the highest, viz., in the ode, elegy, and epitaph, he set a chaste and delicate example; but he was cut off too early in life, and cultivated poetry too slightly, to carry the pure stream of his style into the broad and bold channels of inventive fiction," &c. There is no room for more. See his *Specimens of the British Poets*, vol. i. p. 113.

* For the editions of the *Mirrour for Magistrates*, the curious will necessarily consult Mr. Haslewood's ample and beautiful edition of the work, above lauded. The original first appeared in 1559, 4to. ninety-two leaves: then, in 1563, 4to. 178 leaves: (vires acquirit eundo") next, in 1571, 174 leaves: again, in 1574, first and second parts, 240 leaves. But let us go at once to what Mr. Haslewood calls the STANDARD EDITION..*of* 1587, 4to. 283 leaves: edited by Newton, Higgins, and Baldwin: again enlarged in 1610, 4to. 1619: 448 leaves. *Last, and far from being least,* the edition of 1815, in three 4to. volumes, by Mr. Haslewood, of which only 150 copies were printed. The pages of the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* (pp. 201-9) are rich in early editions of this work; from the first of 1559, valued at 25*l.* to that of 1610, ("a most beautiful copy in three vols.) at 15*l.* See also Mr. *Thorpe's Catalogue*, no. 8686, 8720. As to the "primary" share, which Sackville, the first Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset had in this work, consult the Introduction of Mr. H. But Mr. Campbell's sentiments are worth transcribing... "Lord Sackville witnessed the horrors of Queen Mary's reign, and I conceive that it is not fanciful to trace in his poetry the tone of an unhappy age. His plan for the Mirror for Magistrates is a mass of darkness and despondency. He proposed to make the *figure* of Sorrow introduce us in Hell to every unfortunate great character of English history. The poet, like Dante, takes us to the gates of Hell; but he does not, like the Italian poet, bring us back again ... Dismal as his allegories may be, his genius certainly displays in them considerable power." *Specimens*, &c. vol. i. p. 119.

Fain would I avoid scrambling through the briars and thorns of English Poetry—in which even few *dog-roses* blossom — till we reach the period of SPENSER; when a more magnificent cast of character marked both the diction and the imagery of our Bards. But it must not be. A host of Roxburghers will transfix me with their "long-shadow-casting" spears, if I omit the names of CHURCHYARD, TURBERVILE, BARNABE GOOGE, and TOTTEL.

What is to be said of the strange and oft-times incomprehensible fecundity of the *first* of these poets, CHURCHYARD?* The very titles of his works, (all of which I will not venture to enumerate) are perfect reflexes of the motley imagery of his mind. We have

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* Notwithstanding the kindly-furnished aid of Mr. Haslewood's interleaved copy of Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica,— plentifully sprinkled with ms. notes, — in which THOMAS CHURCHYARD is not forgotten: — notwithstanding also the notices in the *Censura Literaria,* vol. ii. p. 97; 305-9; vol. iii. page 337, 343; vol. iv, page 45, 157, 265, 365; and in the *British Bibliographer,* vol. iv. 345—I feel neither disposed nor justified in making a formal display of the xvii pieces in print of Churchyard's Muse. The earliest production of his pen (for *the Mirrour for a Man,* &c. is unknown) was the *Sparke of Friendship,* &c. in 1558. At the sale of the Roxburghe Library, two small 4to. volumes — containing the *Challenge,* 1593; *Chippes,* 1578, (3d edition); *Worthiness of Wales,* 1587; *A Light Bondell of lively Discourses called Churchyard's Charge,* 1580; *Contention betwixte Churchyarde and Camell,* 1560; *the Queen Majesties Entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk,* no date; the *Wofull Warres in Flaunders,* do. — these volumes produced the sum of 96*l*.† The

† They were purchased by the Duke of Marlborough, and at the sale of his library in 1819, produced the sum of 85*l*. The *Challenge* alone, in the *Bibl. Angl. Poetica,* is marked at 45*l*.: even with "a manuscript title." See an account of the contents of this very rare book, in the *Cens. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 307. Mr. Clarke in his *Repert. Bibliog.* has noticed an edition of 1580, on the authority of *Reed's Cat.* no. 6717: but no such edition exists. Reed's copy was sold for 17*l*. 10*s*.: a great price, at that period. *The Musical Consort of Heavenly Harmonie,* 1595, 4to.

RAREST of all Churchyard's pieces is the *three first Bookes of Ovid de Tristibus,* 1578: of which only one copy (in the collection of Earl Spencer, and reprinted by his Lordship for the Roxburghe Club) is known. It came from the library of Dr. Farmer. The *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica,* published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in 1815, and full of rarities of almost every description, is rich in early Churchyards. The second edition of the *Chippes* of 1575 (the first, of 1565, is only found in Mr. Heber's Collection) is valued there at 12*l.* At the sale of Dr. Wright's library in 1787, it brought 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*: and the *Choice,* 1579, 4to. 2*l.* 14*s.* The "*Charge*" of Churchyard, or his "Light Bundle of Lively Discourses," was sold for 11*l.* 5*s.* at Reed's sale. Of his *Choice,* 1579, 4to. my friend Mr. Freeling possesses a clean and most beautiful copy. It is among the rarest pieces of the author. The *Charities* is a synonyme with the "Musical Consort of Heavenlie Harmony," mentioned in the preceding sub-note. Of the "*Chance,*" containing *fancies, verses, epitaphs,* &c. 1580, 4to. I know nothing: and of the *Contention betwixt, Churchyard and Camell,* upon *David Dycer's Dreame,* 1560-4—I was going to say, I desire to know nothing: but Ritson's note, at p. 160 is somewhat inviting to a knowledge of it. Of the *Worthiness of Wales,* 1587, 4to. I once possessed a copy, in the purest state, and UNCUT: obtained of my worthy and most curious peripatetic acquaintance, Mr. K——* for the sum of 10*s.* 6*d.* It has since shifted hands; for the late Mr. Sancho, the black bookseller, raved so exceedingly about it, for his

which produced 8*l.* 15*s.* at Reed's sale, is marked at 40*l.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 43. See the *Cens. Lit.* vol. iii. p. 337: but two small poems in the "Consort" are omitted to be noticed. What a *note* ("BANK," or otherwise) is 40*l.*!

* An amiable, sensible, and obliging old gentleman—regularly seen, every fine day, (health permitting) between Hammersmith and London. His costume becometh a Collector of black-letter Churchyards. It consists of a brown suit of clothes, surmounted by a brown, unpowdered, and highly polished, curled wig: topped by a shovel hat. A hooked crab-stick, of stately dimensions, is usually brandished in his right hand. Mr. K * * loves his apricots and peaches next to his books; and of these latter, he descants largely and loudly upon Camden, Sidney, Locke, and Milton. He has turned his septuagenarian corner; and is one of the happiest and most communicative old gentlemen between Kensington and Kew Bridge.

his *Chips*, his *Choice*, his *Charge*, *Chance*, *Charity*, *Challenge*, and I know not what! An historian, a controversialist, a translator, and an original poet—we are alternately bewildered by the variety of his performances, and astounded at the enormous prices which the greater part of them produce. It is in vain you depreciate, ridicule, and run down, the black letter slim quartos — in which the poetry of Churchyard is usually cased—to collectors of the olden school of poetry. Speak till you are hoarse, and declaim till language fails you—with LICIUS — he will be only "subridens" all the time; and, pointing to his *yew-ornamented* Churchyards, will exclaim, "I am eclipsed only by ATTICUS." Let us therefore leave *Atticus* and Licius *at rest;* smiling, in their slumbers, at all the *Chips* by which they are surrounded.

There are names, about this period, (and distinguished, before the splendid genius of Spenser eclipsed their reputation,) which merit a slender record in these pages. There is TURBERVILE and GOOGE;* and

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principal customer the late Right Hon. W. Elliot, that I was forced to forego its possession. But enough of Churchyard . . and yet I question if ANY one possesses a perfect set of his works — and, if so, whether they would not produce 200 sovereigns — supposing them (as ALL libraries are so destined) to come to the hammer?

* TURBERVILE and GOOGE find no place in the elegant pages of Mr. Campbell: but they are tolerable lads of metal in their way: and Mr. Haslewood means to christen his tenth child "Barnabe" out of compliment to the latter—who bore that same christian name. Turbervile's *Epitaphes, Epigrams, Songs and Sonetts,* were published in 1567, and again in 1575, small 8vo. A copy of an edition of the date of 1570 is in the *Capel-Closet* in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge; and another similar one is marked at 21*l.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 358. His *Heroicall Epistles of Ovid,* 1567, 1569, 1600, &c.

there are sundry others, embalmed in certain miscellaneous Collections of Poetry, which are well known

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are well spoken of by Warton, *Hist. Engl. Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 420. A copy of the first edition is in the Capel library just mentioned. A copy of one, without date, is marked in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.*, page 359 at 12*l.*: and of that of 1600, at 8*l.* 8*s.* Warton was ignorant of an edition of the *Eglogs of the Poet B. Mantuan., Carmelitan*, by Turbervile, of the same date of 1567; supposing that of 1594 to be the first. Again I may notice Turbervile's *Tragical Tales*, (a translation) 1576-1587, 12mo.: to the latter of which editions his Epitaphs and Sonnetts are attached. See the *Cens. Literaria*, vol. iii. p. 71-5.

Whatever may be Mr. Haslewood's attachment to BARNABE GOOGE — and I can well conceive his attachment to the *christian name**—I am not in the least surprised at the omission of this poet by Mr. Campbell. Warton has vouchsafed to bestow a little attention upon his translation of the *Zodiac of Palingenius*, first printed in 1561, 12mo. and a volume of sufficient rarity, since Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a copy of it at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* page 129. See also *Hist. Engl. Poet.* vol. iii. p. 449; and *Cens. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 206.† A copy of the second edition in 1565, which has some additions, is marked in the same richly furnished catalogue of old poetry at 9*l.* 9*s.* Googe's "*Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonnettes*," published by Colwell, without date, (but, as it should seem from Warton, vol. iii. p. 450, in 1563) is among the very scarcest books in the language. Steevens knew of no scarcer book. It was sold at his sale for 10l. 15*s.*, and is now the property of Mr. Heber. A third production of Googe is his translation of *Naogeorgus Popish Kingdom, or* to the curious under the fascinating titles of "*The Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 1576, quarto; *Breton's Small Handful of Fragrant Flowers*, 1575, 12mo.; *Kendal's Flowers of Epigrams*, 1577, 12mo.; *Robinson's Handful of Pleasant Delights*, 1584, 12mo. and the *Phœnix Nest*, 1593, 4to. Of all these poetic treasures, some brief account is given below. When in fine condition, they are greedily caught at by the curious Bibliomaniac; who hastens to protect them by choice morocco coatings. I have heard it affirmed that these rarities exist, in an almost untouched state, with lapping-over-vellum bindings; but I lack faith to credit the report.*

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* From his publication of *Drunken* BARNABE's Journal, 1820, very small 4to. two vols.; a publication, which is as beautiful and winning in appearance, as it is curious and convincing in reality. Mr. H. has beyond all doubt satisfactorily proved that BRAITHWAIT was the author of this most singular and humourous performance. The edition is in part a fac-simile of the *first edition*; a book, scarcely larger than a professed snuff-taker's snuff box, but of such rarity, in a perfect state —with the frontispiece, by Marshal—as to have been sold for 16*l.* I "have started" two copies of this first edition, within the sound of the chimes of All Saints church at Northampton.

† Copious extracts from this wretchedly dull work are given in vol. ix. p. 133-279. But *why* were they given?

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the reign of Antichrist, written in Latin verse; 1570, 4to. See Warton, vol. iii. page 322, note m: but particularly the *Cens. Lit.* vol. v. p. 376, 381. In the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 131, a copy of it is marked at 4l. 4*s.* In the *British Bibliographer*, volume ii. page 618, there is a long account of another (supposed) work of this poet, called *The Ship of Safegarde*, 1569, 12mo.: from the only known copy of the work in the library of Earl Spencer at Althorp: but why the author of that elaborate article (Mr. Haslewood) should conceive the initials G. B. inserted in the title page to be placed erroneously for B. G.—and *hence* assign the book to Barnabe Googe—is beyond my powers, or habits of reasoning, to account:—" et adhuc sub judice lis est."

* I hardly know any bliss more thoroughly satisfactory and complete, than *would* be the possession of copies of these works in the manner here alluded to. But " the young" Bibliomaniac's sensibility must be neither tortured nor trifled with. The supposed fact must not take possession of his imagination or judgment an instant. To begin with the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, which contained poetical specimens of some of the most illustrious Noblemen and Gentlemen of the day. It was first printed in 1576: again, in 1577, 1578, 1580, 1585, 1596, and 1600. A perfect copy of the first edition is of extreme rarity; but those of 1580 (of which a copy was sold for 53*l.* at the sale of the Roxburghe Library) and 1600, have

We are now to enter, as it were, "in medias res—" when the poet and the dramatist appeared in their

the more copious contents: and from these, Sir Egerton Brydges published *his* edition, in 1810, 8vo.; which, for intrinsic value, is doubtless the most desirable. It appeared in the third volume of the *British Bibliographer.* "*Breton's Small Handful of Fragrant Flowers*" are only (it should seem) "*for Women to smell to.*" Ritson gives us the full title;* and a copy of it was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, part iii. no. 1135, for 14*l.* *Kendall's Flowres of Epigrammes out of sundry the most singular authors* (from which, by the by, Martial furnishes the greater number—see Warton, vol. iii. p. 432) is an exceedingly rare book, and was published in 1577, 12mo. A particular account of it appeared in the *British Bibliographer,* vol. iv. p. 150-7; from which it seems that only two copies were known to the contributor of the article. I will not pretend to affix the pecuniary value; but if ever I am at the left elbow of Mr. Evans, when such an article should be put up by him, I would say, "Let us *begin* gently, Mr. Evans, with ten guineas." Do I hear Mr. Thorpe reply—"And *three?*" "Fifteen for *me*"—responds Mr. Jolly. But what is all this? It *has* been sold by Mr. Evans, at Bindley's sale, for 16*l.* though one leaf in the middle was ms. *Robinson's Handefull of pleasant Delites,* 1584, 12mo. is a UNIQUE. Father Brand purchased it at a book-stall for three pence: and at the sale of his library in 1807 (when black-letter books first received that sort of *impetus* which excited purchasers to the commission of all the horrors witnessed at the sale of the ROXBURGHE LIBRARY) this "hand-full" was disposed of for a "pocket full" of 25 guineas. It was purchased by the Duke of Marlborough, and was sold at the sale of his library, in 1819, for 26*l.* 15*s.*: see no. 3533. It wants one leaf. Consult the *Cens. Lit.* vol. vi. p. 258; vii. p. 329. The *Phœnix Nest*—"built up with the most rare and refined works of Noblemen, worthy Knights, gallant Gentlemen, Masters of Arts, and brave Schollers," &c. 1593, 4to. is almost of equal rarity; and is described by Mr. Park in the *Cens. Lit.* vol. iii. p. 35. Who is now in possession of the copy here full vigour; when the genius of SPENSER and of SHAKSPEARE threw a lustre upon the reign of Elizabeth, scarcely eclipsed by the success of her arms by land and by sea. The very heroes of her reign were embued with the soul of poetry; for where shall we find "high thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy," if they be not found in the thoughts and actions of Sydney and Raleigh?* With Shakspeare and his

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* Thus: *A small handfull of fragrant flowers gathered out of the lovely garden of sacred scripture, fit for any worshipfull gentlewoman to smell unto.*

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described? — and how shall I record the "biddings" for this truly bright and beautiful object? To these NOSEGAYS of auncient flowers —"ever fair and ever young" — add the Collections known by the titles of *England's Parnassus, England's Helicon,* and the *Garden of the Muses*; each printed in a small octavo in 1600: but of which the last is by very much the . . . rarest volume. It is called "*Belvedere, or the Garden of the Muses.*" See *Cens. Lit.* vol. iii. p. 29. The first two have been reprinted; and the Helicon is a truly elegant and interesting production. A more choice critical selection of the poetry of the period could hardly have been made. In the mad times of the Roxburghe sale, a copy of the *Parnassus* brought 21*l.*; and of the Helicon, 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* But the reprints have pulled down these prices, more than *one* peg.

* I find that I am, unintentionally, borrowing the ideas, if not the language, of Mr. Campbell. "In the reign of Elizabeth (says this elegant and nervous critic) the English mind put forth its energies in every direction, exalted by a purer religion, and enlarged by new views of truth. This was an age of loyalty, adventure, and generous emulation. The chivalrous character was softened by intellectual pursuits, while the genius of chivalry itself still lingered, as if unwilling to depart, and paid his last homage to a warlike and female reign! A degree of romantic fancy remained in the manners and superstitions of the people; and allegory might be said to parade the streets in their public pageants and festivities. Quaint and pedantic as those allegorical exhibitions might often be, they were nevertheless more expressive of erudition, ingenuity, and moral meaning, than they had been in former times. The philosophy of the highest minds still partook of a visionary character. A poetical spirit infused

dramatic successors, I have here nothing to do; as they are reserved for the ensuing and last department of this work.

The order in which the poems of SPENSER appeared, is as follows. The *Shephearde's Calender*, 1579, 4to. reprinted in 1581, 1586, 1591, 1597; translated into Latin, and published in 1653, 1732.* *The Faerie Queen*, First Part, 1590, 4to.: Second Part, 1596, 4to. two vols.: 1609, folio; 1758, 4to. 3 vols.; 1758, by Church, 8vo. 4 vols.: 1758, by Upton, 4to. 2 vols. 1758, 8vo. 2 vols.: anonymous editor.† A miscellaneous volume, *Complaints, Ruines of Time*, &c. was published in 1590-1: which was followed up by some pastoral pieces, beginning with *Colin Clouts come home again*, in 1595, 4to. These, and other similar

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itself into the practical heroism of the age: and some of the Worthies of that period seem less like ordinary men, than like beings called forth out of fiction, and arrayed in the brightness of her dreams. They had "high thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy."‡ The Life of Sir Philip Sydney was poetry put into action." *Specimens*, &c. vol. i. p. 120.

* Copies of the first edition of the SHEPHERDS' CALENDER, of 1579, are rare. I find it not in the libraries of Steevens, Reed, Bindley, and Perry. A copy of the third edition of 1586 was purchased by me for Sir. M. M. Sykes, at the sale of the Roxburghe library, for 21*l.*: a sum infinitely beyond its marketable value.

† In the very surprising catalogue of Mr. Thorpe, 1824, part ii. no. 9018-2024, I find, amidst several early and scarce pieces of Spenser, two perfect copies of *both* parts of the first edition of the FAIRY QUEEN; one marked at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* and the other at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The latter, in russia binding.

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‡ An expression used by Sir P. Sydney.

minor performances, are specified in the subjoined note.*

It were idle to enter into a minute catalogue of the various editions of the *Collected Works* of Spenser, after the bibliographical and critical labours of the last Editor of the poet; whose "Variorum" edition of him, (if it may be permitted me to use that term) is, in all respects, so superior to every preceding edition, that I will not allow my "Young Man"—and much less my "elderly Gentleman"— to take any rest, till a well-coated copy of TODD'S SPENSER glitter upon his shelves.†

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* At the sale of the Roxburghe library, I purchased for the late Sir M. M. Sykes, all the small pieces of Spenser, 1591, 5, 6, in two 4to. volumes for 30*l.* 9*s.* The *Colin Clout's come again,* 1595, is marked at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* by Mr. Thorpe; and has been sold for as high as 10*l.* See the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 452. The *Teares of the Muses, Virgil's Gnat, Prosopopoia,* or *Mother Hubbard's Tale, Ruines of Rome, Muiopotmos,* or the *Fate of the Butterflies, Visions of the World's Vanitie,* and *Petrarch,* 1590-1, ALL FIRST EDITIONS, are marked, in russia, at 3*l.* 3*s.* by Mr. Thorpe: who also marks a separate copy of the *Muiopotmos* for 18*s.* This piece of intelligence will, I dare venture a trifle, lead more than two competitors to post away to secure it. "Fly, Fleance fly:" — and already, in imagination, I see it in the cherry-wood fineered book case of Malvolio.

† It may be yet worth while to take some transient notice of an edition or two of the collected Works of Spenser before that of Mr. Todd. In 1611, appeared the second folio of the Faery Queen, and the first of the Minor Poems—their author being called "*England's Arch Poet.*" The very same edition, having also a fresh title-page, appeared in 1617: with the dates of 1612-13 to the latter part of the volume. Beautiful copies of this neatly printed folio are frequently found. The reign of James I. was the period of beautiful binding; and in the libraries of old family mansions you see copies of this favourite edition, of the then favourite poet, in dark or grey calf,

Referring the works of Shakspeare and Ben Jonson to the ensuing department, I proceed at once to the notice of MILTON. But no:—it must not be. Hundreds of black-letter sharp-shooters spring up from their ambuscades, and level their deeply-loaded carbines at me, threatening destruction if I allow such names as *Gascoigne*, *Hall*, *Breton*, *Lodge*, *Marlow*, *Munday*, *Chester*, *Herbert*, *Herrick*, *Rowland*, and *Southwell*, to pass unrecorded!! As I am a great enemy to premature dissolution, of every description, I am most anxious to escape this meditated slaughter; and shall incorporate a few of the more popular pieces of these poets in the subjoined note.*

richly studded and stamped with glittering gold. I may mention the first portable, or Elzevir like edition, in that of Mr. *Hughes*; published by Tonson in 1715, 8vo. 6 vols.: but its intrinsic merit elicits no praise. There be those who make much of it, when bound in the red morocco of the period: but copies in this state are of exceedingly great rarity. I shall only farther notice the exquisitely printed edition, superintended by *Dr. Aikin*, in 1806, 8vo. 6 vols; of which copies in any state, but especially on LARGE PAPER, have a most inviting aspect. I now come to the above justly-lauded edition of the Rev. HENRY JOHN TODD, 1805, 8vo. 7 vols. The prolegomena are replete with interest and information. The notes, at the foot of the text, are apposite and erudite; and the Glossary, at the close of the work, is at once full and complete. There are copies of this *Editio Optima* on LARGE PAPER,† which usually adorn our more splendid private libraries.

* Shakspeare is however entitled to a distinct notice as a publisher

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† Why do Messrs. Rivingtons (the publishers of the Spenser of Mr. Todd) put forth so many sound ENGLISH CLASSICS in so sorry a typographical—or rather chartaceous—a garb? For the sake of both poet and editor, the small paper of the Spenser should have had a more inviting appearance.

Let us now free ourselves from the thraldom of conceits and "strange musings," to be found in the greater

of poems. His *Rape of Lucrece* first appeared in 1594* and again in 1598, each in 4to. A copy may be worth 21*l.* The reprint of 1624 was sold for 9*l.* 9*s.* at Bindley's sale. His *Venus and Adonis* first appeared in 1593, of which the only known copy is in the collection of Mr. Malone at Oxford, and for which Mr. M. gave 25*l.* A copy of the second edition of 1596 is also in the same wonderful collection. A copy of the third of 1602, which had been Steevens's, was sold for 42*l.* at the sale of Bindley's library. What then would the FIRST edition *now* sell for? The *Sonnets* of our Bard were first published in 1609. A copy is valued at 30*l.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* A beautiful copy of it is noticed in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. page 194. All these were republished in a collection of his poems in 1640, 12mo., having a head of our immortal Bard, by Marshall; and of which a fine copy may be worth 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* A little breathing may be required before such a formidable host of the remaining poetic Wights, above enumerated, are encountered . . . but . . to the onset. GASCOIGNE is the first object of my attack. In the *Cens. Liter.* vol. i. p. 109-118, there appears a tolerably full account of the author, attached to the best edition of his collected (or the *Pleasauntest*) works, in 1587, 4to.† That account was supplied by the late Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, number of the poets just enumerated; and let us fly with equal rapidity and rapture to the GREAT BARD—

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* A copy of this first edition is in the library of Lincoln Cathedral: see *Bibliog. Decam.* vol. iii. p. 264.

† Granger has well observed that Gascoigne put forth his pieces under "fantastic titles." Thus, in 1572 (as supposed) appeared his *Hundreth sundrie flowers bounde vp in one small poesie, gathered partely (by translation) in the fyne outlandish gardins of Euripides, Ouid, Petrarke, Ariosto, and others:" and partly by invention out of our own fruitefull orchardes in Englande*, &c. &c. *pleasaunt and profitable to the well smelling noses of learned readers,"* 4to. See Herbert, p. 990. If I remember rightly, Oldys, in his Life of Raleigh, notices this rare little volume, which brought but 1*l.* 19*s.* at the sale of Steevens's library. Next appeared his *Poesies*, &c. in 1575, 4to. But ALL his pieces, including his plays of *Supposes* and *Jocasta*, (first printed in 1565-75) *Delicate Diet for Daintie mouthde Drunkards* (first printed in 1576) *Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle*, (first printed the same year) &c. are incorporated in the edition of 1587. The *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 116-119 is rich in early pieces of Gascoigne. The "*Sundrie flowers*" are marked at

from a copy which was given to Tom Warton by Warburton; and which copy, at the sale of Mr. Gilchrist's library in 1823, produced the sum of 4*l.* At the sale of Reed's library in 1807, a fine copy in russia was purchased by Mr. Hill for 15*l.* 15*s.* It is erroneously dated 1567. The various copies of various pieces of Gascoigne, including the edition of 1587, scarcely produced 12*l.* at the sale of Steevens's library; at that time they were stated to be "the completest collection of Gascoigne's works extant." How was this? The Roxburghe copy of the edition of 1575, to which the "*Steel Glass*" and the *Complaint of Philomene* were added, was sold for 10*l.* 10*s.*; and the edition of 1587, for 21*l.* Look sharply after the PORTRAIT of Gascoigne, prefixed to his "*Steele Glass,*" 1576, 4to. with commendatory verses by Raleigh and others. Mr. Stace published an admirable fac-simile of it. The original is described by Granger, vol. iv. page 262, who says Gascoigne "was esteemed the best love poet of his age." See page 595, for the rare piece of biography of Gascoigne by George Whetstone. Mr. Haslewood's interleaved copy of Ritson's *Bibliog. Poet.* is abundantly supplied with ms. addenda relating to this gallant soldier and poet.

Just about this time, appeared the *Flower of Fame*, by ULPIAN FULWELL, 1575, 4to. It is fully described in the *Cens. Literaria*, vol. v. p. 164, by the late Mr. Gilchrist, perhaps from the identical copy which I have often inspected, at Stamford, in the library of my late lamented friend G. V. Neunburg, Esq. Lamented and beloved was that friend. His respect for the name of CECIL (to whom the volume is dedicated by "Master Edmunde Harman,") induced him to become the purchaser of it; and it was always deposited in one of the small, lock-up drawers, in which his choicest black letter volumes were lodged. I often attempted to peruse it, but in vain. It was deadly dull. Yet this copy was sold at the sale of my friend's library in 1823, for 30*l.* 9*s.*; while, at Reed's sale, it produced only 15*s.* in

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25*l.*: the *Poesies*, 1575, at 20*l.*: the *Kenelworth Castle*, 1575, at 25l.: and the *Whole Works*, 1587, 4to. at 35l. I cannot help thinking that a NEW EDITION of Gascoigne, with a biographical and critical introduction, in three octavo volumes, would do very well. Look to it, Messrs. Park, Haslewood, and ....

who has so nobly and so successfully vindicated "the ways of God to Man." Much as Antiquaries may love

conjunction with "black-letter" treasures of a similar complexion. At Farmer's sale it was sold for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* It is half poetry and half prose: but a portion of the historical part, relating to the History of the Winning of Hadington in Scotland, in the second year of Edward VI., is really valuable.

Of the Satires of BISHOP HALL, published under the title of *Virgidemiarum*:* 1599, 12mo.: both parts—there is a masterly analysis in the fourth volume of *Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poetry*, occupying the first fifty pages of the volume. Warton observes that "these satires are marked with a classical precision, to which English poetry had not yet attained. They are replete with animation of style and sentiment." The whole analysis and criticism is perhaps the chef d'œuvre of Tom Warton. Nor is Mr. Campbell deficient in a just and vigourously executed estimation of the talents of this eminent Divine and Satirist. These satires were written at the early age of twenty-three: "In many instances (says Mr. C.) Hall redeems the antiquity of his allusions, by their ingenious adaptation to modern manners; and this is but a small part of his praise; for in the point, and volubility, and vigour of Hall's numbers, we might frequently imagine ourselves perusing Dryden." *Specimens*, &c. vol. ii. 256-261. Of NICHOLAS BRETON, the list of his works, by Ritson, in his *Bibl. Poet.*—furto mark out the tracks of Milton in Sylvester's translation of *Du Bartas*, and palpable and unquestionable

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* "By Virgidemia, an uncooth and uncommon word, we are to understand a *Gathering* or *Harvest of Rods*, in reference to the nature of the subject." WARTON. The same authority justly designates the title as "incomprehensive and inaccurate." It involves three books of *Toothless*, and three of *Biting Satyres*: to which are added, "*Certain worthy ms. poems &c. reserved in the study of a Norfolk Gentleman.*" The stately tragedy of *Guistard and Sismond*, The *Northern Mother's Blessing*, and *the Way to Thrifte*. The whole forms a very small volume, and may be worth 15*l.* in fine and large condition. A copy is marked at 25*l.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* It is usually a dirty and cropt volume. But the Oxford reprint of 1753, in a neat duodecimo volume, and obtainable for 10*s.* 6*d.*, should be sedulously sought after and secured. It was edited by a Mr. Thompson, Fellow of Queen's College. Just as Hall's Satires appeared, there came out a work, entitled "T. M. *Micro-Cynicon, sixe Snarling Satyres*, 1599, 8vo. A copy of it was sold for 24l. at the sale of Bindley's library. I learn with pleasure that a new edition of Hall is about to appear under the care of Mr. Singer.

nished by Steevens—is at once copious and appalling to the desperate collector: for vain must be the hope to collect them all. See also the *Cens. Lit.* vol. ix. page 159-165: Campbell, vol. ii. page 321-4. His poems have a melancholy, tender, and religious air, which made them popular in their day: but his Muse was sometimes curvetting and wanton — and woe betide the young bibliomaniac who sets his heart upon Breton's "*Flourish upon Fancie, and Pleasant Toyes of an idle Head,*" 1577, 4to.:—or, his "*Workes of a young Wyt, trust up with a Fardell of prettie Fancies,*" 4to.!! Threescore guineas shall hardly fetch these black-letter rarities from the pigeon holes of Mr. Thorpe. See *Bibl. Steevens*, no. 997; *Bindley*, no. 743. I lack courage to add the prices for which these copies sold. Breton's "*Ravish't Soule, and the Blessed Weeper*, 1601, 4to. may be had for 15*l.* (together with sundry other minor rarities of the poet) in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 17. See the *British Bibliographer*, vol. iv. p. 356. The late Sir Mark Sykes often used to express to me his extreme partiality for this singular poet: and the sub-note in the *Bibliog. Decam.* vol. iii. p. 405, will shew that he possessed a few of his choicer works.

Of THOMAS LODGE, procure, if you can, his *Fig for Momus, containing pleasant Varietie, included in satyres, eclogues,* and *epistles,* &c. 1595, 4to. obtainable for 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* His *Rosalynde, Euphue's Golden Legacie*, 1590, 4to. is marked at 20*l.* in the B. A. P. and his *Alarum against Usurers, and delectable history of Forbonius and Prisceria*, 1584, 4to. produced the tremendous sum of 27*l.* at the sale of Bindley's library. This work has escaped Ritson; although the *Life and Death of William Longbeard the most famous and witty English Traitor &c. with many other most pleasaunt and prettie histories*, 1593, 4to. is duly chronicled by him. A copy of it was sold at the sale of Steevens's library for 4*l.* 7*s.*: which copy had cost its owner ONE SHILLING and NINE PENCE! The odd pence are diverting: but threepenny biddings were then in vogue. CHRISTOPHER MARLOW, whose name will live as long as tender sentiment, clothed in language the most felicitous, shall be understood and felt,* is known rather as as may be some of the imitations of the "Divine Weeks" in the "Paradise Lost," yet, whatever the

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* I allude chiefly to his exquisite little ballad of *The Passionate Shepherd to his*

a dramatist than a professed poet. His play of *Dido, Queen of Carthage,* 1594, 4to. is perhaps the rarest of all dramatical or poetical pieces. Malone's copy of it (now at Oxford) and purchased from George Steevens's collection, for 17*l.* has been long considered UNIQUE. As a poet, Marlow is chiefly known by his imperfect piece of *Hero and Leander,* first printed in 1598—and continued by Chapman with unequal talent, and first published in 1600—of which a copy is in the Malone Collection. A copy of the reprint of 1606, 4to. is marked at 15*l.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.*: and of that of 1637, at 4*l.* 4*s.* Marlow was also a translator "*of all Ovid's Elegies*" printed without date at Middleburgh, in 12mo. of which a copy is valued at 7*l.* 7*s.* in the authority last quoted. Mr. Campbell observes, that "the Bishops ordered these translations to be burnt in public for their licentiousness.* If (continues he) all the licentious poems of that period had been included in the martyrdom, Shakspeare's *Venus and Adonis* would have hardly escaped the flames." *Specimens,* &c. vol. ii. page 160. A good account of this rare book (probably published in 1598, and containing forty-eight leaves) together with specimens of the text, is given in the *Cens. Lit.* vol. viii. 119-127.

Alas, for ANTHONY MUNDAY! Little is known of this once famous poet-laureat of the City of London: whose *Banquet of Daintie Conceits,*† (an excellent title for a city poet-laureat) published in 1588, 4to. provokes the appetite, and gratifies the palate, of the most thorough-bred bibliomaniacal Epicure. An excellent account of

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Love; beginning with "Come live with me, and be my Love"--a *gem,* which Isaac Walton has contrived to set so beautifully in the *pearly* pages of his "Complete Angler."

* Were these translations sent to *Middleburgh* on account of the qualms or the fears of our own printers to publish them? *Religious* tracts were frequently sent thither, or to "Marlborow in the land of Hesse," from such motives alone. But that *Marlow's Epigrams and Elegies,* with those of John Davis, were also published at Middleburgh, in 8vo. without date... does that argue *pro,* or *con,* their moral tendency? A copy of them was sold at Bindley's sale for 8l. 18*s.* 6*d.*

† The remainder of the title is thus: *Furnished with verie delicate and choyse inventions, to delight their mindes, who take pleasure in Musique, and therewithall to sing sweet Ditties, either to the Lute, Bandora, Virginalles, or anie other instrument.*

Author of the latter touched, it seemed to turn to gold. I am strenuous in the recommendations of the FIRST

this very rare book appears in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. ii. page 337 : and a copy of it, together with a minute description of its contents, is marked in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* page 212 at FIFTY POUNDS. But for a City Banquet—and especially such an one as is furnished at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street,—this is a *moderate charge.* Speak, ye Roxburghers, when your Vice-President and Secretary was travelling in foreign parts ! Ye know this . . . to your consolation, shall I add? But why droops Mr. Hartshorne, because he cannot discover "*The Fountayne of Fame erected in an Orcharde of amorous Adventures,* published by the same prolific poet, in 1580, 4to. ?! Mr. Haslewood, I learn, is gathering a bushel of golden apples from this poetical Hesperides. The name of CHESTER appears only to one work ; but THAT work, if ever it come into the possession of the curious collector—especially in a vellum-lapping-over covering — is most PRECIOUS indeed. It is called *Loves Martyr, or Rosalins Complaint, allegorically shadowing the truth of Love, in the constant fate of the phœnix and turtle,* &c. &c. 1601, 4to. From the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 47, this appears to be another FIFTY POUNDER ! The copy was purchased by the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. : and is briefly mentioned in a sub-note in the *Bibliog. Decam.* vol. iii. page 405 :—with sundry other similar and curious poetical rarities. Several of the great poets of the day contributed to the Love's Martyr of Chester—such as Shakspeare, Marston, Jonson, and Chapman: and observe how anxiously the book is recorded in Malone's *Suppl. to Shakspeare,* vol. i. p. 732 — and a sight of it yet more anxiously solicited by Sir Egerton Brydges in the *Cens. Lit.* vol. iv. p. 128.!

Briefly noticing master ANTHONY CHESTER's only poetical work extant* — viz. "*Beawtie Dishonoured, written under the title of Shores Wife,* 1593, 4to., of which Mr. Bindley's copy produced the enormous sum of 34*l.* 13*s.*—I proceed to Herbert and Herrick : men, of comparatively slender fame, but whose works merit a transient record. The muse of GEORGE HERBERT was grave, pensive, and

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* Who possesses his *Procris* and *Cephalus*, 1593, 4to. ? Is it ideal? Or is it in the collection of Richard Heber, Esq. ?

EDITIONS of *Lycidas, Comus,* and *Paradise Lost and Regained;* and strange as it may appear, these first

religious. His little volume of poems is known under the title of the *Temple: Sacred Poems, and Private Ejaculations;* of which the second and best edition appeared in 1633, in a slender duodecimo volume. I have seen more than one beautiful copy of this pious volume—which has brought as much as 4*l.* 4*s.* in a delicately ruled, and thickly-gilt ornamented condition: and in some such condition there is good reason to believe that King Charles I. possessed it. Indeed his own copy of it, in blue morocco, with rich gold tooling, was once, I learn, in the library of Tom Martin of Palgrave. My friend the Rev. Mr. Rennell, Vicar of Kensington, possesses a very covetable copy of it, in contemporaneous binding, and we both agree that the τὸ καλὸν of Herbert's poetry, is that soothing and solemn ode, beginning thus—

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright!*

which honest Isaac Walton, with his usual good taste, has incorporated into his "Complete Angler" . . . And here I call to mind, rather with an aching heart, the repetition of these lines, by a dear deceased friend, as we glided in our skiff beneath the willows which scantly flank the margins of the river Isis . . between Iffley and Oxford . . . We had been jocund with our sports of the koit and pitching bar. A bright summer's sun had just set: and an evening, such as Collins has described with the most exquisite delicacy, was coming on. It has been with MY FRIEND, as it was with THE DAY . . .

Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to night,
For thou must DIE ! ! !

But I tear myself from these thrilling reminiscences; and plunge amain into the Garden of Golden Fruit, or the *Hesperides* of ROBERT HERRICK, 1648, 8vo. a little out of chronological order, I admit . . but a desirable tome on many accounts: especially if it have a bright impression of the portrait of Herrick, by Marshall: and in such state it may be worth some five or six sovereigns. Mr. Campbell has judiciously referred his reader to the copious account of Herrick furnished by Mr. Nichols in his *History of Leicestershire,* where many of his poems are reprinted. Herrick will be as celebrated for his editions are procurable for about one-fourth part of the sum of any one of the rarer early plays of Shaks-

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* Consult the *Retrospective Review,* vol. iii. p. 215, &c.

beautiful ballad of "*Gather the rose-buds while ye may*"—as Marlow is for that which has been noticed at page 700, ante. Mr. William Combes of Henley, a gentleman who collects with considerable taste, and who loves what he collects with no inconsiderable ardour, is the fortunate owner of Joseph Warton's OWN COPY of Herrick's *Hesperides*—and he carries this book in his right hand coat pocket, and the first edition of Walton's Complete Angler in his left, when, with tapering rod and trembling float, he enjoys his favourite diversion of angling on the banks of the Thames. A halt—on a hay-cock, or by the side of a cluster of wild sweet-briars—with such volumes to re-create the flagging spirits, or to compensate for luckless sport!—but I am ruralising.

What an oddity, and non-descript compound, was that SAMUEL ROWLANDS!—and why do I notice him here? Simply because I firmly believe that a complete collection of his pieces, low, queer, comical, and contradictory, as they may be, could not be procured under the sum of 300 SOVEREIGNS. Judge for yourself, candid reader. New and clean *Packs of Cards* are usually procurable for 4*s.* 6*d.*: but if you only want the *Knave of Clubs*—together with the *Knaves of Spades and Diamonds and Knave of Hearts*, of Master Rowland*—(poems, published by him in 1611-1612, 4to.) you must pay 35*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*—according to the text of the priced catalogue of Bindley's library!! And again; for his *Betrayal of Christ*, 1598, 4to. 21*l.*: opposed to his *Doctor Merrie-man*, 1609, 4to. 15*l.* These two prices are taken from the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* where, to the *Night Raven*, 1634, 4to. the *ominous* sum of 30*l.* is attached. The pages of this work are rich in ROWLANDIANA; and Mr. Thorpe's well-furnished catalogue, p. 127, presents us with three other pieces of the poet, for 14*l.* 14*s.* collectively. There is a fashion in all things. ROBERT peare. As to critical and useful editions of our Bard, what has been said of Mr. *Todd's Spenser*, may be said of his *Milton:* published twice in 8vo. in seven volumes — with an incomparable index of words — applicable to any edition.* I consider the LARGE

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* See the *Brit. Bibliographer*, vol. ii. p. 103-5; and p. 550. Mr. Campbell takes occasion to question the propriety of the conclusion, in the *Censura Literaria*, of Rowland's having "frequented the haunts of dissipation" from his Muse being "generally found in low company." The conclusion (says Mr. C.) is unjust. Fielding was not a blackguard, though he wrote the adventures of Jonathan Wild: *Specimens, &c.* vol. iii. p. 68. Consult also the *Bibl. Harleiana*, vol. iii. p. 355. But the date of 1512, here given, is palpably erroneous.

SOUTHWELL is an author of a more commanding cast of genius: and whoever reads the excellent account of his works in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. iv. p. 267-280 will be convinced that his time will not be mispent in procuring a few of his more popular pieces—published at the end of the sixteenth, and at the beginning of the seventeenth, century. The *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica,* p. 320-3, is rich in the earlier and rarer pieces of Southwell; of which the *St. Peter's Complaint* (1596) and the *Mœoniæ,* 1595, &c. 4to. appear in one volume for 15*l.* 15*s.* These pieces and the *Triumphs over Death,* 1595, were sold for 15*s.* at the sale of the late Mr. Nassau's library. An ample list of his works appears in the 67th vol. of the *Gent. Mag.* His *Mary Magdalene's Teares,* and the *Triumph over Death,* are said by Mr. Campbell to contain "some eloquent sentences." *Specimens,* &c. vol. ii. page 162. And see *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 261, note.

* As to the question of "how much," or "how little," Milton owed to the version of the "Divine Weeks" of DU BARTAS, by Sylvester, I will here have nothing to do with it. Mr. Dunster and Mr. Todd — and especially the latter — have sifted the grain of the subject as finely as it can be sifted; and Mr. Campbell has judiciously observed upon the quantum of obligation attached to Milton. "If (says he) Sylvester ever stood high in Milton's favour, it must have been when he was very young. The beauties which occur, so strangely intermixed with bathos and flatness, in Sylvester's poem, might have caught the youthful discernment, and long dwelt in the memory, of the great poet. But he must have perused it with disgust at Sylvester's general manner. Many of his epithets and happy phrases were really worthy of Milton; but by far the greater proportion of his thoughts and expressions have a quaintness and flatness more worthy of Quarles and of Withers.†" Vol. i. page 186. I now come to the

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† Mr. Todd, in his Account of the Life and Writings of Milton, (*Works,* vol. i. p. 91,) has given a specimen of Sylvester's version of Du Bartas -- from which he

PAPER copies of this performance as an indispensable ornament of a noble library.

FIRST EDITIONS of Milton's more popular pieces. The *Mask of Comus* led the way, in 1634, 4to.:—a very thin volume, and rare. It has been my happiness to see the ORIGINAL Ms. in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge: written in a delicate hand, and bound in a

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infers "a remarkable familiarity" (in Milton) with the Work; It relates to "Lavinia walking in a frosty Morning." Well might Mr. Todd put the following lines in ITALICS!

Every hoary-headed twigge
Dropp'd his snowy perriwigge,
And each bough his icy beard.

I happen to possess the collected works of Joshua Sylvester, published in 1633, folio; and from hence shall intrude one short minute on the reader's patience, by a quotation from "the first day of the first Week"--from which that same reader will judge how far a poet like Milton, could be indebted to a poet like Du Bartas or Sylvester. The marginal note says:

A lively description of the end of the world.

One day, the rocks from top to toe shall quiver,
The mountains melt and all in sunder shiver.
The heav'ns shall rent for fear; the lowly fields,
Puft up, shall swell to huge and mighty hills.
Rivers shall dry: or, if in any flood
Rest any liquor, it shall all be blood.
The sea shall all be fire, and on the shore
The thirsty Whales with horrid noise shall roar:
The sun shall cease the black coach of the Moon,
And make it midnight when it should be noon:
With rusty Mask the Heavens shall hide their face,
The stars shall fall, and all away shall pass:
Disorder, dread, horror, and death shall come,
Noise, storms, and darkness shall usurp the room.
And then the *Chief-Chief-Justice*, venging wrath,
(Which here already often threatened hath)
Shall make a BON-FIRE of this mighty Ball,
As once he made it a vast Ocean all. Page 4.

"Sylvester (says Mr. Campbell—who accounts, I think, very naturally for the origin of Milton's acquaintance with his poem) was a puritan, and so was the publisher of his work, Humphrey Lownes, who lived in the same street with Milton's father; and, from the congeniality of their opinions, it is not improbable that they might have been acquainted. It is easily to be conceived that Milton often repaired

There be yet authors—overlooked in the preceding list of minor poets — upon whose works, unknown to

small folio, in red morocco. No man, alive to poetical feeling, could see it with indifference. I embraced it with ardour.

> Oscula nec desunt qui tibi jure ferant.

Propertius here comes happily to my remembrance: nor is it the *first* time that oscular benediction has been bestowed upon a BOOK. *Lycidas* followed, in 1638, 4to.: very rare. I have a recollection of seeing it sold beneath the hammer of Mr Evans for about 4*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. Next, *Poems, bothe English and Latin, composed at several times*, 1645, 12mo. with the first portrait of the author, by Marshall. A copy of this book (I presume with a fine impression of the portrait), is marked at 5*l*. in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* page 211. This portrait however is very faithless, and was abused by Milton himself.

To pass over minor bibliographical matters, I come at once to the PARADISE LOST, which was first published, in *ten books*, in 1667; 4to.: the poem immediately following the title-page, without argument, or list of errata. According to the minute and accurate account of Mr. Todd, not fewer than FIVE title-pages (*including* the first) were requisite to make the work "go down (as the phrase now is) with the public." Two different title-pages appeared with the date of 1668; and two more with that of 1669: Mr. Todd thinks that, of this edition, with the dates of 1668-9, some errata were corrected while the work was going through the press. A copy, with the first date of 1667, is marked at 5*l*. 5*s*. in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.*: with the second date of 1668, at 3*l*. 3*s*.; and with the third date of 1669 at 2*l*. 6*s*.—in the same Catalogue. Messrs. Payne and Foss have a copy of the edit. of 1668, with three portraits of Milton, at 3*l*. 3*s*. Mr. Thorpe marks a copy of the third date, including the *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes* of 1671, — FIRST EDITION of each—

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* to the shop of Lownes, and there first met with the pious didactic poem." Among Sylvester's epithets, Mr. Campbell meets with "the opal-coloured morn," which he considers as a beautiful expression, and as not used by any other poet. But what is this to the "rosy-fingered" morn of Homer? and what an hexametrical conclusion is the Greek expression--"ροδοδακτυλος Ηως." Milton makes the morn with "rosy steps" sowing "the earth with orient pearl." It is a beautifully lengthened image.

posterity, Milton might have silently fed, and nourished and inflamed his darling passion for the Muses.

in one volume—at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* A fine copy of the date of 1669 was sold at Reed's sale for 1*l.* 6*s.* Mr. Payne marks a copy at 18*s.* A fine copy of the edition of 1674, 8vo. when the Paradise Lost *first* appeared in *twelve* books—was sold for 1*l.* at the sale of Bindley's library. Consult page 57 of Bindley's catalogue. The first edition of the *Paradise Regained,* 1671 (just mentioned) may be had for a few shillings. At least, I have possessed it for two. I go at once to the pretty little edition of the entire works of our poet, published by *Tonson* in 1711 and 1713, 12mo. Its chief praise is accuracy, with a sufficient degree of Elzevirian neatness: and I make no doubt that Addison, Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot, always travelled with a copy of it. I have seen more than one *Roger Payne* bound copy; but what would Charles Lewis make of it, "out of sheets?" The Vicar of Hendon would, I venture to guess, best answer this question. However, I find that at Reed's sale a copy of these two volumes brought 15*s.*: at Bindley's, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*: and at the Duke of Marlborough's, 3*l.*:—ADDISON'S OWN COPY! It had been Colonel Stanley's. Messrs. Arch mark the Paradise Lost (1711) at 12*s.*: and the Paradise Regained, and other poems, (1713) at 9*s.* The edition of 1713 did not however "go off" so briskly; for it required a new title-page of 1721 to make it more palateable with the public. See Todd, vol. i. p. 192.

In 1720 appeared *Tickell's* handsome edition, in two quarto volumes, incorporating Addison's criticism on the Paradise Lost, from the Spectator. A list of 300 Subscribers is prefixed. Milton was now therefore becoming fashionable. I pass by the subsequent editions of 1746-7 by *Tonson,* which says Mr. Todd "are printed with great correctness," to notice with becoming commendation the handsome edition of Hawkey, 1747, large octavo—now somewhat uncommon: but since the times of splendid printing, the volumes of Hawkey lose much of their magnificence. Let them however receive a quiet russia binding. The *Glasgow press* has distinguished itself in the editions of 1750, 4to. and 1770, folio. But of all the editors of Milton, with the exception of Warton and Todd, none have rendered our immortal Bard greater justice than the celebrated BISHOP

The quaint Davies, the fertile Wither the tender Lovelace, the gentle Crashaw, the classical Cart-

Newton; a scholar and a Divine. I speak of the best edition, which I believe appeared in 1753, 8vo. 4 vols. and 1754, 4to. 3 vols. The pencil of Hayman, (the Stothard of his day) was called in for the embellishment of these volumes; and worse things have appeared from that quarter. The engravings are ordinary enough; but *Vander Gucht* was no conjuror. Bishop Newton's edition of Milton is the best edited English Classic up to the period of its publication. Hard upon this, appeared the lovely impressions of *Baskerville*: twice in octavo, 1758 and 1760—and once in 4to. 1759. But the octavos have a quarto aspect. My friend Palmerin revels in his delicious copy of 1760, bound in the morocco of the day; and I find that a similar copy is marked at 3*l.* 10*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: while a copy of the first edition of 1758 is to be found in the catalogue of Messrs. Arch for 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* I know of no *parlour-reading* like that of Milton in one of the editions of Baskerville.

The reprints of Bishop Newton's edition are scarcely to be numbered. At length appeared the first critical edition of the minor poems from the classical and elegant pen of Tom Warton, in 1785, 8vo — a performance, nearly as perfect of its kind as it could well be. It was reprinted in 1791 with many alterations and additions: and I will allow my "Young Man" no quarter unless he procure a copy. In 1795 appeared the labours of the third *critical* editor of Milton. I mean, the late Mr. Dunster—in a quarto volume, containing the *Paradise Regained*. In 1797, this was followed by the *Minor Poems*. Meanwhile, the press of *Bensley* had produced the most beautiful impression of our Bard then seen — and since, of its kind, never eclipsed. I speak of that of 1796, 8vo. 2 vols.* Messrs. Arch mark a copy of these lovely volumes at 2*l.* 8*s.* in morocco binding. In 1794-7 appeared the *ne plus ultra* of magnificent printing and embellishment. I speak of the edition from the press of Bulmer, or as it is called the *Shakspeare Press*, in three folio volumes, the text of which owes its correctness to the revision of Mr. George Nicol. The reader may see what is said of this matchless work in the *Bibliogr.*

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* A copy on large paper was sold for 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the Stanley sale.

WRIGHT, the refined and impassioned CAREW . . . . with herds of JORDANS, DANIELS, DRAYTONS, RANDOLPHS,

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Deçam. vol. ii. 385. The engravings, in stippling, by various artists, are from the designs of Westall: and I well remember the impression made upon the public by the exhibition of these highly wrought drawings. The 4to. edition of 1799, beautifully printed by Bensley, with plates by *Richter*, can never lack a purchaser. DR. AIKIN published three elegant editions, with a critical essay: Lond. 1801. 12mo. 4 vols.; 1805, 3 vols.; and 1808, 8vo. 4 vols. At last came forward the VERY BEST edition of the poet by the REV. MR. TODD; first in 1800, 8vo. 6 vols.: and, secondly, in 1809, 8vo. seven volumes. The Life of the Author, and an incomparable Verbal Index, applicable to any edition, form the seventh volume: which cannot fail to be in a constant state of requisition. This volume is obtainable for 9 or 10*s.* Mr. Todd has secured for himself a rich harvest of renown in his editions of Spenser and Milton, to say nothing of his great and successful labours on the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson: — of which a second edition is absolutely in contemplation. I wish he would give us the entire works of CHAUCER—and then, he may "depart in peace." But a peaceful departure, with HIM, need not depend upon the completion of such an undertaking. He will long live in the hearts of those who appreciate his talents and know his worth.

Sis licet felix ubicumque mavis,
Et memor nostri . . . . vivas!

I hasten to the conclusion of this piece of Miltonic bibliography. In 1802 appeared *Duroveray's* beautiful edition of the Paradise Lost, printed by Bensley, and embellished with engravings. This is a "companion meet" for the Virgil of 1800, published by Didot. In 1808 came forth the Latin and Italian Poems of Milton, &c. with a fragment of a Commentary on Paradise Lost, by the late WILLIAM COWPER, 1808, 4to. Every thing with the name of Cowper is necessarily deserving of notice, if not of praise; but this publication did not add much to the reputation of that sweet poet. Who would be interested in the *English* version of the Latin and Italian poetry of an *Englishman*? To this edition however, there are plates from the designs of Flaxman, in the usual style of classical purity of that great sculptor. Indeed, I hardly know of any monument, to the memory and one knows not whom . . . these, as they were certainly more or less perused by Pope, so is there no very great improbability in the supposition, that they might have occasionally found their way into the pockets or to the shelves of John Milton. That the "Old Man" may not be disappointed in meeting again with the companions of his youth, and that the "Young Man" may be stimulated towards the acquisition of "rich and rare" pieces of these comparatively neglected Bards, for the solace of his latter years, I concentrate, below, a few bibliographical notices relating to them.*

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of the pious and illustrious dead, more intensely touching, as well as more obviously appropriate, than that of Flaxman to the memory of Cowper. But this is wandering.

* What a task have I again undertaken? Almost as intricate and wearisome as any in the preceding pages of ENGLISH POETRY. First, for the "quaint DAVIES." Wood has given a tolerably copious list of his pieces—intermixed, however, with errata which have been properly corrected by his editor, the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) Bliss. *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 260-4. His earliest piece appears to have been *Mirum in Modum. A Glimpse of God's Glory and the Souls Shape,* 1602, 4to. A copy was sold for 4*l.* at the sale of Mr. Nassau's library. In 1603 appeared his *Microcosmus,* The *Discovery of the Little World,* &c. 4to.: for which consult the *Cens. Lit.* vol. ii. p. 208. Among his rarest pieces, is his *Holy Rood* or *Christs Crosse,* &c. 1609, 4to. A copy was sold for 3*l.* at the last mentioned sale. But his *Summa Totalis, or all in all, and the same for ever,* preceded it two years; namely, in 1607. It is a rare, and I make no doubt a dull, piece. His *Muse's Sacrifice,* 1612, brought 20*l.* at the sale of Bindley's Library. The *Scourge for Paper Persecutors,* 1625, 4to. (second edition) is pronounced by Mr. Park to be "a lively pasquinade on the literature of the times"—It was first printed in the *Scourge of Folly,* 1611, which was a collection of Epigrams, by John Davis. See the *Cens. Lit.* vol. vi. p. 275, which gives a few "good points" from this Scourge for Paper Persecutors. The *Select Hus-*

The road is now clear, open, and obvious. Having led the tractable reader through the brambles and

bande for Sir Thomas Overburie's Wife, now a matchlesse Widow, 1616. 4to. In noticing this work Mr. Park calls Davis a "verbose rhymer and writing master." *Cens. Lit.* vol. v. 367. And yet Davies (NOT *Sir John Davies*—to whom Mr. Campbell confines himself, vol. ii. p. 377) is, somehow or other, the present fashion among some Collectors: and Mr. Freeling gives him a conspicuous place on his shelves of poetical rarities. Those who have set their hearts on a few of the rarer effusions of his Muse, will find them at costly prices in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.*: not more than eight articles averaging 14*l.* an article. Among these, *Humours Heaun on Earth*, 1603, 4to. and *Wittes Pilgrimage*, being marked at 25*l.* each. As to the "fertile WITHER," I will positively have nothing more to do with him than to refer the absolute and determined Collector of his pieces, such as is my worthy friend Mr. Haslewood, to the fecund notice of his performances given by Mr. Park in the first, second, fifth and sixth volumes of the *Censura Literaria*; and in the first, second, and third volumes of the *British Bibliographer*. In the *Bibl. Angl. Poetica*, not fewer than twenty-seven pages are occupied by a list of upwards of forty of his pieces, elaborately set out; see p. 371, &c.

Of the "tender LOVELACE," we have his *Lucasta*, &c. 1649, 12mo. and *Posthume Poems*, 1659, 12mo. with *Elegies sacred to his Memory*, 1660, 12mo.: all of them somewhat uncommon books—and well described in the *Cens. Literaria*, vol. ix. p. 337, &c. vol. x. page 290. But the "great *catch*" is, to have the portrait of Lovelace, by *Hollar*—among the graphic rarities of the day. My friend Mr. Utterson, who enhances his love of art by a very considerable practical proficiency therein, and whose collection of English poetry of the seventeenth century entitles him to a conspicuous entry in the muster-roll of modern Collectors, has adorned his copy of the Lucasta, by a coloured drawing after the original painting of Lovelace in Dulwich College, which discovers much more of "the most amiable and beautiful person that eye ever beheld"—as Wood describes Lovelace.* There briars which beset the earlier paths or haunts of the more ancient British Muse, and having placed him in

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* "In Dulwich College also is a portrait of ALTHEA, but without any clue to lead to the discovery of the lady who has been so fortunately immortalised. Mr. Lysons, in his Environs of London, speaks of her as the same with Lucasta."

is no person, of whose history so little seems to be known with accuracy, and of which so much might probably be known with advantage. Mr. Campbell, after the example of Mr. Ellis, has given some pretty specimens of his poetry; and an account of the gallant, accomplished, and unfortunate author may be seen in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxi. and lxii.

RICHARD CRASHAW has received an admirable bibliographico-critical memorial in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. i. p. 225-250. His *Steps to the Temple* were first published in 1646: afterwards in 1670: his *Carmen Deo Nostro* and *Sacred Poems*, &c. in 1652. A copy of this latter work, which has some curious embellishments, is marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* in the *Bibl. Anglo. Poet.* It is no wonder that Pope, in his Eloisa, borrowed the well-known verse of

> Obedient slumbers that can wake and weep

from Crashaw; who "appears to have been a man of a warm and enthusiastic temperament, which he carried into every thing, and most especially into his religion." *Retrospective Review*, vol. i. page 227. The specimens here selected are very curious of their kind. The "Steps to the Temple" are obtainable for a few shillings, in ordinary binding.*

As to the "herds of JORDANS" what is to be done with these wild and hard-catching animals? Not fewer than *seven* of them are at

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Cens. Lit. vol. x. p. 293. The "Althea" here noticed, is thus introduced in a Song —addressed to her, by Lovelace, when he was in prison:

When Love, with unconfined wings,
  Hovers within my gates;
And my divine ALTHEA brings
  To whisper at the grates;
When I lie tangled in her hair,
  And fettered to her eye—
The birds, that wanton in the air,
  Know no such liberty.   Campbell, vol. iii. p. 400.

* "The title of this work (says Mr. Campbell, vol. iii. p. 358) was in allusion to the church at Cambridge, near his residence, where he almost constantly spent his time. When the Covenant in 1644, was offered to the Universities, he preferred

full front of the divine Milton, there remains little more than to notice the subsequent poets in the chro-

this moment before me — from the fertile meadows of my neighbour and friend Francis Freeling, Esq. Their titles are as follow; *A Nursery of Novelties: Characters: Claraphil and Clarinda: Divinity and Morality: The Muse's Melody: Piety and Poesy: Wit in a Wilderness*: all tiny, thin, dingy-looking, and scurvily printed duodecimos — but sound, and "fit for market." From the *Cens. Litter.* vol. i. page 37, I find that Tom Jordan was a player in the company of the Red Bull: and, after the Restoration, City Poet, and Describer of Lord Mayors Shows. O rare Tom Jordan! Mr. Bindley had several of his pieces; the *Jewels of Ingenuity set in a coronet of Poetry*, which produced 10*l.* 15*s.*: *Claraphil and Clarinda*, 4*l.* 7*s.*; and *Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie*, 2*l.* 17*s.* See again, part ii. p. 85 of his Catalogue. We want to know more about the author.

"De gustibus non est disputandum." "On ne peut pas disputer pour les gouts." "There's no accounting for tastes." What are these stale (but not "flat") aphorisms a prelude to? Simply this: that, in the whole circle of poets of the earlier part of the seventeenth century, my attachment is not more warmly fastened upon ANY, than it is upon THOMAS CAREW. The very soul of refined and exquisite passion breathes through some of the happiet efforts of his Muse. Conceits he had — for conceits were the then fashion of the age, as inflation and obscurity are now—but these conceits were more than counterbalanced by innumerable beauties, which command

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ejection and poverty to subscribing it. Already he had been distinguished as a popular and powerful preacher. He soon after embraced the Catholic religion and repaired to France. In austerity of devotion he had no great transition to make to catholicism; and his abhorrence at the religious innovations he had witnessed, together with his admiration of the works of the canonised St. Theresa of Spain, still more easily account for his conversion." *Specimens*, vol. ii. p. 358. Mr. Campbell thinks that "there is some similarity between the speech of Satan in the *Sospetto di Herode* of Marino (which Crashaw has translated) and Satan's address to the Sun of Milton." There can be no doubt, not only of this, but of very considerable obligation, on the part of Milton, to the *Adamo* of Marino, published at Milan in 1609, 4to. and to other "Adams" so copiously noticed by Mr. Todd, in his Milton, vol. ii. p. 249-255. Mr. Wilbraham possesses a copy of Marino's work, which is well worth five or six guineas. The plates are pretty and pleasing. See also the *Retrospective Review*, vol. i, p. 241.

nological order in which they flourished . . . and with which the department of ENGLISH POETRY may be

our closest attention, and extort our warmest applause. I am not sure whether, after all, his ballad of

Ask me no more where Jove bestows,
When June is past, the fading rose
&c. &c. &c.*

be not to the full as beautiful and perfect as the "Come live with me and be my Love" of Marlow—and its answer by Raleigh—or the "Drink to me only with thine eyes" of Jonson. Carew has been fortunate in his biographers and critics. The powerful pen of Lord Clarendon has rendered him ample justice — in his own life, volume i. page 36. "He was a person (says his Lordship) of a pleasant and facetious wit, and made many poems (especially in the amourous way) which, for the sharpness of the fancy, and the elegancy of the language, in which that language is spiced, were at least equal if not superior to any of that time." Anthony Wood says he was "famed for the charming sweetness of his lyric odes and amorous sonnets." *After the admission of* occasional indelicacy, and frequent affectation, Mr. Campbell remarks, that, "among the poets who have walked in the same limited path, Carew is pre-eminently beautiful, and deservedly ranks among the earliest of those who gave a cultivated grace to our lyrical poetry. His slowness in composition was evidently that sort of care in the poet, which saves trouble to his reader . . . . and he unites the point and polish of later times, with many of the genial and warm tints of the elder muse." *Specimens*, vol. iii. p. 187. The fourteen following pages are devoted to specimens of his composition. But Mr. Ellis has done appropriately concluded. Yet I check myself. COWLEY is a name that merits distinct notice, and decided

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* I cannot resist the whole of the first, third, and fifth and last stanza: the second and fourth being spoilt by what may be considered as *conceits*.

Ask me no more where Jove bestows,
When June is past, the fading rose;
For in your beauties orient deep
These flowers as in their causes sleep.

Ask me no more whither doth haste
The nightingale, when May is past;
For in your sweet dividing throat
She winters, and keeps warm her note.

Ask me no more if east or west
The phœnix builds her spicy nest;
For unto YOU at last she flies,
And in your fragrant bosom dies.

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him ample justice : vol. iii. p. 168. Headley, a very surprising young man, and competent in all respects to appreciate the talents of Carew, has also rendered him justice—"Many of his productions, says he, have a certain happy finish, and betray a dexterity, both of thought and expression, much superior to any thing of his contemporaries, and, on similar subjects, rarely surpassed by his successors." *Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry* : p. xxxiv. *Kett's Edition.* The works of Carew lie within a small compass. They were published the year after his death, in 1640, in a small 8vo. volume : again in 1642 : and a third time revised and enlarged in 1651. Old Anthony à Wood tells us that "the songs in the said poems were set to music, or, if you please, were wedded to the charming notes of Henry Lawes, at that time the prince of musical composers, &c." *Athen. Oxon. Edit. Bliss.* vol. ii. p. 658. These editions are at a low price; but I marvel not that my friend SORANZO should have given 1*l.* 1*s.* for his choicely bound copy of the third of 1651, or that he should read choice extracts therefrom every alternate Wednesday evening. The last and best editor of Wood tells us to shun the incorrect reprint by Tom Davies, the bookseller, in 1772, 8vo. The expert reader will not of course confound Richard, with *Thomas* Carew—the translator of Tasso's Jerusalem, printed in 4to. (about 1592) and again in 1594 :—a scarce book, and pushed to the price of 12*l.* 12*s.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 63. But concerning this work, see an excellent article in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. iii. p. 32.

In regard to DANIEL and DRAYTON, I must commence this paragraph with a reference to the same authority respecting the FIRST of these poets, as I concluded the last; namely, to the *Retrosp. Review*, vol. viii. p. 227-246, where copious extracts from Daniel will be found. The *Cens. Lit.* vol. x. p. 26, which strings Daniel and Drayton together on the same pearl-roll, is minute and particular respecting the list of the works of these poets : and not less minute and particular is the last editor of Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 268-274. In regard to Daniel, the last edition of his collected works was in 1718, 12mo. 2 vol. obtainable for some 8 or 10 shillings : but both authors are incorporated in Anderson's and Chalmers's Body of commendation, in the text of this work. While a lad at Westminster, he had the courage to become an

our English Poets. If I mistake not, the earliest printed text of Daniel is his *Complaint of Rosamond,* in 1592, 4to. but a copy of his *Certaine Small Woorkes,* or Poems, 1611,[*] 12mo. brought the sum of 2*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of Bindley's Library. Wood calls Daniel the most "noted poet and historian of his time." For his History of England, consult p. 199, ante. A word now for my very old favourite MICHAEL DRAYTON. "Drayton and Daniel, (says Mr. Campbell) though the most opposite in the cast of their genius, are pre-eminent in the SECOND poetical class of their age, for their common merit of clear and harmonious diction. Drayton is prone to Ovidian conceits, but he plays with them so gaily, that they almost seem to become him as if natural. His feeling is neither deep, nor is the happiness of his fancy of long continuance, but its short April gleams are very beautiful. His legend of the Duke of Buckingham opens with a fine description. Unfortunately, his descriptions in long poems are, like many fine mornings, succeeded by a cloudy day." *Specimens,* vol. i. p. 166.[†] But Drayton exhibits an ampler field for the Bibliomaniac to exercise his taste, and devote his wealth, than does Daniel; and the pages of the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* (p. 68-73) will supply the best recipe for the cure of plethora in the latter case. The earliest published piece of Drayton seems to have been *the Owle,* 1604, 4to. (reprinted in the appendix to the edition of 1748, folio), of which author; and published his *Poetical Blossoms*, in 1633, 4to: a book, of great price to the keen-scented Col-

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[*] I find a copy of *Certaine small Poems, &c.* 1603, 8vo. marked at 4*l.* 4*s.* in the first part of the Catalogue of 1822, of Messrs. Longman and Co—inasmuch as the *Defence of Rhyme,* is here the first edition—no date—which had escaped Wood and other biographers, who had supposed it to have first appeared in 1611. Mr. Thorpe in his recent catalogue, No. 8257, marks a copy of Daniel's *Whole Workes in Poetries;* 1623, 4to. very neat, at 2*l.* 2*s.*

[†] In the third volume of his Specimens, which contains not fewer than 53 pages of extracts from Drayton, we meet with this farther vigorous delineation of the poet's merits. "The language of DRAYTON is free and perspicuous. With less depth of feeling than that which occasionally bursts from Cowley, he is a less excruciating hunter of conceits, and in harmony of expression is quite a contrast to Donne. A tinge of grace and romance pervades much of his poetry: and even his pastorals which exhibit the most fantastic views of nature, sparkle with elegant imagery. 'The *Nymphidia* is in his happiest characteristic manner of airy and sportive pageantry." p. 2.

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a copy is marked at *5l.* 5*s.* in the work just referred to. The *Muses Elizium*, which brought only 8*s.* 6*d.* at Reed's Sale, produced 5*l.* at that of Bindley. The *Polyolbion*, enriched with notes by Selden, is the great work of Drayton; and the best edition of it, containing both parts, is that of 1622, folio: of which a remarkably fine copy, with the frontispiece, and portrait of Prince Henry by Hole, and all the other plates, produced the amazing sum of 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library. I remember seeing a very fine copy of this estimable volume, in the original binding, at Mr. Triphook's some half dozen years ago, which was marked at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The first (but necessarily imperfect) collection of Drayton's Poems was in 1619, folio; of which a copy in morocco binding is marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* A later and more complete edition was given in 1748, folio, worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* A third, and now scarce impression, is that of 1753, 8vo. 4 vols. worth probably 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* These editions contain the notes upon the Polyolbion: notes, full of curious and erudite matter relating to the history and topography of our own country.

Of the "brilliant RANDOLPH," see what is said in the *Retrosp. Review*, vol. vi. p. 61-87. "A band, which, with Ben Jonson at their head, was never more brilliant, active, joyous, and important, than when our YOUNG POET, sparkled away his nights with them "in those lyric feasts" at the Sun, the Dog, the Triple Tun,

Where they such clusters had,
As made them nobly wild not mad.

He was soon joined with CARTWRIGHT,* as the adopted son in the lector, if it have the *portrait* of the author; but otherwise of comparatively little value. His poetry was

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* During the NOCTES ATTICÆ which I spent at Althorp in the autumn of 1819, —while preparing materials for the Ædes Althorpianæ—I chanced to alight upon the "*Comedies, Tragi-Comedies, with other Poems*, &c. by CARTWRIGHT, 1651, 8vo. with an engraved portrait of the author, by Lombard, greatly inferior to the well-known portrait, in a similar attitude, of Sir H. Wotton. This volume is absolutely crammed with commendatory verses: and Bishop Fell, (then a layman, but A.M.) and Izaac Walton are in the number of encomiasts. Fell writes thus:

But I forbear this theme, denied to men
Of common souls, of *lay* and *secular* pen.

Muses of Jonson himself; a distinction which all who know the character of that great writer, will allow to be no ordinary proof of the qualifications of Randolph. In such company, and with such pursuits as his "*Poems, with the Muses Looking Glasse,*" &c. 1640, 8vo. disclose, he blazed out his life, and died at Blatherwyke, in Northamptonshire, in the year 1635, and the 30th of his age. Owen Feltham, the author of the *Resolves*, wrote these lines upon his memory.

Such was his genius like the quick eyes' wink,
He could write sooner than another think.
His play was fancy's flame, a lyghtning wit,
So shot, that it could sooner pierce than hit.

Sir Christopher, afterwards Lord Hatton, erected a monument to his memory: but I think Mr. Campbell makes him a little too much of a toper with Ben Jonson, and draws too dark a conclusion about the poverty and wretchedness of his circumstances and death. Ran-

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A little before, he prettily says—

When that his voice did charm th'attentive throng,
And every ear was linked unto his tongue
&c. &c. &c.

Jasper Mayne thus out-herods Herod:

For thou to Nature hadst joined Art and Skill,
In thee BEN JONSON still held SHAKSPEARE'S quill:

Master Mayne is however almost out-heroded in turn by James Howell, the celebrated author of *Londinopolis*, 1657, folio. I quote from his verses addressed "to his *dear Mother the University of Oxford upon Mr. Cartwright's Poems.*"

Many do suck thy Breasts, but now in *som*.
Thy milk turns into *froth* and spungy *scum*;
In others it converts to *rheum* and *fleam*
Or some poor *wheyish stuff* instead of *cream*.

But, enough. There are however some really well executed lines by "Jo. Leigh, Esq." in which the author takes a view of the poets previous to Cartwright, and which might be worthy of transcription. Dr. Bliss has enriched Lord Spencer's copy by transcripts from a copy of these poems, which appears to contain a few more stanzas than the present. Mr. Grenville's copy is the only one, of which I am aware, that contains the verses *on the Queen's return from the Low Countries*, and on the death of Sir Bevil Grenvill. A nice and neat copy, portrait included, may be worth 1*l.* 5*s.*

first collected in 1668, but the more recent editions of 1707, 1721, and 1772, 8vo. (the latter edited

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dolph's poems, reprinted in 1664, and 1668, are cheap and accessible, and should be read: "his wit and humour are very conspicuous in the puritan characters, whom he supposes the spectators of his scenes in the Muses Looking-Glass."—*Specimens*, vol. iii. p. 101-112.

And shall this cluster of English Poets, the very stars and constellations of the middle of the seventeenth century, be dispatched without the notice of two Wights of almost equal distinction—although with very different degrees of celebrity! ! Come forward my DRUMMOND of Hawthornden, and eke my poet of the Thames, JOHN TAYLOR! Of Drummond, those who will consult the *Retrosp. Review*, vol. ix. p. 351, and Mr. Campbell's Specimens, vol. iii. p. 341, &c. will be satisfied of his just claims to a lasting celebrity: and those who happen to have the edition of his works of 1659, 8vo. with his portrait by Gaywood, will not be displeased to learn that such a book, if in sound condition, was sold for *7l. 17s. 6d.* at the sale of Mr. Bindley's Library. The folio edition of 1711, with a fine mezzotint of the poet by Faber, is worth about *1l. 11s. 6d.* A most interesting account of the meeting of Drummond and Ben Jonson is given by Mr. Gifford in his new edition of *Ben Jonson's Works*, vol. i. p. cxxxiv.* But of all the oddities of his day—and of all the men from whom an account of himself, and of his contemporaries, would have been among the most gratifying bequests to posterity, "JOHN TAYLOR, THE WATER-POET," was the man! He was a slang fellow, and a sort of SKELTON in his way. His pieces, which are well nigh innumerable, were collected and published in 1630, in a folio volume, replete with bizarre and barbarous wood-cuts. Nevertheless, a copy of this volume, perfect in all respects, was pushed to the enormous sum of *15l. 15s.* at the sale of Col. Stanley's Library in 1814. The finest copy, in point of genuineness of condition, which I ever saw, is that in the library of the late Mr. Sparrow of Worlingham in Suffolk.

And here, as the closer to this list of ODDITIES and RARITIES—or as an illustration of the "one knows not whom" of the text—let me by the celebrated Hurd, Bishop of Worcester) are those which a judicious Collector will desire to pos-

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* From Drummond's Own Works, 1711, *folio*, page 224.

make only brief mention of *Dolarney's Primrose*, 1606, 4to. *Chutes Beautie dishonored*, or *Shore's Wife*, 1593, 4to., *Delia, conteyning certain Sonnets*, &c. 1592, 4to. *Patrick Hannay's Nightingale*, &c. (see p. 645, ante.) 1622, 8vo. *Davison's Poetical Rhapsodies*, 1608, 8vo. *Heath's Clarastella*, 1650, &c. and here ..... THE CURTAIN FALLS.*

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* Through a sly aperture, however, the reader may take a peep at the *Harleian Catalogue*, vol. iii. p. 355, which will supply him with the second and third piece, together with that very rare article, beginning, "*A Feast full of sad cheere*," 1592. 4to. Mr. Heber bought "Delia," some ten or twelve years ago, at a very great price: that Lady bestowing even her smiles on costly terms. Dolarney's Primrose, (which produced 26*l.* 10*s.* at Bindley's Sale) was reprinted by Mr. F. Freeling for the Roxburghe Club. Davison's Poetical Rhapsodies, worth eight or ten guineas in fine condition, was reprinted by Sir Egerton Brydges. The edition of 1611, produced 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at Bindley's Sale. Mr. N. H. Nicolay, a maternal descendant of the great Toup, is meditating a new edition of it. For Heath's *Clarastella*, consult the *Retrosp. Review*, vol. ii. p. 227. A fine copy may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.* To these, what a host of similar ODDITIES and RARITIES might be added!! The neighbouring collection of my friend Mr. Freeling supplies me with the following --- merely accidental — prizes, drawn out of the richest Lottery wheel of Old English Poetry in the parish of Marylebone. The *Massacre of Money*, 1602, 4to. The following is an almost hap-hazard extract:

> Goe bid the Clarke ring day-bell earlier,
> Bid the CHURCH WARDEN mind the broken grave,
> Then goe consult with Parish Minister,
> And see the poore mans box his due to have.
> &c. &c. &c.

This is marked as a "rarissimus" article. *The Scourge of Venus*, 1613, 18mo. Mr. Freeling knows of no other copy. It is a translation of Ovid's horrible, but highly wrought, story of Myrrha and Cinyras. On the completion of the guilt of the father and daughter, it runs thus:

> Their bed doth shake and quaver as they lie,
> As if it groan'd to beare the weight of sinne,
> The fatall night-crowes at their windowes flie,
> And cry out at the shame they do live in:
> And that they may perceiue the heauens frown,
> The Poukes and Goblins pul the couerings downe.

Again: *Wit a sporting in a pleasant Grove of New Fancies*, by H. B. with a portrait prefixed. "Æt. 32." very rare: especially with the portrait. These, out of sess.* DENHAM must be noticed, if it be only to mention that his *Cooper's Hill* (and who reads even *this?*) first appeared in 1642, 4to. The neatest edition of his works, with which I am acquainted, is that

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* The library of my neighbour, just mentioned, furnishes me with a copy of the *Blossoms* of 1633, 4to. as above noticed. The gem of this book is the portrait of Cowley, in his 13th year, engraved by Robert Vaughan. Beneath the portrait, are these verses, by B. Masters.

> Reader, when first thou shalt behold this boyes
> Picture, perhaps thoult thinke his writings, toyes.
> Wrong not our COWLEY so: will nothing passe
> But gravity with thee? Apollo was
> Beardless himselfe, and for aught I can see
> Cowley may yongest sonne of Phœbus bee.

Mr. Freeling's copy is bound in blue morocco. In the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* a copy with the portrait is marked at 16*l.* and without the portrait at 4*l.*. *The Mistresse, or Severall copies of Love Verses,* were first printed in 1647, 8vo.—a neat copy may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.* The edition of 1707, 2 vols. 8vo. contains 20 portraits, and other miscellaneous prints: and may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.* in goodly binding; but to possess it on LARGE PAPER, with the third or Supplementary volume inlaid, by way of uniformity, you must betake yourself to Mr. Thorpe, and pay down cheerfully 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Nassau's copy stands so priced in his Cat. nº. 9590, just published. The editions of 1721, and 1772, are each obtainable for a few shillings. Mr. Campbell says of Cowley, that "he wrote verses while yet a child; and amidst his best poetry as well as his worst, in his touching and tender, as well as extravagant passages, there is always something which reminds us of childhood in Cowley." *Specimens,* &c. vol. iii. p. 74. This I think is most true: yet, cries my poetry-loving friend, my "*Blossoms*" shall never be blighted or blasted!

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333 slim-waisted quartos and octavos. Think, however, of Malone's most marvellous collection at Oxford!—which contains five goodly quartos of *Greene's* pieces alone: four, of *Lodge's*: *Nash* in two; and *Spenser* in four; and many of these volumes enclosing *ten* or *more* pieces of the greatest rarity in each. But Atticus hears this unappalled. "He is YET a" Collector.

of *Tonson*, of 1719; and there be those who love to possess the edition of DONNE's poems, of the same date, and by the same printer. But are these authors ever read, even in fine copies of the best editions of them?*

BUTLER's HUDIBRAS "cuts up famously" for a Collector of old poetry. There are the first editions in 1662-74, which are extremely difficult to procure: then follow the statelier impressions of *Grey* and *Nash*; and recently the very splendid and matchless one published by Messrs. *Baldwins*, of Newgate-street. But the French, and a most marvellous, version of Towneley, in 1757, in 3 vols. 12mo. was of a rare and costly description; till its recent reprint, at Paris. Below let my "Young Man" puzzle and distract himself "how to choose a Hudibras."†

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* There is beginning to be a rage about early TONSONS. The Denham of 1709 brought the stiff sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's Library; but the *Donne*, a remarkably fine copy, beautifully bound in green morocco, by R. Payne, produced, at the same sale, the far stiffer price of 4*l.* 4*s.* The impression of the plate or portrait of Donne, in this edition, is sometimes found of a dazzling brightness; and is indeed always a rich-looking portrait.

† It is now several years ago, since I met with a gentleman of the profession of the law, but of whose name all recollection is vanished, who conversed long, learnedly, and agreeably, about the bibliographical history of HUDIBRAS. He told me, however, I think, that the *second* edition was rarer than the *first*. I do not speak with confidence of the dates of the early editions; but a full and instructive article upon *Hudibras*, and *Imitations* of him, appears in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. iii. p. 317. The second part was first printed in 1663. The best critical edition, not only of this author, but doubtless of every other of the period, was by of *Dr. Zachary Grey*, 1744, 8vo. 2. vols. a performance, of which the notes (that moved the bile of Warburton*)

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† See d'Israeli's, *Quarrels of Authors*, vol. i. p. 79.

I am not sure whether any critical edition of WALLER appeared before that of *Fenton*, in 1729, 4to.:

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are replete with curious, interesting, and accurate, historical and bibliographical intelligence. I rarely open this book without rising gratified by its perusal. In ordinary condition it is worth about 2*l.* 2*s.*—but this includes marble leaves and "nice old gilt tooling." On LARGE PAPER, it is said only 12 copies were struck off; but I have my doubts on this head, as it is not an uncommon book, and 100 copies were subscribed for. Do I deceive myself in the supposition that I have *seen* more than a dozen of copies? Be this as it may, I find such a copy, bound by Roger Payne in red morocco, selling for 14*l.* 14*s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library; and a similar one—"very fine copy, old red morocco, borders of gold," (inviting description!) marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. It may be necessary to state, that the plates in this edition are from the very humourous pencil of Hogarth; and some ORIGINAL PAINTINGS of the same subject grace the breakfast parlour of Henry Sawbridge, Esq. of E. Haddon, in Northamptonshire. With this edition, the *Remains of Butler, edited by Thyer, in 1759,* 8vo. two vols. are usually united; and a copy of these four volumes (of course on small paper) is marked at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in the last mentioned catalogue. Let me only add, that this edition has been, of all those of Hudibras, the most frequently, and the most justly reprinted, with the omission of the copper plates, and the substitution of those of wood. Bensley reprinted it handsomely in 1799: of which Messrs. Payne and Foss again possess a copy, on large paper, in red morocco binding, marked at 3*l.* 3*s.*: but it may be had, on small paper, in subsequent impressions, from 18*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

The French version of *Towneley*, the most surprising, and perhaps the happiest effort of its kind known, has been known to sell as high as 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in red morocco binding. Such was the price of the beautiful copy (lauded in the *Bibliog. Decameron,* vol. iii. p. 94,) purchased by Mr. Triphook at the sale of Mr. Dutens's library. I find however, a copy of it, in the catalogue of Mr. Cuthell, marked at 4*l.* 4*s.* They have reprinted it recently at Paris. In 1793 came forth the pompous edition (as Tom Osborne would have called it) of *Dr. Nash,* the topographer of Worcestershire; in three quarto volumes.

but I am quite certain, that of all the works of a popular poet, none appear adorned with greater brilliance, and propriety of decoration, than do the poems of Waller, in the octavo edition of 1711, from the warehouse of *Tonson*. This book is ornamented with some sweet portraits, and is moreover very reasonable. The *large paper* copy of it, in the Stanley Collection, brought the stiff price of 4*l.* 8*s.**

The plates are almost below criticism: but, as poor Manson the bookseller used to observe, "always get them struck off in *black*, and not in *red*,"—as they usually are. A copy of this kind, with the addition of Hogarth's plates inserted, is marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Arch. A similar copy was sold for 14*l.* 14*s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library. The edition put forth by Mr. Baldwin of Newgate St., in 1809, 8vo. and above justly eulogised, is in truth a most singularly splendid and successful performance. The notes are those of Dr. Grey: the cuts are in wood, by different artists, from the designs of *Thurston*: and I consider the frontispiece as among the miracles of modern art. Of this brilliant, and indeed captivating work, there were 25 copies ONLY struck off in an imperial quarto form, with proofs of the cuts on India paper: and a copy of it, in 6 parts, is marked at 9*l.* 9*s.* in the last mentioned catalogue. Butler's Remains, by Thyer, are published in the same form, as an appropriate companion.

* The FIRST genuine edition of the Poems of Waller appeared in 1645, 8vo. and a clean and well-sized copy of the book is not common. I should value it at about 1*l.*1*s.* in suitable binding. The edition of 1711, above justly praised, contains two portraits of the Poet: one of him in his 23d. and the other in his 76th year: also portraits of Lord Falkland, the Countesses of Carlisle and Sunderland, (from Lombard's large prints) Ben Jonson, Fletcher, Lady Morton, and the Earl of Sandwich—by Vertue and Vander Gucht. A copy of this attractive book, on LARGE PAPER, (of which I never saw a second) with fine impressions of the plates, and bound in red morocco, was sold for 4*l.* 8*s.* at the sale of Colonel Stanley's library. In ordinary condition it is worth 12*s.* Tonson published a very pretty little edition, with a portrait of

Let us go at once to the illustrious DRYDEN. Let us break free from the fetters (and by which we should be inevitably fast bound) which hang about all those enquiries respecting the exact state of FUGITIVE and MISCELLANEOUS POETRY, that preceded and accompanied the productions of Dryden, as they successively appeared. It is well for posterity—and it has been well for recent editors—that such pieces were collected by the industry of *Narcissus Luttrell* * — a

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the author, "Ætat. 76," in the following year: obtainable for a few shillings; and I observe a fine copy of the splendid edition of *Fenton*, 1729, 4to. marked at 2*l*. 2*s*. in the *Bibl. Angl. Poet.* p. 411. This book has Vertue's best portrait of Waller; together with other appropriate decorations. The subsequent editions need not be enumerated; except it be that of Percival Stockdale of 1772, 8vo. worth about half a sovereign.

† The name of this BOOK HERO has received due notice and commendation in the *Bibliomania, p. 426-8*: and the obligations of the last editor of Dryden, to Messrs. Bindley and Heber, for lending him the treasures which they had collected from the dispersion of the LUTTRELL COLLECTION—(chiefly by the sale of Wynne's library in 1786, —noticed in the foregoing work) are distinctly made known. In the year 1820, when the fourth and last part of Mr. Bindley's library was sold, those tracts, pamphlets, single sheets, and collections, once belonging to Narcissus Luttrell, which their late venerable owner posssessed, were catalogued in the subjoined manner, and sold at the prices attached†—under the triumphant hammer of Mr. Evans. I will only further remark that, for want of space, I have omitted the

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† 1125 A SINGULARLY CURIOUS, INTERESTING, AND MATCHLESS COLLECTION OF POETICAL BALLADS, Satires, Squibs, Elegies, and Historical and Humourous Poems, upon the most remarkable National Occurrences and Events in high and low life, between the yeares 1640 and 1670, printed upon single broad sheets, collected with indefatigable industry, by NARCISSUS LUTTRELL, who has marked the price of each sheet, ... 192*l*

1126 A SIMILAR COLLECTION OF POETICAL SHEETS, collected by Narcissus Luttrell, and representing the principal National and Domestic Occurrences between 1670 and 1680, &c. . . . . 183*l*. 15*s*.

name, at the mention of which Atticus starts, and Sir Tristrem makes a low obeisance. As to Dryden, he has received only three critical editors; *Joseph Warton*, *Malone*, and *Sir Walter Scott*. As the labours of Malone have been confined only to his prose, and as those of Warton (connected with his poetry) disappointed all reasonable expectations, there remains but one—and luckily a most delightful alternative, which is, to purchase *either* of the *two* editions, in eighteen goodly octavo volumes, of which *Sir Walter Scott* is the editor—and then you may brandish your mother of pearl paper-cutter, and open the instructive pages of Dryden, to your heart's content! My more tasteful friends bind these tomes in green morocco: but I do not *insist* upon this colour.*

specification (to be found in the catalogue) of the several *portraits* and *curious cuts* by which this wonderful Collection was enriched. It will be seen that the *four articles*, or *eight folio volumes*, brought the prodigious sum of SEVEN HUNDRED and EIGHTY ONE POUNDS! Mr. Heber was the purchaser of the fourth article.

* The reader will be first pleased to consult page 603 ante, respecting the prose works of Dryden, edited by Malone. The poetry of Dryden, edited by the late Joseph Warton, or rather the posthumous labours of that editor, first published by his nephew, Mr. John Warton, appeared in four octavo volumes, in 1811; and I find a copy of the labours of both Malone and Warton, in eight volumes, marked at *6l. 6s.* in calf binding, by Messrs. Arch. As to the two editions of Dryden, by *Sir Walter Scott*, as no notice is taken by the editor of

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1127 A SIMILAR COLLECTION OF POETICAL SHEETS, collected by Narcissus Luttrell, and representing the principal National and Domestic Occurrences between 1675 and 1681, in 5 vol. . . . . . . 74*l.* 6*s.*

1128 A CURIOUS AND VERY EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF SINGLE SHEETS OF POETRY AND POETICAL TRACTS, published between 1678 and 1688, collected by Narcissus Luttrell, who *has marked the original prices, and filled up, in manuscript, the names of the persons alluded to in the poems*, 5 vols. . . . . 231*l.*

A word for PRIOR. On the tables of old halls, or on the lowest shelves of old libraries, you generally see the stately folio edition of 1718, of this poet's works; with a portrait of the author in his velvet studying cap, (as you now-a-days see Cowper) prefixed; executed, I believe, by Vertue: and of this towering tome there are even copies on LARGE PAPER!—now, not worth the expense of porterage. However, there is one, and one only critical or complete edition of his works, worth possessing; and that is of the date of 1779, 8vo. in two vols.* With the exception of his *Edwin and Emma*, founded on the old ballad of the "*Nut Brown Maid*:" of which it were difficult to say,

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any superiority in the last of 1821, it matters not, I presume, which is chosen. The first glitters on LARGE PAPER, (and in green morocco, if I mistake not) on the interminable shelves of Book Wonders, at Althorp. The small paper is sold at about 7l. 17s. 6d. in ordinary calf-binding: but my friends Messrs. Utterson and Markland are satisfied with nothing short of morocco—while, in the strait-laced but richly furnished poetical cabinet of Mr. Haslewood, it is attired in the semi-fawn and orange-colour calf of Charles Lewis: a colour, to be most sparingly and considerately introduced into a small collection of books:—especially where there are so many Braithwaits and Turberviles clad in a dark grass-green morocco!

* Whether, like the first folios of Shakspeare (so picturesquely described by George Steevens) copies of the folio Prior of 1718 are found with *flakes of pie-crust* between the leaves,* I cannot take upon me to pronounce; although *Hans Carvel*, *Paulo Purganti*, and above all the *Ladle*, were somewhat likely to afford "fun and fancy" to the usual tenants of a hall. It will be here only necessary to observe, that the edition of 1779, 8vo. two vols. contains the works of Prior "now first collected, with explanatory notes, and memoirs of the author." A well bound copy of this edition may be worth 1l. 8s. In the *Bibl.*

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* Consult *Reed's Shakspeare*, vol. ii. page 147. Edit. 1813.

whether the original or the copy be the more remarkable for its insipidity,* Prior seems to be well nigh forgotten; but he was a scholar, and a man of taste, and an "influential personage" in his day.

At length we reach POPE; whose fame was beginning to be firmly established as Prior quitted the stage. I will say nothing of the numerous editions of his shorter performances, and especially of the *Essay on Criticsm* and the *Dunciad.* Like those of his great predecessor, Dryden, they first usually appeared in a folio of few pages.† The history of the publication of his *Translation of Homer* is curious in a bibliographical point of view. That work was splendid beyond

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Ang. Poet. page 276, a copy occurs in morocco, with some tempting ornaments, for 4*l.* 4*s.*

[*] "The greatest (says Dr. Johnson) of all Prior's amorous Essays is his *Henry and Emma;* a dull and tedious dialogue, which excites neither esteem for the man, nor tenderness for the woman." A particular account, or rather an entire transcription, of the ORIGINAL BALLAD, now upwards of 300 years old, appears in the *Censura Literaria,* vol. vi. p. 113, &c.—copied from *Arnold's Chronicle,* published at the commencement of the sixteenth century. I subjoin the first stanza, which is really not divested of merit,

Be it right or wrong these men among on women do complaine;
Affermyng this, how that it is a labour spent in vaine
To love them wele, for never a dele they love a man agayne;
For let a man do what he can ther favour to attayne,
Yet yf a new to them pursue, ther furst lover than
Laboureth for nought, and from ther thought he is a banished man.

[†] The Lives of Pope, by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Chalmers, founded upon that of Ruffhead, together with Spence's Anecdotes, will easily furnish the dates of these respective editions. I once possessed them all, including the first impression of Dryden's Alexander's Feast, for 1*l.* 6*s.* Mr. Heber, I believe, possesses the first editions of all the works of both Dryden and Pope. Some of the first *Dunciad,* having an ass laden with books as a frontispiece, are curious enough.

precedent; but the patronage bestowed upon it was not less so. Pope loved art, although he knew little critically about it, and therefore did not "starve the concern;"—and even now, in this refined and voluptuous age of typography, I cannot resist the recommendation of a fine copy of the *Subscription Homer*—the splendid ornament, in former times, of our most distinguished libraries, and an inmate, at all times, which we need not be ashamed to introduce to our best friends*.

The works of Pope are chiefly known by the editions of them which have appeared from *Warburton*, *Warton*, and *Bowles*. A new edition is now in the press, and in a very forward state, under the care of

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* The first edition of the translation of the Iliad of Homer, by Pope, appeared in 1715-20, in six quarto volumes. It was reprinted in 1717-38, in six folio volumes. The Odyssey appeared in 1725, in the same number of volumes. Lintot was the bookseller and publisher. "Pope's" contract with Lintot was, that he should receive 200*l.* for each volume of the Iliad, besides all the copies for his subscribers, and for presents. The subscribers were 575, and many subscribed for more than one copy; so that he must have received upwards of 6000*l.* He was at first apprehensive that the contract might ruin Lintot, and endeavoured to dissuade him from thinking any more of it. The event, bowever, proved quite the reverse. The success of the work was so unparalelled, as at once to enrich the bookseller, and to prove a productive estate to his family." *Singer's Edition of Spence's Anecdotes*; p. 295, note. That there exist copies of the first folio, on LARGE PAPER, I very much doubt. To enumerate subsequent editions of Pope's Homer, would be fruitless. They are innumerable, adorned and unadorned: but the most beautiful one, to my recollection, is that of Bensley, in octavo, published by Duroveray. The *best* edition of this translation is that by the late *Gilbert Wakefield*, 1806, 8vo. nine vols. of which a well bound copy, in calf-binding, is worth about 5*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Roscoe: and I make no doubt that the public will hail it with that "acclaim," which, from the reputation of the editor, may be reasonably expected. I have below given, I trust, every requisite information respecting the choice of editions.* But who can be

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* But who, on second thoughts, can give "every requisite information" on such a subject?—and especially to the enthusiastic *Popite*—of which denomination the class is by no means limited? The first critical edition of Pope's works, after the death of the author, was from the powerful pen of Warburton, and it appeared in 1751, in 9 octavo volumes. It has cuts from the designs of *Blakie, Wale,** and *Hayman*; but there is not one cut, throughout the volume, which is entitled to particular commendation. They are all full of affectation or obscure allegory: yet such was *the run* of this long-expected, and highly elaborated edition, that reprints, with a repetition of the cuts, in all forms, and with varying degrees of merit, successively appeared for a series of years. There are those who yet love and highly value the *first Warburton's Pope,* bound in calf, with a broad border of gold on the sides, and marble edges to the leaves. My friend Mr. Utterson has Colonel Stanley's fine copy of the *second* edition, of 1757, bound in russia. An edition of it appeared at Edinburgh in 1764, in six volumes, of which there are copies on fine paper. Gilbert Wakefield published in 1794 one volume of notes, chiefly on the minor poems, as a specimen of an entire edition: and it is to be regretted that he felt himself deterred from its completion by the promised edition of Joseph Warton; since, as far as it goes, Wakefield's volume is one of the most satisfactory performances of its kind. The edition of *Joseph Warton*† appeared in 1797, 8vo. in nine vols. The expectations of

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* By what act of inspiration did Wale conceive and execute those beautiful designs, which appeared in the first edition of Sir John Hawkins's Complete Angler of Walton, 1760, 8vo? Nothing can be more appropriate and spirited than these: and no re-execution of them more brilliant than those which have recently appeared in Mr. Major's edition of that enchanting performance.

† The very ingenious performance of Warton, called "*An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope,*" first appeared in 1762, 8vo. two vols. This work had great influence on the mind of Dr. Johnson. Its object appeared to be, to depreciate the poet in the estimation of posterity: and yet this depreciation was so qualified, guarded, and frittered down, as if the author had been either afraid or

"at fault", with *any* edition, where the text is pure, and the annotations are brief and apposite? There is only *one* feeling, while discoursing of this incomparable poet, which I trust it may be permitted me to avow; that is, that, in the present age of prying research into the documents left of the illustrious dead, no officious zeal, misguided vanity, or base love of lucre, will lead to the publicity of *every thing* yet existing, unrecorded, of the muse of Pope: a name, which should be ever connected with all our better feelings of admiration and gratitude.*

GRAY, THOMSON, COLLINS, CHURCHILL, YOUNG, AKENSIDE, GOLDSMITH, WARTON, BEATTIE, and COW-

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the learned world were, it must be admitted, generally disappointed. Yet Warton's edition was becoming scarcer every day, as there *must be* a Pope "in the market:" when, in 1806, appeared the edition of the Rev. W. L. *Bowles. Still, that of Warton* by no means kicked the beam, and the labours of Mr. Bowles by no means lacked patronage. I must, however, be free to confess, that Pope, up to this period, has not been satisfactorily edited. What Mr. Roscoe's edition may contain, can be matter of speculation only. My hopes are ardent, and my conclusions strong. That there is ample room for the circulation of many copies of a well-edited Pope, can be no matter of speculation, but is one of certainty. A good copy of Pope, by Warton or by Bowles, is worth 5*l.* 5*s.* with the tenth volume—which is suitable to either edition.

* This is not the language of vague declamation. In *both* the editions of Pope, just noticed, there are things which, considering the respectable characters of their editors, ought NOT to have been introduced: and I have seen original matter in MS. which I trust will NEVER be seen in print.

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ashamed to avow his professed object. The essay is, doubtless, in its way, a master-piece of curious and elegant erudition. It should accompany, if not be incorporated into, every edition of Pope; and was scarce, till its reprint some dozen years ago. It is attainable for the same number of shillings.

PER, are names equally as familiar, if not as illustrious, as those of Milton, Dryden and Pope. They bring us to the very verge of living Writers: to an æra of poetry, scarcely less inferior to that of the last century. And while, in the subjoined note,* "the Young Man" and

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* It may be considered almost folly, but at any rate unproductive of much use, to dwell upon the editions of the above authors. Of late years, one impression takes very little precedency of another, on the score of merit: but concerning GRAY's poems, I must be allowed to recommend the correct and commodious edition of Mr. Mitford, in two elegantly printed octavo volumes. The more recent edition of the works of Gray, by Mr. *Mathias,* in two widely-spread quartos, (concerning which read the *Quarterly Review,* vol. xi. p. 304.) sunk with the weight of lead upon the market. Huge as is the ordinary size of these tomes—and little calculated as were the works of Gray for such a ponderous superstructure—there are yet LARGE PAPER copies!! at a price, which at first appalled the timid, and startled the rich, The prices, however, both of the small and large paper, are materially abated .. and I prophesy .. But "hence," Μάντι κακων!—" methinks I hear one of the Syndics of the *Cambridge University press* exclaim. Yet, note well. An edition of the *Pursuits of Literature* was struck off, on paper of the same size, in both forms; as if Thomas James Mathias had been the principal author of this latter work! What will be the verdict of posterity?

* Of THOMSON, I much regret that a sort of *Variorum* edition has not been published in spite of the elegant, ample, and correct one of *Patrick Murdoch,* in 1762, 4to. 2 vols.—worth about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—and 5*l.* 5*s.* on LARGE PAPER. I once collected several of the earlier impressions (about which, by the by, the reader may consult the *Cens. Lit.* vol. ii. pp. 65, 91, 243, 349) with a view of satisfying myself about the best readings, but have long since abandoned the pursuit. I learn that Mr. Mitford, the editor of Gray, has some thought of maturing a similar plan, and of giving the fruits of it to the public. May this intelligence turn out to be correct. Numerous are the beautiful editions of this beautiful poet; who has been chiefly indebted to Theocritus, Virgil, and Milton, for the picturesque and philosophical parts of his poetry. There is one edition in particular,

"the Old Man" search sedulously respecting the preferable editions of the *ten Poets* just recorded, I cannot

from the press of Bensley, in large octavo, with prints from the designs of Hamilton, which is exquisitely perfect in all respects: and which should be taken to the "cool grot or mossy cell,"

Where the dun umbrage o'er the falling stream
Romantic hangs! . . . .

in order to be perused with entire satisfaction. There have been those, with whom, in former times, this delightful task was wont to be shared, who are now . . . far removed from all earthly solicitudes and enjoyments; who had hearts, tender as "Damon," and generous as "Palemon." It is in truth consoling, in moments of anguish and melancholy, to think of such past enjoyments, though they be never to return: and the reminiscences of them, participated by me nearly twenty-five years ago, in the park of Osterley and the meadows of Twickenham, renew, as it were, the youthful impulses of former days; and give a romantic tone of colouring to the pictures conjured up by the imagination. These are among the most perfect, but *in the end painful*, LUXURIES of intellect. To return to Thomson. The pencil of Hamilton was most successfully exercised in the sumptuous edition put forth by Bowyer, from the press of *Bensley*, in 1797, folio. This book, on its appearance, was rapturously received; and no price was refused to be given; but even at Colonel Stanley's sale, and in spite of every collateral advantage of binding in blue morocco, by Walther, with proof impressions of the plates, it produced but 8*l*. 8*s*. The Musidora was the most perfect figure ever executed by the artist: and is one of the most delicate and beautiful of embellishments.

Of COLLINS, consult some account of his *Odes* and *Eclogues* of the dates of 1746 and 1757, as they appear in the *Cens. Litter.* vol. i. p. 353; vi. p. 389. I am not acquainted with any particularly critical or splendid edition. If Collins live by the reputation of one, more than of another, performance, it strikes me that his *Ode to Evening* will be THAT on which the voice of posterity will be more uniform in praise. It is a PEARL of the most perfect tint and shape. CHURCHILL first appeared in a collected and pompous form in the quarto of 1763. The *best* edition of his works is that of 1804, 8vo.

allow this department to close, without dwelling, with more than ordinary feelings of satisfaction, upon the

2 vols. It has explanatory notes, and an account of his life: but the works of Churchill, being chiefly personal and local, will gradually cease to be enquired after, or perused with avidity. We now reach YOUNG: an original and a great poet, after his fashion — and a fashion not likely to wear away among Englishmen: for, after all, his *Night Thoughts* are a sublime production. Wherefore is it, that I love to read that portion of the poem, published in a folio form, with bizarre but original and impressive ornaments by BLAKE? At times, the pencil of the artist* attains the sublimity of the poet: and it is amidst the wild uproar of the wintry elements — when piping winds are howling for entrance round every corner of the turretted chamber, and the drifted snow works its way into the window casement, however closely fastened — it is in moments LIKE THESE that I love to open that portion of the text of Young which has been embellished by the pencil of Blake. My friends will laugh . . peradventure deride . . but let us all be endured in these venial moments of hallucination. The soul of poetry itself (we are told) is fiction: and I would feign happiness at such moments. The poetical works of Young were first collected in 1741, 8vo. 2 vols. They have been since frequently reprinted: and a very good edition appeared in 1777, 12mo. with an

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* A magnificent portrait of Mr. Blake, admirably painted by Phillips, and as admirably engraved by Schiavonetti, is prefixed to the edition of *Blair's Grave.* My friend Mr. D'Israeli possesses the largest collection of any individual of the very extraordinary drawings of Mr. Blake; and he loves his classical friends to disport with them, beneath the lighted Argand lamp of his drawing room, while soft music is heard upon the several corridores and recesses of his enchanted staircase. Meanwhile the visitor turns over the contents of the Blakëan portefeuille. Angels, Devils, Giants, Dwarfs, Saints, Sinners, Senators, and Chimney Sweeps, cut equally conspicuous figures: and the *Concettos* at times border upon the burlesque, or the pathetic, or the mysterious. Inconceivably blest is the artist, in his visions of intellectual bliss. A sort of golden halo envelopes every object impressed upon the retina of his imagination; and (as I learn) he is at times shaking hands with Homer, or playing the pastoral pipe with Virgil. Meanwhile, shadowy beings of an unearthly form hang over his couch, and disclose to him scenes . . . such as no other Mortal hath yet conceived! Mr. Blake is himself no ordinary poet.

living authors here alluded to:—without pointing out the energy and variety of SOUTHEY, the pathos and ele-

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index and glossary. The *Satires* of Young deserve to be more generally read; and admiration will be nearly as general as the perusal. Dr. Johnson has given Young his full meed of praise, on all the subjects of his poetry.

Of AKENSIDE (the most perfect builder of our blank verse) I know of no edition entitled to particular commendation. Why are his *Pleasures of the Imagination* so little perused? There are a hundred (I had well nigh said a thousand) electrical passages in this charming poem. The best edition of TOM WARTON's Poems, is that of 1802, 8vo. 2 vols. by Dr. *Mant*—now Bishop of Killaloe. It is obtainable at a moderate price. There are copies on LARGE PAPER. "Lives there the man," who has a heart to feel, and an understanding to appreciate, who does not even hug the *Minstrel* of BEATTIE?! Most sweet and soothing and instructive is that thoroughly picturesque and sentimental poem, throughout: while the stanza exhibits one of the happiest of modern attempts at that of the Spencerian structure. Of GOLDSMITH, *all praise were idle, and censure vain. For simplicity*, sweetness, and tenderness, he has YET no rival*:* and he is always perspicuous and correct.

Of COWPER, how shall I express myself in adequate terms of admiration!? The purity of his principles, the tenderness of his heart, his unaffected and zealous piety, his warmth of devotion, (however tinctured at times with gloom and despondency) the delicacy and playfulness of his wit, and the singular felicity of his diction, all conspire by turns

To win the wisest, warm the coldest heart.

Cowper is the poet of a well-educated and well-principled Englishman. "Home, sweet home" is the scene — limited as it may be imagined—in which he contrives to concentrate a thousand beauties, which others have scattered far and wide upon objects of less interest and attraction. His pictures are, if I may so speak, conceived with all the tenderness of Raffaelle, and executed with all the finish and sharpness of Teniers. No man, in such few words, tells his tale, vation of CAMPBELL, the tenderness of WORDSWORTH, the delicacy of ROGERS; the vigour and picturesque

or describes his scene, so forcibly and so justly. His views of Nature are less grand and less generalised than those of Thomson: and here, to carry on the previous mode of comparison, I should say that Thomson was the Gaspar Poussin, and Cowper the Hobbima, of rural poetry. But a truce to all this. A thousand young readers can reason nearly in the like manner; and will turn round and tell me that this is as tedious "as a tale thrice told." Be it however remembered, that the popularity of Cowper gains strength as it gains age: and, after all, he is the poet of our study, our cabinet, and our alcove.

Some twelve years ago, there appeared a periodical work under the title (I believe) of the *Poetical Register*; and in it there was an article, said to have been written by the late Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, respecting the comparative merits of Thomson and Cowper. It struck me as a performance of considerable ability. Since then, the merits of Cowper have been frequently and ably described. I have before (p. 532, &c.) made honourable mention of a delightful article or two upon Cowper in the *Edinburgh Review*—and there has very recently appeared (in the 59th number) an excellent article upon the same subject in the *Quarterly Review*. But I am unwilling to overlook the notices of Cowper from the pens of Messrs. Campbell and Hazlitt. They are both admirable of their kind; and to that of Mr. Campbell * I powers of SCOTT, the warmth and brilliancy of MOORE, the nervous brevity and point of CRABBE, the sweetness and purity of MILMAN, and the strength and sublimity of BYRON.* In a future "*Corpus Poetarum*

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* In the viith volume of his *Specimens of the British Poets*, p. 337-396. This is the last time on which I may have occasion to refer to this work. My obligations to it, as the preceding pages attest, have been great; and I consider the Essay, which occupies the first volume, as among the happiest specimens of didactic criticism. It is a sketch only, but the sketch of an experienced master. It has been said that "none but a poet should criticise a poet." Here is at least proof that a poet can criticise with discernment, taste, and vigour. The *fling*, at the close of it, against us poor "Bibliographers," might have been spared; for had it not been for the black-letter enthusiasm of old Price, of the Bodleian Library, we had never seen Tom Warton's magnificent History of our Poetry. "Old Price" used to tell me, that he groped about in all directions for *Wynkyns* and *Pynsons*—and threw them in the way of Warton—who, at starting, was utterly ignorant of the nature of the country before him. Mr. Campbell has, I believe, received abundant aid from treasures of a similar description — without which his criticisms would have been

am indebted for more than one perusal, which has placed the character and merits of the poet most vividly and powerfully before me.

A word, now, for *editions*. But no: the TASK is endless and profitless. Obtain any one; inasmuch as they are obtainable at all prices and in all forms—and let engravings from the pencils of *Stothard* and *Westall* be seen in those of a choicer and costlier description. *Illustrations of Cowper*, by means of copper plates of the principal scenes described by him, have been favourably received by the public. But no instrument has executed such pictures like the pen of the Poet himself.

* The poetry of Mr. SOUTHEY occupies not fewer than 14 volumes in crown octavo; and it embraces subjects of almost every description. *Thalaba* has long been, and will long continue to be, very generally known and admired. It was abundantly popular at the period of its publication. The *Curse of Kehama* is perhaps the greatest effort of the author's genius; but his *Roderic*, or the *Last of the Goths*, is that which seems to have received his most careful elaboration and finishing. It is a grand poem. *Madoc*, though full of wild imagery, and with verse of occasionally uncouth structure, is not destitute of some of the most brilliant touches of the poet. I am not sure if Mr. CAMPBELL'S *Pleasures of Hope* be not the most poetical production of the age. From the moment of its appearance to the pre-

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scanty and shallow. Of this beautiful Essay, THREE copies only were printed on paper of an imperial octavo size. One copy is in the possession of the publisher, Mr. Murray; another in that of Mr. Freeling; and the third in that of Mr. Hatfield, near Manchester. But the short biographies and criticisms, prefixed to each of the Specimens in the six subsequent volumes, have much interest and cleverness. The difficulty of *compression*, in many cases, is at times greater than can be well conceived. The account of Cowper, in particular, exhibits a more amplified specimen of biography and criticism. It is true that Mr. George Ellis, after Warton, led the way: but he is generally concise in the extreme, on comparison. The specimens of our earlier Poets, by Ellis (in three vols,) and Campbell, and of our later ones by Mr. *Southey*, (three vols. 8vo.) should be "the Young Man's" constant LIBRARY COMPANIONS. They will awaken a keen zeal, and tend to the cultivation of a pure taste, in those Writers, whose names can only perish with our language.

Anglicanorum," these successful Bards will be registered with all due pomp and ceremony.... sufficient to

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sent moment, the reading of it has always filled me with equal admiration of its plan, its melody, and powers of execution. It is full of genius and of noble conceptions—expressed in numbers at once polished and perfect. From the nature of the subject and of the stanza, his *Gertrude of Wyoming* could not be received with the same general acclamation: but it teems with passages which evince all the powers of the poet, and are worthy of the highest reputation of its author. In brief compositions, such as the Ode or Ballad — there is nothing, in the whole compass of our language, which has ecliped Mr. Campbell's *Hohenlinden*, *Lochiel*, and *Mariners of England*. But here again, I am only telling a tale, told . . usque ad nauseam! It shall be repeated, however. These brief productions are among the the happiest efforts of the BRITISH MUSE.

The fame of Mr. WORDSWORTH was first established by his *Lyrical Ballads*, 1798, 1802, 12mo. 2 vols.: with additions and improvements in 1815, 8vo. two vols. The most important work was his larger poem of *The Excursion*, 1820, 4to. The third, the *White Doe of Rylstone*, &c. 1819, 4to. These, with *Peter Bell*, *the Waggoner*, &c. appear in the collected works of Mr. Wordsworth, published in 1820, 12mo. 4 vols. The Muse of this poet is of a singular cast and temperament. Objects the most simple, and themes the most familiar, are treated by her in a style peculiarly her own: but if these objects and these themes have been such, as, with a great number of readers, to excite surprise and provoke ridicule, this must have arisen rather in compliance with the tone of what is called fashionable criticism, than from an impartial perusal of the poems themselves. The purest moral strain, and the loftiest feelings of humanity, pervade the productions of Mr. Wordsworth: and these, at times, are united with so much sweetness of diction, and with such just and powerful views of religion, that *that* bosom must be taxed with insensibility which is impervious to their impression. The name of Mr. ROGERS will naturally awaken the recollection of the delight experienced from the perusal of his *Pleasures of Memory*: thus making this very *reminiscence* illustrative of the propriety of the title of the poem. That poem, conceived with so much delicacy and truth, and executed with so much care and polish, will MAINTAIN the reputation which it has ACQUIRED. It is a happy union of the sweetness of Goldsmith convince the latest posterity that the BRITISH MUSE neither slumbers nor sleeps; that the age of improved

with the finish of Pope. It has gone through countless editions,* and equally charms the young on the coming, and the aged on the parting, year. 'Tis a sort of staple commodity in the market of booksellers. Of the remaining works of Mr. Rogers, his *Epistle to a Friend* (from Italy) is perhaps the preferable one. The last poem is entitled *Human Life*. Lord Spencer possesses a copy of it, with a drawing of the author's portrait, copied from that of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and with additional verses in the author's own hand which have never been published.

The name of SIR WALTER SCOTT calls forth a thousand sensations of admiration and delight: and happy the man, who, in the full vigour of life, and plenitude of reputation, can call SUCH sensations forth! The broad and "high way" to fame, which he has hewn out for himself, is strewn with no thorns, and surrounded by no unseemly sights, to wound the feet, or injure the eyes, of such who choose to walk in it. No *Upas* tree sheds its poison here. Criticism has wearied herself to exhaustion, in the exercise of her powers upon his multifarious productions. The founder of an original knowledge, of almost every description, is as favourable to the flights of fancy as to the deductions of

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* It was first published in 1792, 4to. and was preceded by an *Ode to Superstition*, in 1786, 4to. Of the editions of the *Pleasures of Memory*, I prefer *that*, published in a crown 8vo. some twenty years ago, with beautiful engravings by Heath and others, from the pencil of Stothard. Nor was the pencil unworthy of the burin. A sweeter embellished book, altogether, cannot be seen: and if ever a morocco coated copy turns up, with brilliant impressions of the plates, I charge my "Young Man" to draw his sword, and fight gallantly for its possession. It is true that, of late, the pencil of the same artist has been employed on another edition — and not only his pencil but his *burin*. I allude to the recent impression, with wood-cut head and tail pieces by Mr. Stothard. These are doubtless creditable efforts of art—but are not the *heads* of the several figures almost uniformly *too large?* At any rate the paper and printing should have been worthier of the art. At the close of this sub note, let me be allowed to remark, that no name is dearer to an Englishman, in the annals of BRITISH ART, than that of STOTHARD. I say nothing of the "incomparable felicity of temper," and of the unsullied purity of conduct, of the Man. My business here is with his *pencil*: and let me advise the tasteful in these matters to secure all those editions of our Poets, Novelists, and Dramatists, in which appear beautiful engravings (in the good old times, when the *names* of engravers implied that the works before us were the works of their *hands*) from the designs of this gentleman, who, without flattery, is a very domestic Raffaelle in his way. A friend of mine possesses scarcely fewer than a THOUSAND specimens of this kind.

School of Novelists, and by much and far the greatest among all those who have even happily imitated him[*]—the Editor of *Somers's Tracts*, of *Sir R. Sadler's State Papers*, of the works of *Swift* and *Dryden*[†].....but all this is extraneous. Sir Walter is now before us as a POET. The first printed production of his muse, was, I believe, the ballad of *Glenfinlas*; which appeared in that very extraordinary but highly poetical miscellany, (of which the late G. M. Lewis,[‡] was the Editor and partly author) called *Tales of Wonder*. Johnson says, that Comus was the dawn of Paradise Lost. Do I trace, in THIS BALLAD, much of the wild imagery and glowing diction which mark so emphatically the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*? That "Lay," it was my good fortune to see, and to hear read, in MS. two years before its appearance in print. It is the most perfect and highly elaborated of all the author's pieces. The Introductions are things apart—of themselves—and, as bibliographers say, UNIQUE. In other words, they are exquisite. *Marmion* is, of all the Author's pieces, the most poetical—strictly so considered, throughout. It is full of PICTURES. Sunny lakes, snow-capt hills, moated castles, fields of battle, dungeon-scenes, halls, banquetting rooms, and caverns,—alternately filled with appropriate occupants—and these occupants or characters, such as Rosa, or Reubens, or even Titian, might not have disdained to embody in their unrivalled colours.

But the most popular of all his pieces was the *Lady of the Lake*; and perhaps justly so. The images are more pleasing and more familiar. The characters are less romantic. The plot is simple and truth; and that poetry, literature, and science, now seem to walk hand in hand with each other, on terms of the most familiar footing.

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[*] The Novels, of which Sir Walter Scott is the REPUTED AUTHOR, extend to 33 crown octavo volumes; and these, exclusively of the two last,—*St. Ronan's Well*, and *Red Gauntlet*. There is another edition, in demy octavo, which is also very beaufully printed.

[†] Of this edition, noticed at page 726 ante, the IXth and Xth volumes, containing annotations of a biographical character, are singularly instructive and entertaining. But of all successful pieces of editorship, on a smaller scale, that of Sir Walter's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, 8vo. 3 vols. is to my feelings the most so.

[‡] HIMSELF a poet of no mean calibre. The ballads and little pieces, scattered throughout his novel of the MONK, were, in their day, the most popular things known. They were chanted in the street, and in the Drawing Room; while the subject of the most terrific, ("Alonzo and Imogene") and many episodes in the novel, were represented on the Stage.

perspicuous. The conclusion is brilliant and happy. All the travelling world, the summer ensuing the publication of the poem, set off in carriages and four to visit *Loch Katrine*... which was here so exquisitely delineated ... and which impressed itself upon our imaginations, like a picture composed with all the grandeur, and executed with all the glittering splendour, of BOTH. "Off" went the travellers, expecting, at every beat of bush and brake, to see a lady dart across the lake in her skiff of slender frame ... But here, let me speak as I ought to speak, of the paintings of Mr. COOK, for the illustration of this exquisite poem. Greater praise need not be bestowed than to say they are WORTHY of the subject: and those who possess copies of the poem, with beautiful impressious of the plates from these paintings, possess what they should not hastily part with. There is no space to criticise *Rokeby*, the *Lord of the Isles*, the *Vision of Don Roderic*, the *Bridal of Triermain*, and other minor poetical productions. But, may I gently ask, whether the harp, which has sent forth SUCH sounds, is "hung up on the trees" (by the waters of the Tweed) *never* to be taken down and restrung? Or, are other pursuits, of a supposed more kindred character, to keep the "master's hand" occupied in them for life? Is his "sweetly smiling and sweetly speaking Lalage" discarded for ever?

The Odes, Epistles, Translations, and Ballads, of Mr. MOORE, are beyond all doubt of a first rate cast of character. The ease and felicity of the verse, exercised on palpably congenial subjects, have scarcely any thing to eclipse them in the tender pages of Tibullus or Catullus. These subjects are usually bacchanalian and amatory, but more frequently the latter. They are at times too impassioned and highly wrought: but an author at twenty is not as an author at forty: and although the "albescens senectus" of Horace has not yet begun to whiten the hairs of Mr. Moore, yet he has shewn, in the poetry selected for the *Irish Melodies*, and more so in his celebrated *Lalla Rookh*, how beautifully the feelings of a delicate passion can be conveyed in language of the most brilliant and powerful description. I might refer to half a score of able reviews of this Poet's work, and especially to that of Lalla Rookh in the *Edinburgh* of 1818; but

Yet, "a parting word." Here is my "Young Man" about to embark for foreign climes—about to under-

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there is no need of it. The "*Paradise and Peri*," (in this last mentioned poem) is, for subject, sentiment, and melody of versification, of a most delightful description. There is a sort of full flowing tide of spirits, and a classical gaiety of heart, about all the lighter productions of Mr. Moore's Muse; and there is hardly any one species of our verse but what he has successfully cultivated. But his muse, even in these shorter productions, is capable of uncoiling and rousing herself, as it were, for attacks of tremendous severity. I speak of *one* production, *attributed* to his pen, which, as I saw it in a morning paper, and in common with a thousand other readers, fully justifies this remark.

How shall I describe the poetry of Mr. CRABBE?—original, terse, vigorous, and popular. He is the Hogarth of modern bards: or rather, I should say, if he display Hogarth's power of *conception*, his pictures are finished with the point and brilliancy of *Teniers*. Every body reads, because every body understands, his poems: but the subjects are too frequently painful, by being too true to nature. Still life, and active life, in nature, are palpably different objects to execute. You cannot copy too closely the mountains, lakes, trees, meadows, glens, and waterfalls, of one of her grandest pieces of scenery. Hence Claude Lorraine, Gaspar Poussin, and Salvator Rosa, became what they were: but if crowded allies of squalid wretchedness be entered, and the tattered garment, drunken riot, and desperate gambling, of its occupants described, you become a Hemskirk and Brauwer in poetry. I do not say that Mr. Crabbe *always* describes such scenes, or the first comparison above instituted would be incorrect. On the contrary, we have now and then, and even *frequently*, bright and beautiful bits of composition—on which the eye loves to rest, and the mind to meditate: while, in the tale of *Sir Eustace Grey*, there are reaches of thought, and touches of execution, which go thrillingly to the heart. Mr. Crabbe, like indeed every living poet just mentioned, is a legitimate ENGLISH CLASSIC ... and I must have the recent edition of his Works, in three or five octavo, or eight duodecimo, volumes, on the shelves of both the "Young" and the "Old."

The Rev. Mr. MILMAN has with great judgment, selected that walk in poetry which reflects credit and honour upon his profession. His take a long sea voyage—and to dwell under a torrid, or a frigid zone. His passage is taken: and the

muse has been nine years only before us; but, during that period, her step has been progressive, and her achievements have been crowned with applause. She made her debut in *Fazio,* a tragedy; a composition full of brilliancy and force—although not calculated for the stage. In *Samor, Lord of the Bright City,* there was, perhaps, less energy, but a more equal and stately flow of verse and of imagery. Parts of this poem are prodigally rich and effective. Next came *The Fall of Jerusalem;* which quickly caught the public attention, and was crowned with the most general applause. The subject had strong hold upon our sympathies. Interwoven with Sacred Writ, and predicted in the most minute and touching language by the Saviour of the World, where is the Christian who is callous to the mention of it? Mr. Milman has treated it with complete success. *Belshazzar,* if it be less popular, is to the full as poetical. The opening is, to my mind, sublime. Indeed, what subject could possibly excite stronger emotions in the soul of a poet, and in one versed in scriptural lore, than that of the *Downfall of Babylon.*?[*] As a whole, I consider this to be a masterly and successful performance. But THE BIBLE is full of subjects appropriated to the exercise of the Muse's lyre—and can that of Mr. Milman continue LONG silent? How comes it to pass that, in the text, I have omitted the name of the hapless, but incomparable BURNS?—the great Master of LYRICAL composition, in its purest and most intelligible sense. His ballads, on the simplest, sweetest, and most powerful subjects, are beyond all competition; and the strains of love, friendship, and patriotism, by turn take possession of the heart. No Library can, in any sense, be said to be complete without Dr. *Currie's* edition of his works, in four vols. 8vo.: obtainable for about 1*l.* 18*s.* There is another edition, with the *Reliques,* in 5 vols.

And now, in the last place, for the "strength and sublimity of BYRON." The ink, which was shed in the composition of these few

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[*] As painting and poetry are SISTER ARTS, one naturally calls to mind Mr. Martyn's wonderful picture of the feast of Belshazzar. It set all criticism at defiance . . . by overwhelming it with its extraordinary combination of grouping and colouring. Some time after, the same artist represented the assault of the city by the army of Cyrus; in which the hanging gardens, and fountains, and terrace of Babylon, were surprisingly conceived and executed.

"*Good Intent*" must leave Gravesend by the end of the week. He has no time to search the catalogues of booksellers, or to attend the book-sales of Messrs. Sotheby, Evans, Stewart, and Saunders:—while his last sentences, is scarcely dry, when intelligence has reached us of THE DEATH of this nobleman—cut off in his 37th year. "He should have died HEREAFTER." On his own account, and on that of the public, such an event had been desirable. His memory would have been embalmed in fonder regrets, and posterity might have seen how the efforts of a later muse had atoned for the indiscretions of earlier days. But he has expired in foreign parts, self-expatriated, and without any such REDEEMING effort of his pen. The history of Lord Byron's poetry is not a little curious and interesting; and even his best friends must allow that NO MUSE ever took such pains to tarnish and blast the laurels which had so thickly encircled her brow. Lord Byron was the assassin of his own fame, and seemed to glory in the deliberate act of assassination. After having delighted and astonished the world by the variety, beauty, strength, and sublimity of his productions—after having broke in upon us by his *Child Harold*, with a lustre and power, such as, since the days of Milton and Dryden, we had not witnessed . . . while the brilliancy of his *Giaour*, the tenderness of his *Bride of Abydos*, the pathos and finish of his *Corsair*, the genius of *Manfred*, and the strength of *Lara*, alternately rivetted our attentions and won our hearts . . . after having accomplished these splendid and enviable efforts—and with a facility (witness, the gaiety of his *Beppo* !) which left all competition far behind—the Author, in the FULL BLOOM and pride of his reputation, chose, in an evil hour, and most unwittingly even for the maintenance of his fame, to exercise his talents upon a subject—which, in our boyish days, was known only as the vehicle of dramatic horror and wonder. Those who had seen the late John Palmer play *Don Juan*, and march, after his stately fashion, across the stage, in a shower of fire . . . haunted by black demons with blazing torches—little thought that, on *such* a subject, the genius of Lord Byron would have issued periodical cantos, replete, it is true, with passages of extraordinary splendour and power, but debased with a far greater proportion of what was vulgar, common place, and indecent. Latterly, indeed, these cantos became intolerably dull, and found few readers. It is heart beats, and his imagination fires, with the hope of possessing good texts of all the poets just enumerated,

impossible to contemplate such a mixed and melancholy picture of the human intellect, without calling to mind the powerful language of Young—in his *Complaint.*

> When I behold a genius *bright* and *base*,
> Of *tow'ring* talents and *terrestrial* aims ;
> Methinks I see, as thrown from her high sphere,
> The glorious fragments of a soul immortal,
> With rubbish mix'd, and glittering in the dust.

In a less elevated, but equally just point of view, are the sentiments of Dr. Nott, the last editor of the *Poems of Lord Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt;* which I subjoin below.* Of the TALENTS of the author who has drawn forth these remarks, there can be but one opinion. They were of the very highest order of a poet. The fastidiousnes of criticism may object to the frequent repetition of the same misanthropic sentiments, and the frequent introduction of the same gloomy unsocial personages, but this is only to admit that ALL great geniuses, whether poets or painters, are necessarily mannerists—and Lord Byron is now the Michel Angelo Caravaggio, and now the Spagnoletto, of modern Bards. The spleen and sophistry that marked the notes of the earlier Cantos of Child Harold, broke out with uncontrolled bitterness in the text of the Third Canto of the same poem; where the HERO of Waterloo† is not mentioned by name.

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* "He, who placed in an exalted rank, stoops to palliate vice, in his writings, and is base enough to give, by the seductive charms of *poetry*, a fatal currency to immoral sentiments, and irreligious opinions, must not expect, like SURREY, to be hailed with the applause of after ages. He, when the short triumph of a delusive popularity is closed, shall be deservedly condemned in the just judgments of mankind, as one who has been guilty of a double breach of duty: as one who has wilfully degraded himself as a rational being, and has abused the confidence, at the same time that he disappointed the hopes, of society." Vol. i. p. cxxxv.

† Very different from the capricious conduct of this Bard, was that of many of the most respectable and active Members of Opposition in the House of Commons. I remember being in the House, on the second reading of the grant of 200,000*l.* to the Duke of Wellington, for his incomparable military talents and individual bravery, on the tremendous day of Waterloo—when Mr. Whitbread got up, and gave a loose to those feelings which did him infinite honour. He declared, that, in all the pages of antiquity, he knew nothing like the heroic conduct and self-devotion

and of others; of whom there was no room for the notice. These are to cheer him on his passage; and

* Admiration of the conquerors, in that mighty battle, seems to have been absolutely exchanged for a whining sympathy for the vanquished; and Ney, who was a bluff, brave soldier, an indifferent General, and a flagrant traitor, is honoured with a *parainetical* Ode! By what infatuated and inverted order of reasoning (it may be asked) is *that*—THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY—to be *praised*, as applicable to the Greeks and Romans of old, which, with Englishmen, is to be *despised* and set at *nought?*! One has scarcely patience to give such a subject a thought: but vanity, an insane, devouring vanity, was the fundamental, stirring principle of the poet's conduct. Of OTHER aberrations of the same perverted mind, it is not my province to speak: but the darker the veil that is drawn over them, the wiser and more humane will be the plan pursued.

I return to Bibliography. All the poems of Lord Byron before enumerated, with his *Prisoner of Chillon, Parisina,* &c. have been variously and beautifully published by Mr. Murray, the proprietor of these works. Among these publications, an edition in five crown octavo volumes is accompanied by delightful illustrations, from the pencils of Westall and Stothard. Indeed, of all modern and embellished works of a similar description, there is none to my knowledge which surpasses it. The engraving in the Corsair, by W. Finden, and that in the Bryde of Abydos, by C. Heath, seem to contend with each other for the mastery. I have seen several beautiful sets of this edition, of which the plates were worked off on India paper, sparkling in the white calf, or curiously chosen morocco, and glittering gilt tooling, of Charles Lewis. And well do they deserve such an attire.

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of the Commander in Chief—throwing himself into his squares; and resolving to perish or to conquer with his men. There was but one voice, one heart, one soul, throughout the debate. And so, in the CHAMPION, a Sunday Newspaper, edited I believe by the late unfortunate Mr. Scott. In the leading paragraph of his paper, (and Scott was a Whig) he described, and expatiated upon; this victory, in a style, which, as a writer and an Englishman, redounded to his lasting praise. It was reserved for the muse of BYRON to breathe poison upon that altar, which others had encircled with the garlands of victory. But these garlands have not lost one particle of their freshness, nor one tint of their colour!

to delight and instruct him when domiciled in Lapland, in Demarara, or Delhi. What shall he do? The answer is obvious; the line of duty is plain and practicable. Fortifying himself with the single volume of Dr. Aikin's *Select Works of the British Poets,* he must lay in a stock "of *Chalmers's Edition of their Entire Works;*" beginning with Chaucer and ending with Cowper.* Or, if he prefer smaller volumes, em-

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If the names of SOTHEBY and LISLE BOWLES have been omitted in the above text-roll of living authors, it has not been from any want of respect for their character, or from want of due admiration of their talents: but the former is known chiefly as the translator—and the happiest translator we possess—of the *Georgics of Virgil* and the *Oberon of Wieland*: charming productions; breathing almost all the beauty and raciness of orignal compositions. Mr. Bowles has secured a lasting reputation as a writer of *Sonnets;* and of these Sonnets, few are more soothing, or sink deeper into the heart of a son of Alma Mater, than that upon a distant view of Oxford. I would say a word for MONTGOMERY: a name, dear to the Muse of the present day. But . . . read what has been said of his sweet poetry in the 6th vol. of the *Quarterly Review,* p. 405. The reputed author of that review is Mr. Southey; and the specimens selected prove the justness of the encominms bestowed. Delicacy, tenderness, and a sacred feeling of the highest order, mark the effusions of Montgomery's highly cultivated muse.

* Before I speak of the MAGNUM OPUS of Mr. A. Chalmers, I will say a word about Dr. Aikin's performance. It is a handsome octavo volume, professing to be a work "entirely new, comprising within a single volume, a chronological series of our classical poets, from Ben Jonson to Beattie, without mutilation or abridgement. The contents are so comprehensive that few poems, it is believed, are omitted, except such as are of a secondary merit, or unsuited to the perusal of youth." I give it an unqualified recommendation to the youth of both sexes.

The work of Mr. Chalmers is comprised in 21 royal octavo volumes, commencing with Chaucer and concluding with Cowper: and containing the labours of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN bellished with cuts, let him entrench himself behind the 100 tomes recently published of what is called English Poets, besides the translations which follow:—Pope's Homer's Illiad and Odyssey, Dryden's Virgil, Dryden's Juvenal, Pitt's Virgil's Æneid and Vida, Francis's Horace, Rowe's Lucan, Grainger's Tibullus, Fawkes's Theocritus, Anacreon, &c. Garth's Ovid, Lewis's Statius, Cooke's Hesiod, Hoole's Ariosto and Tasso, and Mickle's Lusiad. These translations occupy the *last three* volumes of the collection. The *eighteen preceding* volumes contain the following poets, chronologically arranged, with their Lives by Dr. Johnson, with additional notes; and with NEW LIVES by Mr. Chalmers,

Addison,
Akenside,
Armstrong,
Beattie,
Beaumont, F.
———, Sir J.
Blacklock,
Blackmore,
Blair,
Boyse,
Brome,
Brooke,
Broome,
Browne,
Butler,
Byrom,
Cambridge,
Carew,
Cartwright,
Cawthorne,
Chatterton,
Chaucer,
Churchill,
Collins,
Congreve,
Cooper,
Corbett,
Cotton,
Cotton, Dr.
Cowley,
Cowper,
Crashaw,
Cunningham,
Daniel,
Davenant,
Davies,
Denham,
Dodsley,
Donne,
Dorset,
Drayton,
Drummond,
Dryden,
Duke,
Dyer,
Falconer,
Fawkes,
Fenton,
Fletcher, G.
———, P.
Garth,
Gascoigne,
Gay,
Glover,
Goldsmith,
Gower,
Grainger,
Gray,
Green,
Habington,
Halifax,
Hall,
Hammond,
Harte,
Hughes,
Jago,
Jenyns,
Johnson,
Jones,
Jonson,
King,
Langhorne,
Lansdowne,
Lloyd,
Logan,
Lovibond,
Lyttelton,
Mallett,
Mason,
Mickle,
Milton,
Moore,
Otway,
Parnell,
Phillips, A.
———, J.
Pitt,
Pomfret,
Pope,
Prior,
Rochester,
Roscommon,
Rowe,
Savage,
Scott,
Shakespeare,
Sheffield,
Shenstone,
Sherburne,
Skelton,
Smart,
Smith,
Somerville,
Spenser,
Sprat,
Stepney,
Stirling,
Suckling,
Surrey,
Swift,
Thomson, J.
———, W.
Tickell,
Turberville,
Waller,
Walsh,
Warner,
Warton, J.
———, T.
Watts,
West,
Whitehead, P.
———, W.
Wilkie,
Wyat,
Yalden,
Young.

Dr. Johnson's Edition of the Poets: of which however there are impressions in almost all forms and varieties.*

Such are the contents of this invaluable Collection of legitimate English poetry. The Editor confesses, in a frank and manly manner, (p. viii.) the obligations he has lain under to Collectors of our old English poetry; and particularly to the treasures imparted by the library then in the possession of Thomas Hill, Esq. His rarest volumes (he says) were lent to him with a ready confidence and kindness that demanded his sincerest thanks. He also enlists the names of Messrs. Heber, Park, and Sir Egerton Brydges, among his benefactors, in a similar manner. A copy of this work, handsomely bound in calf, may be had for twenty-five guineas: about the sum that was given for a dingy and imperfect copy of a small volume, called *Robinson's Handful of Pleasant Delights*, 1584, 12mo.! Consult page 691 ante. Whereas here, there is *a stomach-full*—not for a day, or a year;—but for a succession of years—and at the same price. Surge, age, eme.!

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* Among the more recent ones, *that* printed so "daintily" by Mr. Whittingham, at the Chiswick press, is exceedingly beautiful: but my reader may be in possession of one of the minnow tribes of editions, published twenty or thirty years ago, with Bell's plates, or those by Cook, in Paternoster Row—in which the young pencil of Kirkman was so beautifully exercised. It is said that Mr. Cook made his fortune by the impression; and built a sort of baronial mansion in Epping Forest, whence he overlooked the surrounding country. But I believe that a set of the NOVELISTS, published by the same bookseller, must be *added* to the causes of the erection of this baronial mansion. By the by, what a truly beautiful and inviting set of the *best Modern Novelists*, has been recently published in 50 volumes, small 8vo.! Away with them, on ship-board—along with the POETS, and the set of ESSAYISTS noticed at p. 606, ante. Away!—

"lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum."

ITALIAN POETRY.

Delightful as is THIS province of the Belles Lettres—and fashionable as is now become the study of Italian Poetry in this country — the reader will perceive, when he looks at what has gone before, and what is yet to follow, that my account must be necessarily brief, jejune, and unsatisfactory. With Quadrio, Haym, and Ginguené at their elbows, why will not some well read Italian bibliographer give us a portable volume to instruct us in the choice of the rarest and best editions of the great Italian Writers? The book-treasures and the knowledge of SEMPRONIUS[*] are great . . . and there are hands enough for such a work. Will Mr. Singer give the subject a second thought? Meanwhile, what might not the reading and the critical tact of Mr. Foscolo[†] supply?

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[*] This I apprehend must be the same gentleman who is introduced in the ninth day of the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 38.

[†] Mr. FOSCOLO is about to publish the texts of Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, and Tasso, with the *Orlando Inamorato* of BOIARDO, reformed by Berni, in twenty *crown octavo* volumes: beautifully printed; and vendible at 12*s.* the small paper, and 18*s.* the large. To these, it is proposed to add the most elegantly published edition of the *Decameron* of BOCCACCIO (by the same Editor) in three vols. of a similar size, adorned by plates from the designs of Mr. Stothard. Notices of the best MSS. and best editions of each author will be incorporated. Here is therefore a cheering prospect for the young and ardent student in ITALIAN LITERATURE. The publisher and proprietor of this work is Mr. Pickering, of Chancery Lane.

I begin with DANTE; but first entreat the reader to peruse with attention a masterly review of the talents and character of this great *Father* of Italian poetry which appeared in the 60th number of the *Edinburgh Review,* published in 1818. The reputed author is the gentleman whose name is last mentioned. And again, to follow up this course of reading, let him peruse with the closest attention the reviews upon *Petrarch* and *Tasso* (by the same hand) which appeared in the xxist. and xxivth. volumes of the *Quarterly Review.* It is difficult to pronounce to which the palm is to be tendered. Such articles, full of intelligence, and entirely exempt from personal vituperation, are the very joy of one's heart to peruse.

But where are the editions of DANTE? Those only which I deem it necessary to point out to the particular attention of the reader, are as follow. Of the earlier and more precious editions, obtain the *three* of the date of 1472, mentioned below; * but, rarer than either, is that of TUPPO — still a desideratum in the wonderful list of early Dantes in the SPENCER LIBRARY. It seems to have escaped Brunet; and the only copy of it which I ever saw is in the Royal Library at Stuttgart.[*] Of course, the very curious in *graphic lore* will beat every bush, and scale every acclivity, to obtain as perfect a copy as may be of the famous commentary of Landino, with the plates of *Baldini* after the designs of *Boticelli.* 'Tis of the date of 1481, and is altogether a grand volume,[†]

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* Of the first three editions, that of *Jési* is by much the rarest: but Mr. Salvi informs me that Lord Spencer's copy, so minutely described in the *Bibl. Spencer,* vol. iv. p. 103, wants an introductory epistle, of two leaves, by the printer, Frederic of Verona. I will not fix the price of such a book under the sum of thirty guineas. The Foligno impression is called the FIRST EDITION of Dante; and a fac-simile of the type may be seen in the authority last referred to. A good sound copy of it (which is by no means common) is worth twenty guineas. The second edition printed at *Mantua* may be worth about 12*l.* 12*s.*

Get the first *Aldine* edition of 1502—UPON VELLUM,

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[*] This edition is described in the *Tour,* vol. iii. page 143-4. It is tremendously scarce; and I know of no copy of it in England. Let me just remark, that the *Naples* edition of 1477, in all probability printed by *Moravus,* is also of extreme rarity; nor was it till Lord Spencer had purchased the Cassano Collection (*Bibl. Spencer.* vol. vii. page 44) that a copy of it found its way into the library at St. James's Place.

[†] Let ALL copies of this celebrated volume bow their heads before that in the Public Library at Munich, that in the Imperial Library at Vienna,[‡] and that at Spencer House! — for each of these possesses TWENTY COPPER PLATES!! May I say, that the bibliographical history of this book is well nigh exhausted in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 108-115? — where also appear fac-similes and sundry anecdotes. And pray, gentle reader, consult Mr. Ottley's *History of Engraving,* vol. i. page 415-425 for the best description extant of the plates—together with an admirable fac-simile of that prefixed to the XIIth Canto. As to the PRICE of this book, that depends entirely on the number of the *Engravings* found in the copy. Lord Spencer's duplicate, which contained xix plates, was sold for 52*l.* 10*s.* The purchaser was George Hibbert, Esq. This book is usually found with cuts to the first two Cantos; and in this state I apprehend that I have seen upwards of twenty copies. Mr. Payne marks one, in such condition, at 2*l.* 2*s.* As this is a volume upon which Collectors of Prints fasten their fangs, the "Young Man" must expect to find it frequently in a very dismantled condition. It is usually a book of magnificent amplitude of margin; and it exists in the Magliabechi Library UPON VELLUM.

[‡] See *Tour,* vol. iii. page 291, 518.

if you can: the two rare *Venetian* editions of 1512, and 1586: the splendid impression superintended by *Zapata de Cisneros*, in 1757, &c. 4to. five vols.: and, perhaps passing over the rival editions of *Bodoni* and *Mussi*, content yourself with the useful one under the editorial care, and with a commentary, of *Balthasar Lombardi*—first published in 1791, and afterwards in 1815, 4to. 3 vols.* But, at this moment, editions are

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* First for ALDUS. His Majesty, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Grenville possess the first edition of 1502, UPON VELLUM. Such a volume, if in fine condition, is worth seventy-five sovereigns. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a "very large copy, slightly stained," upon paper, at 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. The Venetian edition of 1512, 4to. by *Scagnino da Trino*, is worth three or four guineas if in fine condition. It has cuts of no despicable description. That of 1586, 4to. by *Giolito da Trino*, presents itself to us in a tempting form in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss; namely, on "large paper, scarce edition, very fine copy, red morocco, gilt leaves"—and all for 4*l*. 4*s*.! The sumptuous edition of 1757, in five quarto volumes, is indeed thought by some to be the *best* of the entire works of Dante. Brunet vol. i. page 496, is minute and instructive. But there are copies on LARGE PAPER of a folio size—with the plates struck off in different coloured inks—and some, in "cameo gris." These are considered among the GREAT GUNS of a collection of Italian poetry—and they make a tolerably loud report at book-sales. A copy of this kind was purchased by Messrs. I. and A. Arch for 37*l*. 16*s*. at the sale of Col. Stanley's library: but I remember the late Mr. Mackinlay once asking an accidental customer not less than 60*l*. for a similar copy, bound in vellum. The gentleman flew out of the shop as if bitten by a centipede. Mr. Payne marks the ordinary copy in 4to. "very neat in russia," at 7*l*. 7*s*. This copy cannot be long without a purchaser.

At Althorp are found, in russia bindings, all the splendid Dantes by *Bodoni* and *Mussi*. They stand among the grenadier file of Italian poetry. Raphael Morghen's portrait accompanies that of Mussi, 1809, folio, 3 vols.—and what a portrait *it is*! But in the early editions of the xvth century, you often get splendid miniature illuminbeing printed in Italy—and that at Florence, in four folio volumes, is to be adorned with one hundred and twenty plates. All this is truly delightful. When nations continue to make these demonstrations of attachment and respect, to the great authors of their country, the period of barbarism is at a remote distance.

PETRARCH will occupy our attention for a very short time. Get possession of *Antonio Marsand's* famous edition of this poet, published at *Padua*, in 1819, 4to. two vols.; and you not only possess the best text, and the most sensible annotations, but a complete *Biblioteca Petrarchesca*—or an account of all the editions and literary history of the Poet.* But my "Young Man"—he, peradventure, who like Petrarch, may love to write SONNETS to his Mistress' "eyebrow" by the side of haunted stream in lonely dell—ought to know *something* about these editions in these pages. Petrarch first appeared from the press of *Jenson* in 1470. In the library of St. Marc there was a copy of it

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ations of the head of the Poet; and a fine one of this kind is in Lord Spencer's copy of the Mantua edition of 1472. The edition of 1815, 4to. 3 vols. is worth about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* But if the "Young Man" stumble upon that of 1818, 8vo. 3 vols. of which *Biagioli* is the Editor, let him distinguish between the admiration of the Editor and the intelligence of the Commentator.

* The ABBATE MARSAND published his valuable edition of Petrarch on fine vellum paper at the price of 6*l.* 6*s.* in boards: but there are twelve copies on FINE PAPER, proof impressions of the portraits of Petrarch and Laura, engraved by Raphael Morghen. That of Laura is of excessive delicacy and beauty: that of Petrarch, is very strange and uncommon—approaching, what may be called, "the quizzical." Of course, every Italian scholar, having "means and appurtenances to boot" rejoices to place these truly classical volumes in a coating of morocco upon his shelf.

UPON VELLUM: but, of all the collections of editions the Poet, none for rarity and choice come up to that at Spencer House. The *Laver* impression of 1471, and that of *Achates* at Basil, 1474, are much the rarest of the *Fifteeners*.* *Aldus* printed Petrarch four or five times — in 1501, 1514, 1521, 1533, and 1546. Many are the curious and covetable impressions of the poet during the sixteenth century; but if you have that of 1756, 4to. 2 vols. or that of *Beccadelli*, 1799, 8vo. 2 vols. or that of *Zotti*, 1811, 12mo. 3 vols—provided you have not Marsand's—you have good reason to be satisfied with the possession of a correct and critical edition.†

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* Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Heber, and Mr. Hibbert, are strenuous contenders for fine copies of early Petrarchs, and especially for those of 1470 and 1473, by *Jenson*. The latter gentleman has the second UPON VELLUM: a noble volume. But neither of the three must hope for the *Zarotus*, of 1473, or for that of *Arnoldus de Bruxella*, 1477—and least of all must they set their hearts upon those of *Laver* and *Achates*, above mentioned. Brunet and Marsand had not seen a copy of the latter; each referring exclusively to the *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. iv. p. 139, for the first particular description of it. And yet I had the good fortune to rummage out another copy of this exceedingly rare edition, in the library of Göttwic monastery, near Vienna. See the *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 429: I cannot pretend to affix PRICES to the early editions of Petrarch; but the Jenson of 1470, may be worth 25*l.*; that of Laver, 1471, 50*l.*; and those of *Zarotus* and *Achates*, 45*l.* each. The *Padua* of 1472, if fine and perfect, must not steal from beneath Mr. Evans's hammer under thirty guineas.

† An English bibliographer may run distracted, in this country, in hunting out, and caressing, *Aldine Petrarchs* UPON VELLUM! Here is his Majesty, in the first place, with the editions of 1501, 1514, and 1533, in that state: Earl Spencer follows, with those of 1501 and 1533; the Duke of Devonshire riots (as he well may) in his lovely copy of the second of 1514 (from the Paris Collection)—so particu-

ARIOSTO is the third in this small, but splendid group, of Italian poets: and perhaps equal to either in genius; and superior from the originality and powerful interest of his work. Ginguené, who has devoted one third of the 4th volume of his '*Histoire Litéraire d'Italie* to an account and analysis of the *Orlando Furioso*—and who has exhausted the subject of criticism upon it—calls the author THE IDOL of the Italian Nation: and when Mr. Foscolo favours us with his philological remarks upon him, we shall, in all probability, have abundant reason to admit the propriety of this designation. But my business is with the *Editions of his Works*. The Catalogues of the Libraries of our principal Collectors, and those of our principal Booksellers, teem with numerous editions of this fascinating Poet—which prove what a *favourite* he is with the English.

Of the first edition of 1516,* I know but of three co-

larly described in the *Bibliog. Decam.* vol. ii. 365;) see also pp. 347, 369, 371) and that in the Cracherode of 1501—the GRANDEST copy of the whole. Sir M. M. Sykes had that of 1501, imperfect. But enough. Brunet will supply further particulars. Many, indeed, are the curious and rare editions of the sixteenth century. A most superb copy of that of *Rovillio*, 1574, 18mo. richly ornamented in old red morocco binding, with the two suppressed leaves, which are frequently wanting, was sold for 10*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of Col. Stanley's library. The previous editions of Rovillio are 1550-1. Mr. Heber possesses the Giunta of 1515, in an imperfect state, UPON VELLUM. The edition of 1756, 4to. 2 vols. by *Castelvetro* is worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* per volume, in good binding. It was sold on large paper, for 11*l.* at Col. Stanley's sale; but Mr. Payne marks it in that condition for 4*l.* 4*s.* fine copy in russia. *Beccadelli* is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* and *Zotti* about the same sum.

* The reader may not object to run his eye over the eight pages

pies: that in the library of Earl Spencer, the second in the Royal Library at Paris, and the third in the Royal Library at Dresden. Some few editions, of most uncommon rarity, (specified below*) precede the famous

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in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 156, &c. which are devoted to an account of the editions of Ariosto, in the sixteenth century, to be found in the library at Althorp. Subsequent considerations have confirmed me in the opinion, that NO edition of 1515 EXISTS. Quadrio, vol. iv. p. 556, speaks hesitatingly and doubtfully of such an edition, by Mazocco, "coll' assistenza dell' Autore." Orlandini, in his folio edition of 1730, commences, it is true, his copious list of the impressions of the Poet, with that of 1515, as if it were printed by *Lewis Mazzoco:* but it is a mere conjectural statement. The point has been pretty fully mooted in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. i. p. 285-6.

* Among these rarer editions, those of 1521, 1527, and 1528, each in quarto, may be considered as taking a decided lead; and those who will consult Mr. Evans's copious and satisfactory note, attached to the copy of this *last* edition, which was in the collection of Colonel Stanley, may satisfy themselves of the importance of its acquisition. The Duke of Devonshire became its purchaser—but not below the sum of SIXTY GUINEAS! The chief merit of this impression consists in its being the *only* one, after the first, which faithfully represents its text. But neither of these editions contains the *entire* text of the poet. The COMPLETE 46 Cantos (the preceding impressions having only 40) appeared in the very rare *Ferrara* edition of 1532, 4to. which must, in all respects, be considered as the TRUE parent text of the *Orlando Furioso.* Apostolo Zeno places it above every one for accuracy; and such is its rarity, that I know of only three copies of it in this kingdom: that in the library of His Majesty, Earl Spencer, and Mr. George Hibbert. The latter copy is indeed "de toute beauté." Brunet notices a copy UPON VELLUM in the public library at Vicenza.* Mr. Grenville possesses what may be considered as a UNIQUE impression; that of *Milan*, 1539, 4to. printed

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* Whether this copy was, or was not, the IDENTICAL one offered for sale to a distinguished Collector in this country, I cannot take upon me to affirm. Most

one with the cuts of *Porro*, in 1584, 4to.: after which we may satisfy ourselves with the splendid impression of *Zatta*, in 1772—or the more exquisite one of *Baskerville*, of 1773, with the cuts of Bartolozzi—* or, with

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by *Scinzenzeler*. It is not noticed by any Bibliographer. What is singular, although 46 cantos had been printed seven years before, the edition of 1539 is only a reprint of that of 1521, which contains but 40. It is of excessive rarity, it must be admitted. Of the *Giolito* editions, I am not sure whether that of 1542, 4to. be not the first. A copy of it UPON VELLUM is in his Majesty's library. The preferable edition seems to be that of 1551, 8vo. with pretty cuts. A beautiful copy of it was purchased by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald at the sale of Col. Stanley's library, for *7l.*

The catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss contains *scarcely fewer* than *thirty* articles or copies of editions of the Orlando Furioso. For the libraries of private collectors, those of Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. R. Wilbraham, Mr. Heber, and Mr. G. Hibbert, are probably the most richly furnished with the same articles. Mr. Hibbert has an extraordinary copy of the *Aldus* of 1545, 4to.

* Concerning the edition of 1584, 4to. with the cuts of *Porro*, consult the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 163. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a "fine copy, red morocco, gilt leaves, complete with the plate to the 34th Canto," at *9l. 9s.* A similar copy produced *16l. 16s.* at the sale of Col. Stanley's library. The pompous edition of *Zatta*, of 1772, in eight folio volumes, was, I believe, printed expressly for the famous Earl Bute; in whose library at Luton, some fifteen years ago, I saw a copy of it UPON VELLUM. The graphic embellishments of this useless edition, are justly pronounced to be "très médiocres" by Brunet. I never see, or even think of, the lovely edition of *Baskerville*, of 1773, 8vo. 4 vols, without the most unmixed satisfaction. Paper, printing, drawing, plates—all delight the eye, and gratify the heart, of the thorough-bred bibliomaniacal Virtuoso. This edition

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certain it is, that 100 guineas were offered for it: but on the intelligence of Lord Spencer's intended visit to Italy, the very noise of his Lordship's chariot wheels should seem to have raised its price—which, *then*, was pushed up to THREE HUNDRED GUINEAS! The volume remains where it was.

fewer pistoles in our book-bag, we may rest well contented, with the accurate edition of *Molini*, in 1788; or, if spectacles *must* bestride the nose of my "older" reader, with the *Milan* impression of 1818, in which the text assumes a form, as splendid as it is correct. But what says the same spectacled reader to the sumptuous *Pisa* folio of 1809, with graphic embellishments from Raphael Morghen?*

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has hardly its equal, and certainly not its superior—in any publication with which I am acquainted. Look well to the *proves* of the plates, which Brunet tells us are sometimes more brilliant in the first two volumes of the octavo, than in those of the quarto, or LARGE PAPER form. But for a drawing-room table, or satinwood book-case, aspire to the quarto: for a companion in green fields, or along quiet lanes, select the octavo. Colonel Stanley's copy of the quarto impression, bound in green morocco, was sold for 21*l.*: and this same copy now stands upright, on the shelves of Messrs. Payne and Foss, for 16*l.* 16*s.* It had crept through one or two channels before it took up its station there. The same booksellers mark a very fine morocco copy of the octavo, at the tempting price of 6*l.* 6*s.*: and I anticipate a rare scramble for it! Mr. Renouard seems to possess a most extraordinary copy of the quarto, with a cluster of extra embellishments: see his *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iii. p. 91. My friend Mr. Utterson justly rejoices in a copy of nearly equal beauty, obtained from the same distinguished bookseller.

* The edition of *Molini*, in five duodecimo volumes, is very correct and well printed. There were either forty-eight or forty-nine copies struck off on LARGE PAPER, in quarto, which are only coveted when they are found with the drawings of Cochin, in which state Mr. Renouard has a copy of singular choice and beauty. The small paper, observes Mr. R. is an indifferent book enough; but the large is a very elegant production. In the Macarthy Collection there was a unique copy UPON VELLUM; which was bought in for 2100 francs. The text of either, in its small or large state, is remarkable for its accuracy. The small paper may be had for a guinea. The edition of 1818, 4to. is perhaps a yet more acccurate performance, and is

Of TORQUATO TASSO, the first edition of the *Jerusalem Delivered*, of 1580, seems to be excessively scarce, but the poem is incomplete in this form; so that the edition of *Ferrara* of 1581 must be considered as the legitimate first text of this delightful author. The edition of 1590, 4to. with the plates of *Agostino Caracci* and *Castelli*, is, as the phrase runs, a "crack article" when found in a pure and large state.* I do not know that the "Young Man" must be permitted to purchase any edition between the last and that of 1745, published in a splendid folio by *Albrizzi* at *Venice*. Next ensue two tempting *Paris* editions, one of 1771, and the other of 1784: each sufficient to satisfy an ordinary Collector of the more beautiful impressions of the poet. Let *Bodoni* have his share of praise in the very sumptuous editions published by

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printed after the text of 1532, under the editorial care of *Morali*. Brunet says there are 50 copies struck off upon vellum paper. Messrs. Payne and Foss notice the work as in a folio form, and mark a new and very neat copy of it at 3*l*. 3*s*. Of the *Pisa* edition, with the portrait of Ariosto engraved by Morghen, there are some few copies on vellum paper; a still fewer number on blue paper, and a single copy UPON VELLUM. At Althorp, there is a copy of the vellum paper, bound in russia, in that noble suite of folio ITALIAN CLASSICS which sparkles on the lowest shelves of what is called the Marlborough Library.

* I know not wherefore, but so it undoubtedly is, that the EARLIEST editions of Tasso are not only very rare, but very cheap. The first complete and correct edition of the *Jerusalem Delivered* was in 1581, 4to. at *Ferrara*, of which a copy was sold for six francs only at the sale of the Floncel Library. In 1580, there appeared only 16 cantos, without the name of the author, and in that same year appeared two editions at *Venice*, one at *Casalmaggiore*, and a fourth at *Parma*,—all surreptitious. Of the Ferrara edition, of 1581, there

him, in quarto and folio forms, in 1794. These and the preceding impressions are noticed below.*

are impressions with the dates of *June* and *July*. The latter is the preferable book. A very correct edition under the care of *Osanna*, appeared at *Mantua*, in 1584,* 4to.; and of the edition of 1590, published at Genoa by *Bartoli*, a copy was sold for 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. at the sale of Mr. Roscoe's library, in 1816. A copy of it, in which, in addition to the usual embellishments, was inserted a set of plates from a scarce German translation in 1626, was purchased by Mr. Heber, at the sale of Col. Stanley's Library, for 10*l*. 10*s*.

* Perhaps a few others may be also noticed. A tempting red morocco copy of the *Elzevir* of 1652, in two octodecimos, was sold for 2*l*. at Col. Stanley's sale. The French annalist of the Elzevir family, (1822, p. 232) calls it "a pretty little edition, not much known." Mr. Renouard seems to rejoice in his *uncut* copy of the Elzevir of 1678, 32mo. 2 vols. The *Aminta*, of 1656, 18mo. is however a more beautiful and a rarer volume. In spite of the comparatively low state of estimation in which Tonson's edition of the Jerusalem Delivered, of 1724, 4to. 2 vols. is held by knowing bibliographers, Messrs. Payne and Foss, mark a very neat copy of it, at 2*l*. 2*s*. and in russia, at 3*l*. 3*s*. The plates by Vander Gucht are copies of those of Castelli's edition of 1590: they are scratchy, black, and fluttering in effect. *Albrizzi's* edition is yet a prize volume to possess. Brunet says, it has lost much of its pecuniary value unless it be on *Dutch paper*, and in a superbly bound condition, such as was the copy belonging to Madame de Pompadour, and Messrs. Delaleu and De Meyzieu. However this may be, I observe "a very fine copy, in red morocco, borders of gold, gilt leaves", marked at 4*l*. 4*s*. in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. As to the tempting *Paris* editions, you may have a beautifully bound copy, in morocco, of that of 1771, 4to. in 2 vols. with the plates of Gravelot,

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* Serassi, in his Life of Torquato Tasso, considers *this edition* as the most perfect: and the writer of a Memorial upon Tasso, subjoined to Pellegrini's Latin Oration on his death---reprinted by Sir Egerton Brydges for the Roxburghe Club---observes, that "he has sought IN VAIN for this volume in the great public libraries of Italy."

Generally read and understood as is the *Original* of Tasso, there are TRANSLATIONS of it (putting that of Hoole out of the question) which are perused with pleasure and avidity. *Fairfax* is an old and a great favourite; and has been recently introduced to us, in a form the most irresistibly fascinating.† The Rev. Mr. J. H. Hunt has been eminently happy

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for 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. but of the LARGEST PAPER, of which only 25 copies were printed, with sparkling proofs of the vignettes and of Gravelot's, you must not hope for a first rate copy under eight or nine guineas. Of the second, and more splendid edition of 1784, from the press of *Didot*, I must refer the curious to the enthusiastic testimonies of French bibliographers. Only 200 copies were printed! and the edition was exhausted on the moment of its appearance. The plates, 41 in number, are from the designs of Cochin. A new edition, printed with the same luxury, by the same printer, with the same plates, quickly followed. Colonel Stanley's copy of the *first* impression, splendidly bound in morocco, and illustrated with 114 original drawings by Novelli, produced 36*l*. 15*s*. It is thought to be the most lovely text of the author ever published. *Bodoni* published a quarto and two folio impressions in 1794. They are each splendid, but the text in the folios is disproportionably large: one having but two, the other but three stanzas, in a page. Renouard possesses them all three; and has also 82 original drawings of Cochin, of which only 41 have been engraved. It is not worth while to enter into the minutiæ of Bodoni's impression; of which 130 copies of the three stanza edition, and 90 of the two stanza, were printed. But all this is a waste of paper and printing. Such books will cause their owners to groan at heart, if ever they come to the hammer. In 1807, appeared two more pompous editions, one in quarto, the other in folio, of each of which there is one copy (only) UPON VELLUM.

† I allude to that exquisite publication, put forth in an octavo form, in 1807: under the care of Mr. Singer, and printed by Mr. Bensley. The type was most beautiful, and the wood cuts by Thomson, struck off on India paper, are perfect master-pieces of art.

in the execution of a similar task, and a careful perusal of his labours fully justifies the eulogy pronounced upon it in the Quarterly Review of July, 1821. A new translation, in the stanza of Spenser, has been acheived by Mr. Wiffen, of the Society of Friends; of which some brief account is given below.*

Of its kind, I hardly know such a work. There were 50 copies struck off on large paper.

* This translation is dedicated to Georgiana Duchess of Bedford, in six elegant stanzas, of which the first two appear to me exceedingly sweet and apposite. I make no apology for their insertion; leaving the reader to guess, how, supposing *fidelity* of version, the pen which could delineate such feelings, is likely, or not, to render justice to Tasso.

Years have flown o'er since first my soul aspired
 In song the sacred Missal to repeat,
Which sainted Tasso writ with pen inspired
 Told is my rosary, and the task complete:
And now, 'twixt hope and fear, with toil untired,
 I cast th' ambrosial relic at thy feet;
Not without faith that, in thy goodness, THOU
Wilt deign one smile to my accomplished vow.

Not in dim dungeons to the clank of chains,
 Like sad Torquato's, have the hours been spent,
Given to the song, but in bright halls where reigns
 Uncumbered Freedom---with a mind unbent
By walks in woods, green-dells, and pastoral plains,
 To sounds, far off, of village merriment;
Albeit, perchance, some springs whence Tasso drew
His sweetest tones have touched my spirit too.
&c. &c. &c.

The work is beautifully printed in two volumes, from the accurate press of Mr. Moyes. The wood cuts are fully equal to those in the reprint of Fairfax just lauded.

Of DANTE, I had forgotten to notice the best of all our translations—that by the REV. Mr. CAREY: and of ARIOSTO'S Orlando Furioso, that by WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, Esq. now in the progress of publication. See *Quarterly Review*, 1824, No. LIX.

FRENCH POETRY.

Whoever consults Brunet's admirable analysis of the different ages of French Poetry,* supplied chiefly by the works of Goujet and La Croix du Maine, will see how little is *absolutely* necessary to possess, from the effusions of JEAN DE MEUN, (the Lydgate of his day) to the *L'Homme des Champs* of DELILLE. But the French are fortunate in their foundation-stones (if I may so speak) of the study of their native poetry. The collections of *Le Grand d'Aussy*, the *Comte de Tressan*, *Barbazan* and *Raynouard*, are admirable of their kind; as well for truth of criticism, as for beauty and accuracy of publication. The volumes mentioned in the subjoined note, are splendid ornaments of the noblest collection.* MAROT is probably entitled to a passing notice, as one likes to trace the sources of excellence to their legitimate fountain head. MALHERBE is indispensible, and he luckily occupies little space.† We will then go at once to LA FONTAINE: the witty, the felicitous, the inimitable Fontaine. The well-versed Bibliomaniac knows the thousand little

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* In the fourth volume of his invaluable *Manuel du Libraire*, p. 221-232. It is divided into four ages: 1st. from the 12th century to the time of Villon: 2, from *Villon* to *Marot*: 3. from *Marot* to *Malherbe*: 4. from *Malherbe* to modern times. This analysis, including "Collections and Extracts," contains FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NINE articles of poetry, perhaps not HALF of what a complete French poetical library should consist of. Of the works of *Goujet* and *La Croix du Maine*, so indispensable in the formation of a library of early French poetry, consult the *Bibliomania*, pp. 42 and 72. The absence of an Index to Goujet's valuable eighteen octavo volumes is much to be regretted. Even my friend Mr. Douce, whose head is so plentifully furnished with the lore of this subject, cries "pish"! more than once—when he has recourse to the pages of Goujet. I am lucky enough in the possession of a copy, in a mellow-tone yellow morocco binding, for which I joyfully paid Messrs. Payne and Foss 6*l.* 6*s.*

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† RAYNOUARD's work is entitled "*Choix des Poésies Originales des Troubadours*; 1807, 8vo. 3 vol. Barbazan's "*Fabliaux et Contes des Poëtes Francais, des* 12, 13, 14, et 15 *siècles*, Paris, 1808, 8vo. 4 vols. LE GRAND D'AUSSY, *Fabliaux et Contes des* 12 *et* 13 *siècles*, 1779, 8vo. 4 vols.: to which, add a recent publication, entitled *Lais, fables, et autres productions de Marie de France*, (by Raynouard, I believe,) 1820, 8vo. 2 vols. The *Roman de la Rose*, (the joint production of LORRIS and DE MEUN) has been recently published with great typographical attractions under the care of M. MEON; 1814, 8vo. 4 vols. The notes are worthy of its extrinsic splendour, and it is the best edition extant.* To these beautiful publications, add *Roquefort, Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, 1808, &c. 8vo. 2 vols. My friend Mr. Utterson looks with unceasing delight on his fine set of all these beauteous and instructive tomes.

† The first edition of MAROT was in 1532, 12mo. The pretty edition of the Hague 1700, 12mo. 2 vols. is only desirable when in large and clean condition. It is sought after, and may be had for about 15*s*. The best edition is, that of 1731, 4to. 4 vols. and 6 vols. 12mo. MALHERBE is only to be sought for in the impression of 1775, 8vo. which is worth about 10*s*. 6*d*. Yet there be those that bite freely at the impressions of *Barbou*, in 1764 and 1776.

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* Alas, for the reputation of this once popular work!—if the sentiments of GERSON are to be unqualifiedly adopted. Hear what that staid and severe Divine says, as quoted in the *Histriomastix* of Prynne. "Gerson, sometimes chancellor of Paris, speaking of a certaine booke made by *Joannes Meldinensis*, the title whereof is the ROMANT OF THE ROSE, writeth of that booke two things. First, he saith, if I had the Romant of the Rose, and that there were but *one* of them to bee had, and might have for it *five hundred crownes*, I would rather burne it than sell it. Againe, saith he, if I did not understande that Joannes Meldinensis did not repent

niceties connected with certain editions of his *Tales*; and the most fastidious cannot deny the merit of splendour to the folio impression of his *Fables*.*

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* For the entire works of LA FONTAINE, secure the Paris edition of 1814, 8vo. 6 vols. so beautifully and accurately printed by *Crapelet*, with engravings after the drawings of Moreau. M. Renouard tells us that this is the first perfect edition of all the works of La Fontaine, and that LARGE PAPER copies are already rare. He possesses a very choice one of this description: and one of the three only upon YELLOW PAPER! Outrageously barbarous taste! Of the *Contes*, &c. &c. the experienced collector knows how to appreciate all the peculiarities of a perfect copy of the edition of 1762, 8vo. 2 vols. printed by Barbou, and enriched with exquisite engravings from the designs of Eichen, Cochin, &c. I refer the bibliographer to the minute and valuable account of them in Mr. Renouard's *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iii. p. 23. The plates, *after* these, in the edition of 1818, 8vo. 6 vols. are absolutely below criticism. Picked copies of the edition of 1762 have brought great prices; and Mr. Payne marks an extraordinary fine one, in morocco, at 7*l.* 7*s.* The edition of 1685, Amst. 12mo. with plates by Romain de Hooghe, is not to be discarded. These plates are bold, picturesque, and effective—although they be "étrangement bizarres," and not "le beau de l'école hollandoise,"—as Renouard infers. A choice copy of this "genuine edition," in green morocco binding, brought 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d* at the sale of Col. Stanley's library.

The *Fables* of Fontaine, in the edition of 1755, 1759, folio, 4 vols. are as attractive a book in this form, as are the Tales in the edition of 1762. The work, as Brunet properly remarks, is among the commonest of books: The Stanley copy, in the *fourth* and LARGEST SIZE paper, produced the sum of 41*l.* Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a "very fine copy, red morocco, gilt leaves, ruled, bound by

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with true sorrow of minde, for the making and setting forth of this booke, I would pray no more for *him*, then I would for *Judas Iscariot*, of whose damnation I am most certaine. And they also which, reading this Booke, doe apply it unto wicked and wanton manners, are the Authors of his great paine and punishment." page 922. The worthy Gerson need not have felt so acutely. The antidote to all mischief, from the perusal of this Romance, is its insurmountable dullness.

Premising that I shall include the *Drama* in my brief account of French poetry, I go at once to CORNEILLE. Without recommending the stately edition of him in ten quarto volumes, from the press of the elder *Didot*,* I am strong in advising the ample and correct one, published by *Renouard*, in 12 octavo volumes, with plates after the designs of Moreau.† RACINE, in his quarto garb, from the Didot press, under the patronage of the Dauphin, stands nobly by the side of his great poetical ancestor Corneille—put forth from the same quarter: but he assumes a yet more majestic aspect in the three sumptuous folios from the same press, published in 1801, and enriched with engravings from the designs of Gérard, Girodet, and others. The *best critical* edition is that of 1807, in seven octavo volumes, with the commentary of La Harpe.‡ MOLIERE *follows* Racine as naturally as

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Padaloup," at 22 guineas. For subsequent editions, and especially those of 1789, 8vo. 2 vols. and 1811, 12mo. 4 vols. consult the fruitful notices of Renouard in his work last referred to.

* This edition was published in 1796, and only 250 copies were struck off. It forms one of the works in the splendid suite of FRENCH CLASSICS published by Didot l'Ainé : but its sale in this country is heavy and uncertain.

† Although the testimony of an editor and publisher, in praise of his own performance, will be received with sundry grains of caution, yet Renouard's words (*Cat.* &c. vol. iii. p. 62) are borne out as well by those of Brunet as by the *fact*—that this *is* the very best edition of Corneille in all respects. Messrs. Payne and Foss, however, "make a fight," for their fine copy of what they conceive to be the best edition—namely, that of 1764, in 12 octavo volumes. Yet Brunet thrusts his "polish lance" through the very ribs of this edition.

‡ Brunet considers the Racine of 1801, as the chef d'œuvre of ALL modern typography. Two hundred and fifty copies were printed, at

Ben Jonson does Shakspeare. I will not recommend any editions but those of 1773, and 1819—each in an octavo form. Notwithstanding the beauty, accuracy, and popularity of the latter, the edition of 1773, in six volumes, yet maintains a stiff price, especially when the plates, which are of no great merit, happen to be in fine condition.*

But where are BOILEAU and VOLTAIRE? Of the former, the editions are almost without number; but I will mention none before those of 1747, 1772, and

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the subscription price of 1200 francs. One copy only, UPON VELLUM, has found its way into the cabinet of Mr. George Hibbert. The man who, like La Harpe, in his *Cours de Littérature*, (see vols. i. iv. v., &c.) could write so admirably upon Racine, might with confidence become the editor of his works; and although this edition (the best, in regard to the commentary) be printed on indifferent paper, yet should it be possessed: especially when the heavy-pursed bibliomaniac can meet with one of the 25 copies only which were struck off *on vellum paper*, with the 13 plates by *Simonet* from the designs of Moreau le Jeune, separately published by Renouard. These plates are among the most beautiful of the modern school of engraving. Still the edition of 1768, 8vo. 7 vols. with the commentary of *Boisjermain* and the plates of *Gravelot*, retains its value: being worth four or five guineas in good binding.

* A good copy of the edition of 1773 is worth hard upon 5*l.* 5*s.* The plates of this edition, when the impressions are good, are spirited and pleasing enough: but they were shamefully inserted, in a worn and wretched state, in the editions of 1788, 1804, and 1808, 8vo. in the same number of volumes. The edition of 1819 is in nine 8vo. volumes, with the plates after Horace Vernet. It is superior in ALL respects to its precursor: but, even to this impression, splendid and covetable as it is, Brunet recommends the addition of the 31 plates, published by Renouard, after the designs of the Younger Moreau. A copy of this edition on LARGE PAPER, with proofs before the letter, is worth 10*l.* or 12 guineas in boards.

above all, in 1809. These are in an octavo or duodecimo form. But if *folios* only be sought after, then aspire to the impression of *Bodoni*, or to that of *Didot*: the first in 1814, and the second in 1819,—each in two volumes. Very recently (1821) there hath appeared one of the most beautiful editions imaginable, in an octavo form, with the commentary of *M. Amar*: an enchanting performance in all respects.*

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* Be satisfied with the edition of 1747 in five octavo volumes, which is yet considered the best, in spite of Brunet's elaborate article, from which a contrary conclusion may be drawn. It is worth *2l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in good binding,—and if found on *Dutch paper*, and especially on *thick paper*, t'will make merry the heart of a tasteful Bibliomaniac—although procured at more than double the preceding price. After all, I am doubtful about the earnest recommendation of the edition of 1772, 5 vols. 8vo. though the plates be from the designs of Picart. Brunet is full of particular information relating to it. The edition of 1809 is in 3 volumes 8vo. and when accompanied by the seven plates after the designs of Moreau, published by Renouard, is both the completest and most acceptable of all the editions before published of Boileau Despréaux. I cannot however, while on the subject of octavo impressions, give it the preference to that of 1821, 8vo. 4 vols—which, as a specimen of printing and paper, has scarcely any rival, even in this country; while the plates of the *Lutrin* are rich in comic humour and expression: they are among the best efforts of the French school, and come the nearest to those of our Smirke. The designer is Desenne. The engravings, by various hands, are a *little* too coarse, but have great effect. That, prefixed to the 2d. Canto, if a little more *light* were introduced, would be charming. The Editor is *Amar*: and copies upon LARGE PAPER make the imagination run riot. The sumptuous edition of 1814, in two huge folio volumes, which was published under the auspices of Murat when he was King of Naples, is rare even in France. But Didot's magnificent edition of 1819, in two rare folios, is probably yet superior. Only 125 copies were printed with the vignettes. A subscription copy is valued at 400 francs.

If the editions of Boileau be nearly innumerable, what must be those of VOLTAIRE—in a collected or detached form? The idol of the French nation—and scarcely less cherished for his dramatic, historical, and philological, than for his poetical talents—the presses of the Metropolis of that country are for ever teeming with editions of his works, in part or in whole. The famous edition of *Beaumarchais* eclipsed every thing of its kind, on a similar scale of magnitude: but, for intrinsic worth, if not for extrinsic splendour, it has been surpassed by the recent impression of *Renouard.* Intermediate editions, of less cost and less critical elaboration, will satisfy the ordinary purposes of reading. Of these, and of some other peculiarities, the subjoined note will afford a tolerably correct account.*

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* To attempt to *bibliographise* the article VOLTAIRE, as it should be, in one note, would be little short of madness. Even Brunet shrinks from the magnitude of such an attempt. I will be therefore perspicuous, if not brief. The famous edition of his *Works Complete* is that of *Beaumarchais*, published in 1784, &c. at Kehl, with the types of Baskerville,† in seventy handsome octavo volumes: with beautiful

† In Peignot's *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie*, there is, to the best of my recollection, an interesting article on the subject of Beaumarchais' edition of Voltaire: but La Harpe (*Cours de Littérature*, vol. xi. p. 609) has given an animated sketch of it, and the *Biogr. Universel*, &c. (vol. iii. p. 635-8) has availed itself of the materials of La Harpe. "Never was a work undertaken with greater expectations of success, or expenditure of capital. Beaumarchais began with buying the whole of Baskerville's types, punches, and matrices. He re-established ruined paper mills in the *Vosges*, about 15 miles from Kehl: was nice to excess in the paper to be manufactured, and employed the most knowing workmen engaged in the manufactory of Dutch paper. His printing office and establishment at Kehl were immense. Many millions of livres were expended, and the ultimate LOSS of a million was the result of his vast projects and incessant activity and solicitude. But the proof sheets (especially of the duodecimo edition) were carelessly revised; and Beaumarchais, in an evil hour, exalted Voltaire at the expense of Racine. In

And now . . . leaving the lyrical poetry of I. B. ROUSSEAU to the admiration of those who have a taste

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plates. A duodecimo edition, in ninety-two volumes, was published at the same time; but this latter (according to Renouard) though a beautiful edition, is not free from typographical errors. Of each edition there were printed not fewer than *five* different papers. A copy of the *largest octavo paper*, neat in russia, is marked at 52*l.* 10*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: who also mark a neat copy of the *Basle* edition of 1784, in seventy-three octavo volumes, at 21*l.* At Paris, an edition was published by *Didot*, in 1802, in fifty-five volumes; and another in 1817, in forty-two octavo vols. superior to the preceding. I now come to the last and *best* edition of the Entire Works of Voltaire by RENOUARD, just completed in sixty octavo volumes, with one hundred and thirteen vignettes, and forty-seven portraits. The designs of Moreau le Jeune embellish this splendid and estimable production: but of designs and graphic embellishments to Voltaire, there is no end. Consult Renouard, *Cat. de la Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iii p. 301; and Messrs. Payne and Foss present us with a tempting article *in their last catalogue (no. 1248) containing fine impressions of two hundred and seventy-five prints*, large paper, at 14*l.* 14*s.* Certainly, the plates by *Simonet*, in Renouard's edition, are bright, spirited, and very " taking:" and universal and brilliant as was the genius of Voltaire, it must be admitted that France, in the publications of his works, has done justice to his talents. I entreat the sedulous reader to consult Brunet.

But evident as is this position, or unquestionable as may be this conclusion, there are some drawbacks to be mentioned: at least, on *one* score, there is a very tremendous counterbalance to be stated: and on this, the high tone of feeling, and the masterly style of criticism, of *La Harpe* comes most opportunely to my aid. That such a man as VOLTAIRE, without feeling and without principles—in the

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short, the impression betrayed the absence of a correct editorial tact: and La Harpe tells us that those of *Didot* are very much superior in accuracy and utility. The Life of Beaumarchais (a very curious and chequered one) was published in 1802, 12mo.: and his works in seven octavo volumes (for he was a dramatist and a poet) in 1809. Beaumarchais put the finishing stroke to his speculating mania by importing sixty thousand stand of arms in the Revolution of *1792*: and he died in 1799 just on the verge of his 70th year.

for such performances—and classing **GRESSET** and **DELILLE** among the most popular and pleasing of the

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conscious and undisputed possession of the most brilliant talents—should have *written* any thing which interest or lucre suggested, was natural, and to be expected; but that a respectable government, or that a polished state of society, as was France during the middle of the xviiith century, should have tolerated the *publication* of whatever such an unprincipled writer chose to produce, is a matter beyond all conception, and scarcely to be stigmatised with sufficient severity. The reader has already anticipated the mention of the PUCELLE of Voltaire. Hear the energetic language of La Harpe upon this composition. "Jamais l'impudence du vice et du blasphême n'avoit été portée à ce point; et quoique le vice y fût souvent de la plus dégoûtante crapule, et la blasphême inepte ou grossier, tel était dejà l'attrait de l'impiété hardie et de la débauche effrontée, que ce même écrivain, pour qui l'on s' était montré si severe jusques dans ses chefs-d'œuvres, parut ne trouver presque plus que des approbateurs, et avoir fait de ses lecteurs autant de complices. Il n'y a point de livre qui ait été plus répandu, plus généralement lu, plus souvent cité. Toute la jeunesse le sut par cœur, et en fit sa *philosophie*; les vers de la Pucelle devinrent le catéchisme de cet âge qui prend si volontiers pour loi l'absence de tout frein: et si l'on réfléchit à tout le mal qu' a fait et dû faire ce poëme, on avouera qu'un gouvernement tombe dans la plus étrange inconsequence, lorsqu'il interdit la vente des poisons, et qu'il autorise ou tolere le débit de pareils livres." *Cours de Littérature*, vol. viii. p. 213-14.

And yet, whether in LARGE PAPER copies of the edition of the *Pucelle* in 1789, 8vo. two vols.—or in one volume 4to., of the same date—or in the more sumptuous edit. of 1797, 4to. published by Didot—or in minor, and exquisitely printed, editions of the same work—there is hardly a Frenchman of education, or as it is called of good breeding, but what lavishes his *napoleons* on the decorations of the PUCELLE. Plates from the designs of Moreau—others, from the most licentious originals—are thrust into this book; — and copies of it, glittering on the shelves of Bibliophiles, make us surprised at the indifference or temerity of their Owners. But this imprudence does not belong to France. Brunet taxes us, and perhaps with justice, of recent poets of France—(not failing to recommend the *two latter* strongly to a place in every well chosen library)* I take leave of the department of POETRY, usually so considered. At any rate, that department, as far as it relates to the *British Muse*, will be closed —together with the LIBRARY COMPANION itself--in the ensuing pages, to be devoted to the BRITISH DRAMA.

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being also instrumental to the execution of plates of similar indecency. Proh pudor!

* JEAN BAPTISTE ROUSSEAU is a lyrical poet, with whom (from the information which I gathered when in France) I suspect the French themselves to be but little conversant. Indeed he may not be worthy of a very intimate acquaintance. A very pretty edition of him in five duodecimo volumes, appeared in 1797: perhaps worth 1*l.* 5*s.*: but Crapelet has lately put forth the most correct and valuable, as well as the most beautifully printed, edition, in 1820, 8vo. 5 vols. The copies, on LARGE PAPER—of which, one, of singular splendour, bound in white calf by C. Lewis, glitters on the book shelves of the visto-cabinet of Menalcas —present a most resplendent appearance. *M. Brunet* says "the free epigrams are printed apart" .. to be read apart, I ask? They should not have been printed at all. Of GRESSET, I will recommend only *Renouard's* edition, in 1811, 8vo. 3 vols.: worth about 1*l.* 10*s.* On large paper, there were only TWO copies printed. One is in the library of Earl Spencer, the other in that of the publisher. The plates are very clever—from the pencil of Moreau. DELILLE is the glory of the modern school of French poetry: and I love his *Jardins*, and *L'Homme des champs, ou les Georgiques Françoises*, so much, that I will spur on both "the young" and "the old man" to get the most beautiful copy of each work, printed by Didot, in 8vo.—which they can procure: and if on LARGE PAPER, and bound in *green* morocco, so much the better. They are sweet poems: full of pleasing imagery and virtuous sentiment.

THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

The first thing that may strike the learned in DRAMATIC LORE, will be the paucity of the pages here devoted to that subject. But my path is necessarily short and contracted. I must have nothing to do with *Mysteries* and *Moralities*; whether in a foreign or our own tongue. If indeed I were disposed to undraw the curtain which conceals the strange and "mysterious" productions, founded on the dramatic art, which enrich the early annals of *French* Literature, I should only have to sit myself down in the beautiful Library of my friend and brother-Roxburgher, Robert Lang, Esq. of Portland-place,* and within ninety-six hours of such a sitting, I should enrich my memorandum book with such entries (of which indeed the accom-

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* SOME account, however, of the treasures of this extraordinary collection (of which more than a slight hint is given in the *Bibliogr. Decameron,* vol. iii. p. 35, &c.) may be expected in a volume of such portly dimensions as the present. But, ere I speak of the French *Mysteries* in the collection of Mr. Lang, let me briefly notice his *Romances* and *Poetry* in the same language. They are not only choice and numerous, but, the generality of them, in a condition the most surprisingly clean and beautiful. I have handled and perused many a thin tome of black-letter poetry, of which the aspect was perfectly marvellous — sufficient to stagger the uninitiated, and to overwhelm the experienced with unmixed transport. I am doubtful whether a single Bibliophile, at Paris, possesses such an extraordinary cabinet of poetry in his native tongue. The Owner of them, who reads the bizarre-looking pages of these books with the same facility that my friend Mr. Bolland does Machlinia's edition of Littleton's Tenures, is just now occupied in a *raisonné catalogue* of his treasures: and let me hope that such a catalogue will be seen in *print*—at least by the Roxburghers.

And now for the MYSTERIES. One of the most extraordinary, half-laughable, and half-tragical, is that of *St. Christophe.* It is a folio volume, of the date of 1530, having a wood-cut of the Saint for a frontispiece :—* with the following title: "Sensuyt la vie de sainct Christofle elégamment cōposée en rime françoise et par personages par maistre Cheualet iadis souueraī maistre en telle compositure nouuellement imprimée." The work is printed in a large, round, unusual, and unfinished roman letter, in double columns. The first part ends on sign. N ii., thus:

Quant penthecostes furent de iuing le neuf
M. D. uingt et sept fust faict neuf
Ce present liure et en ce lieu et terre
De Grenoble fust ioue son mystere
Duquel finist la premiere iournee
Nouuellement audict leu imprimee.

The second set of signatures ends on Z *Z* iiii. rev. Then A A A, to C C C, inclusively, in fours*:* as indeed run all the signatures, each leaf numerically marked. On the reverse of CCC iii, the colophon is thus:

Icy finist le mystere du glorieux sainct christofle compose par personages et imprimē a Grenoble le uingthuit de ianuier lan cō ptāt á la natiuite de nostre seigneur mil cīq cens trente au despens de maistre Anemond amalberti citoyen de grenoble.

Then a leaf, with the same cut of St. Christopher, on the reverse, as at the commencement. There are verses below. This copy, obtained from Chardin's collection, is bound in blue morocco. See the *Bibl. du Théatre François,* 1768, vol. i. page 93-6. Of course such a volume (believed to be the only one in this country) is BEYOND all price.

Mr. Lang possesses another copy, in MS. (which however is not exactly the same work) executed in a small gothic type, ON VELLUM; upon the whole, very cleverly. This also was Chardin's book, who panying note bears powerful testimony) as might astonish even the Society of the Bibliophiles, at Paris!

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* In Mr. Lang's copy, the frontispiece and the three first leaves of text are MS.: of a neat execution.

had a rage for transcripts: half of his collection affording, more or less, specimens of successful calligraphy.* It was transcribed from an edition printed by the widow of *Iehan Trepperel* for *Iehannot*, bookseller, in 4to. without date. We learn from the title, that not fewer than THIRTY-THREE personages are engaged in this mysterious Drama: of whom the son of God is one. Another most rare and singular Mystery, in this collection, is called "*homme pecheur;*" which, from the title, we learn was "played by sundry personages in the town of Tours." Mr. Lang's copy is printed by Verard, in double columns, without date. A fine copy, in old blue morocco binding. Again: *L'homme iuste & l'homme mondain Nouuellement compose et imprime a Paris,* 1508, 4to. Also printed by Verard. A fine, large, crackling copy: but with signatures *i. iii.* and *iiii.* in ms. —admirably done. Chardin's copy. Once more: *Le Mistère de la Passion,* &c. which we learn, from the title, was "triumphantly played at Angiers, and latterly at Paris." It is a quarto volume, printed at Paris, by Iehannot and Trepperel's widow, in the black letter, in double columns: and may be at least 300 years old. A fine copy.

Mystery the Fifth. *Le Ioyeulx Mistère des Trois Rois: a Dixsept Personnages Composé par Iehan Dabondance Bazochien. Et Notaire Royal de la Ville du Pont Saint Esprit.* A ms. copy, in an octavo form, of the ONLY ORIGINAL MS—which is almost undecipherable. In the whole, fifty-two pages: perhaps executed seventy or eighty years

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* For a particular, and I trust not unamusing account, of M. CHARDIN, the last of the old school of FRENCH BOOKSELLERS, the reader may consult a certain *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 400-3: where a portrait of this old Bibliopolist—executed "ad vivum—" and the "Vir Illustrissimus ipse"—may be seen. If poor Mr. Chardin be not now no more, his intellectual faculties have, I understand, entirely forsaken him. His books were disposed of last year. I learn a curious anecdote of him, when he was comparatively a young man, during the French revolution. Chardin was a desperate Republican: hating Louis XVI. and his Swiss guard. He was one of those who was engaged in that murderous contest in the hall and stair-case of the Thuileries, when the Swiss Guard were slaughtered to a man. In the convulsive agonies of death, one of them bit off the left fore finger of his destroyer, and that destroyer was Monsieur Chardin!

The question is yet perhaps to be gone into—namely, how those persons and things, held the MOST SACRED from infancy, and connected with our best hopes in

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ago. See *Bibl. du Théatre*, vol. i. page 118. For the sixth and last time: *Le Très excellēt et sainct mystere du* VIEIL TESTAMENT, *par personnages, &c. Lan mil cinq cens quarante et deux.* Folio, 324 leaves —with the Mysteries of OCTAVIAN and the SYBILS — having wood-cuts of the latter. To these volumes (" rari nantes in gurgite vasto") might be added a list of a few Dramas, sacred and otherwise, in the same Collection: but I forbear.* Let the preceding satisfy all ordinary curiosity.

* And yet, not WHOLLY so: for how can I forget the *Actes des Apôtres & Apocalypse*, printed in 1501, folio? and, still less—*La Vegeance et destruction de Hierusalem par personages*, 1539, 4to. On the two last pages and half are the "Dramatis Personæ," amounting to ONLY 178 in number! From a ms. note, referring to the Metz Chronicle, it appears that this Drama, or Mystery, was acted in 1437; and that four days were consumed in the performance of it. It farther appears, that the Curé of St. Victoire, who had acted the part of the Almighty in the Mistere de la Passion (above noticed) acted the part of Titus in this Drama. Mr. Lang has another edition of it, without date, printed by I. Iehannot for Trepperel's widow; which has two wood-cuts at the beginning, such as would charm the heart of my romance and mystery-loving friend Mr. Douce. On the reverse of the title-page, are two minstrels playing, at the entrance of a castle; one with a guitar, and the other with a clarionet; while a page is attending with a duplicate of each instrument. Some guards are looking out at their approach. A similar wood-cut is at the end of the table; except that the page has his hat off in his left hand, with a sword in his right. This edition, besides the epilogue of two pages, contains ccxii leaves.

A few more "LAST WORDS." In the same collection there is an ancient MS. of *La Destruction de Troye le Grand*: perhaps of the xivth century: beginning thus:

En passant par vne lande
Plaine de Roses et de fleurs.

&c. &c. &c.

There are two leaves of vellum, with six or seven of paper, usually throughout. It is written in a close but broad-faced gothic letter. At the end, we read the name of the Transcriber thus pleasantly introduced:

Nomen scriptoris Iohannes plenus amoris.

This MS. concludes with seven leaves of a "Chanson sur le mort de Hector." But I must really tear myself, and perhaps the reader too, from a farther registry of such DRAMATIC BIJOUX!

this world, and our happiness in the world to come, should be made the instruments of the most puerile conceits, the most vulgar and revolting language, and the most ridiculous or brutal actions? Both in the French and English languages there are sufficient testimonies of the truth of this remark.

In regard to the mysteries in our *own* language, I must exhort the curious to dive into the lore of those known by the name of the *Chester and Coventry Mysteries*; especially if, after the lucubrations of Warton, Dodsley, Malone, and Hawkins, they are fortunate enough to be favoured with the perusal of what has been written by Mr. MARKLAND and Mr. SHARP: *

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* The first of the above named gentlemen has wrought for himself a much more imperishable "*garland*" than ever old Skelton (see pp. 653, 658, ante) had the impudence or ingenuity to twine round his temples, in that recherché *Roxburghe Volume*, called CHESTER MYSTERIES; and presented by its Editor to the Roxburghe Club, in 1818. The mysteries are, *The Deluge*, and *The Slaughter of the Innocents*: from a MS. of the XIVth century, "the most ancient, as well as the most complete collection of the kind now in existence." An Introductory Essay of xvi pages,* preceded by an engraved frontispiece, and three title pages or prefixes, render the text, printed for the FIRST TIME, perfectly invaluable to a thorough-bred Antiquary. 'Tis like a well-proportioned marble porch, of the Doric Order, to a building of perfect symmetry. This book is, throughout, a model in every respect. The paper, printing, ornaments, and intrinsic matter render it the most sparkling of the Roxburghe-Club Book-Gems. It has sold for as high as 22*l.* and as low as 12*l.* With difficulty I refrain from an extract: but it must not be.

For the latter gentleman—above-named—I gather, from the preface of an ancient Pageant called *Judicium*, (or, "The Day of Judgment,") in the possession of Peregrine Towneley, Esq. and printed gentlemen who have proved themselves competent in all respects, for the interesting and arduous tasks which they have undertaken.

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* Reprinted in vol. iii. of Malone's Shakspeare, by Boswell.

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by him for the FIRST TIME, for the Roxburghe Club—*that* "a large portion of the COVENTRY MYSTERIES has already been printed; and it may be gratifying to the lovers of the ancient Drama to be informed, that the *whole* of them, with every necessary elucidation, will, and it is to be hoped, at no distant time, be made public by the diligence and liberality of a *Gentleman at Coventry*, who is every way qualified for the execution of this difficult and laborious task." That gentleman, it is no secret, is Mr. Sharp of Coventry! who, on more accounts than one, has been frequently lauded in the humble pages of the author of this work. The "Dramatis Personæ" of this ancient Pageant of "the Day of Judgment,*" are only xiii, beginning with "*Jesus Christ*," who has *five good Angels* attending him: the first and second *Demon*: *Tutivillus*: with four attendant *evil Spirits*. An argument, prefixed, gives us in few words the scope of the play. A glossary concludes it. The introduction and glossary are by the hand of *Francis Douce, Esq*. *If* the reader wishes for

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* Is it *mere* fancy, that I suppose Skelton to have borrowed somewhat of the structure of his verse from a perusal of a transcript of this piece?—as thus:

> Here is a bag full of lokys: of pride and of lust
> Of wraggers and of wrears,: a bag full of brefes
> Of carpars and cryars: of mychers and thefes
> Of lurdans and lyars: that no man lefys
> Of flytars of flyars; and renderars of reffys
> &c. &c. &c.
> so joly,
> Ilka las in a lande: like a lady nerehande
> So freshe and so plesande: makys men to foly
> If she be never so fowll a dowde: with hir kelles and hir pynnes
> The shrew hirself can shrowde: both hir chekys and her chynnes
> She can make it full prowde: with japes and with gynnes
> Hir hede as hy as a clowde: but no shame of hir synnes.

Page v.—ix.

Mr. Douce thinks the original MS. is older than either the Chester or Coventry Manuscripts. I subjoin an explanation of some of the above words: *Wraggers and Wrears*, Wranglers and Noisy Fellows; *Mychers*, Pilferers; *Lurdans*, Blockheads; *Flytars*, Scolds; *Rendrears of reffys*, Thief-takers.

Then again for *Collections of Old Plays*, I must entreat the "Young Man" to furnish himself with those published by *Hawkins* and *Dodsley*;* or perhaps it may answer his object still better, to secure, as they come out, the Numbers of the *Old English Drama*, published by Mr. Baldwyn, apparently under the care of a most competent Editor.† As the remain-

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more horrible things, from Old Mysteries and Dramas, he may peruse what is written in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 217, &c. and *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 302-10. The work referred to in the latter authority—the *Blasphemateurs du Nom de Dieu*—has been reprinted by the Society of Bibliophiles at Paris; but where is MY copy of it—as an honorary member? Speak Messrs. Chateaugiron and Durand De Lançon!

* The contents of the Collections of Hawkins, (1773, 8vo. three vols.) and Dodsley's, 1780, 8vo. twelve vols. best edition by Reed—are set forth in Mr. Harris's very judicious catalogue of the library of the Royal Institution, p. 243. A copy of the first work may be had for 1*l.* 1*s.*: of the second for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* But if a copy of the second work, on LARGE PAPER, be aspired unto, desperate must be the struggle, and ponderous must be the price paid, for its attainment. Only SIX copies were so printed; and one of these was sold for 14*l.* 14*s.* at the sale of Mr. Woodhouse's library in 1803.

† Two numbers only of this work have been published, by *Mr. Baldwyn*, of Newgate Street. The first contains *The Second Maiden's Tragedy*, first printed from the original MS. of the date of 1611, from the Lansdowne Collection: the second, *A Pleasant Conceited Comedy, wherein is showed how a Man may chuse a Good Wife from a Bad.* Will not my "Young Man" feel some curiosity about such a Drama? These numbers are elegantly printed in a small type, on good paper, at 2*s.* 6*d.* the number. When this work is complete, it will be found to be the most copious and valuable of all the "Selections of Plays from the Old English Dramatists" extant: that of Dodsley (even by Reed) "from the small number of Plays it contains, in comparison with the immense quantity of materials to be found in the different libraries in the kingdom, being a very inadequate representa-

ing preliminary piece of instruction, I cannot resist the opportunity of strongly recommending a Series of Essays on the *Early English Drama*, to be found in the *Retrospective Review*.[*] They are copious and in-

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tion of the earliest and best age of our dramatic literature."—*Prospectus.* I learn with pleasure that a transcript of Marlow's *Dido, Queen of Carthage,* (see p. 700 ante) is in hand for one of the ensuing numbers of this work. There are copies upon LARGE PAPER, beautifully printed, and arranging handsomely with the large paper Dodsley, and the large paper of the reprint, (1766, 8vo, 4 vols.) of the twenty Old Plays of Shakspeare, published in 4to. during the Poet's life time.

While on the subject of *Reprints* of OLD PLAYS, or publications of them for the first time from MSS. the reader should be informed that Mr. Haslewood printed for the Roxburghe Club two Interludes called *Jack Juggler* and *Thersytes*: the one from the press of W. Copland, and the other from that of Tysdale. The originals were UNIQUES: and formed a part of a most extraordinary Collection of Old Plays, discovered in 1810. *That collection is now dispersed;* and *Mr. Haslewood, in his short Introduction*[†] *tells us wherefore.* Mr. John Arthur Lloyd, another member of the same UNIQUE Club, has favoured his associaties with the printing of two plays called *The Cuck Queanes,* and *The Faery Pastorall, or the Forest of Elues*—from a most extraordinary ms. volume in the possession of Mr. Haslewood. The author of these plays, as well as of the whole contents of the ms. volume, was WILLIAM PERCY, the third son of Henry, the eighth Earl of Northumberland. Such another *Olla Podrida* of dramatic composition, was surely never conceived or executed. But every Roxburgher REVELS in his copy!—and long may he revel. I ought however to notice the *Collection of Ancient English Dramas,* published by Miller, in three handsome royal octavo volumes: worth about 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

[*] In the second and several following numbers of that well-conducted periodical work.

[†] This Introduction consists of two pages only, printed on India paper, on the rectos of two leaves, for the sake of the exquisite little wood-cuts with which it begins and ends. But let us us hope it will be very long ere its worthy author hob and nob with such a "boon companion," as appears in the tail-piece—for then there will be an END of all things.

structive: and bring the history and "reasoning of thing," acurately and vividly before our observation. To these, add the last and best edition of *Baker's Biographia Dramatica,** or a *Companion to the Play House*—and both the Young and the Old Man has wherewithal to recreate and instruct himself in this department for the remainder of his days.

But my "Young Man" is becoming impatient for an account of those Dramatists, worth noticing, who preceded Shakspeare; in order that he may revel uncontrouled in the bibliographical luxuries attending a description of the rarer, more curious, costly, and best editions of that Immortal Dramatist. A little patience, and he shall be gratified. An illustrious group passes across the stage in the mind's eye, as precursors of our great Bard. And let us applaud them as they pass. BALE, HEYWOOD, LORD SACKVILLE, GASCOIGNE (already noticed as a poet) PEELE and MARLOWE. In the subjoined note† will be found an account of a few earlier and rarer pieces of these Writers; premising, that they are all reprinted in the

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* Edited by Mr. Stephen Jones, 1812, 8vo. 3 vols.:—the first in two parts: a work, which, whatever be its deficiencies (and these have been pointed out by no unsparing hand in an early number of a certain popular Review) is doubtless the best edition, of what has always been considered the best production on the subject, extant. It may be obtained for about 1*l.* 10*s.*: and till a more perfect edition of it appears, must be considered a stock-book in a dramatic library. When will Mr. Haslewood favour the world with a compression of his very copious stores, entitled NOTITIA DRAMATICA? There is not a play, a player, or a play-house, but of which that Gentleman has the most precise intelligence. Some outlines of this dramatic history have appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine.

† BALE'S Pieces are very rare and highly prized—especially when found in a fine and perfect state. A copy of the second edition of his *Tragedie or Enterlude, manyfesting the Chefe Promises God unto*

Man, printed by Charlewoode in 1577, was sold for 12*l*. 15*s*. at the sale of Steevens's library. The first was printed in 1538. But quære? My interleaved copy of Herbert, p. 1094, notices the original edition as of 1548. Bale's *Comedy or Enterlude of Johan Baptyste preachyng in the Wildernesse*, is reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. 1, p. 37. I know not who possesess the original edition. His *Resurrection of Lazarus, Temptation, Passion and Sepulture of our Lord*, are three yet rarer performances. The first editions are supposed to have been printed abroad. See Malone's note, in Boswell's edition of his Shakspeare, vol. iii. p. 31. The first edition of Lord Sackville's *Gorboduc* is without date, but supposed to be in 1562. His *Ferrex and Porrex*, also without date, in 1571. With these earlier pieces should be united Still's *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, supposed to have been printed in 1566.* These three pieces (says Mr. Campbell) were the earliest though faint draughts of our regular tragedy and comedy: but see *Malone's Shakspeare, Boswell's edit.* vol. iii. p. 38. Gascoigne's "*Supposes*," translated from Ariosto, is our earliest prose comedy. Its dialogue is easy and spirited. *Specimens*, &c. vol. i. p. 140. Mr. Campbell gives a glowing account (supported, it must be confessed, by a most beautiful quotation) of Peele's *David and Bethsabe*. I have no space for the Critic's eulogy or the Poet's beauties: nor do I know who possesses a copy of the first impression of this dramatic treasure—but if the lucky hunter after theatrical rarities happen to stumble upon Peele's *Old Wives Tale, a pleasant conceited Comedie, played by the Queen's Majesties' Players*, 1595, 4to. it may rejoice his heart to learn that only *two* copies of it were known to the late George Steevens: his own, and that in the King's library. His own was sold for 12*l*. It would now bring three times the sum. As to Marlowe . . .

But what am I about? What limits are to be assigned to these enquiries? The matter is instantly and easily solved: and read attentively, enthusiastic young man, the *mode* of its solution. Naturally

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* A copy of this rare volume, of the date of 1575, was sold at Bindley's sale for 19*l*. 5*s*.

Collections of Hawkins and Dodsley, so frequently before mentioned. But "illustrious" as this group

conceiving what must be the dramatic treasures in the MALONE COLLECTION at Oxford, some two months ago I wrote to an old and excellent friend, admirably qualified to answer every question connected with the subject, to favour me with some account of these same dramatic treasures. In the course of due time, his answer came, after the following manner: from which it will be seen that many a gem, not even alluded to in the above text, will be found to sparkle on the shelves of "Old Bodley."

Oxford, April 21, 1824.

My Dear Sir,

You tell me I shall be doing you some service if I send you a short account of Mr. Malone's dramatic collections, now in the Bodleian Library; and, as you confine me to the titles of some few of those pieces which I consider the most rare and curious, I can have no excuse for not complying with your request. I should however have obeyed you, with equal alacrity and pleasure, had you even drawn more largely on my time and transcription.

The foundation of Mr. Malone's *Dramatic* Library was *one hundred and nineteen volumes* of old Plays, printed in quarto, (containing, on an average, eight plays in each volume) given to him by George Steevens, Esq. I believe in 1778. To these Mr. Malone added *forty-eight volumes* in quarto, twelve in duodecimo and octavo, besides an almost perfect collection of the single plays of all the early dramatic writers. You desire me to give you a few titles of the rarest—and I do so as they occur, without arrangement or classification, premising only that I shall give you nothing subsequent to the year 1600.

1. *The Tragedie of Tancred and Gismund,* compiled by the Gentlemen of the Inner Temple, and by them presented before her Maiestie; newly reuiued and polished, according to the decorum of these daies. By R. W. *London,* 1592, 4to. See *Cens. Liter.* vol. viii. p. 350.

2. *The Tragedie of Solimon and Perseda,* wherein is laide open Loue's Constancie, Fortune's Inconstancie, and Death's Triumphs. *At London,* 1599, 4to. (Entered on Stationer's Books, 1592.)

3. *The Blinde Begger of Alexandria.* By George Chapman. *Imp. at London,* 1598, 4to.

may be, the characters of which it is composed are forgotten . . . save in the library of the studious in dra-

4. *The Battell of Alcazar,* fought in Barberie, betweene Sebastian King of Portugall and Abdelmelec King of Marocco, with the death of Captaine Stukeley. *At Lond.* 1594, 4to.

5. *A Moral and Pitiful Comedie intituled All for Money;* plainly representing the manners of men and fashion of the world nowe adayes, compild by Thomas Lupton. *At Lond.* 1578, 4to.

6. *The Tragedie of Gorboduc,* (1562) 4to.

7. *Pompey the Great his faire Corneliaes Tragedie*: Effected by her Father and Husbandes downe-cast, death, and fortune. Written in French, by that excellent Poet, Ro: Garnier, and translated into English by Thomas Kid, *at Lond.* 1595, 4to.

8. *Cornelia. At Lond.* 1594, 4to. (The same play, first edition.)

9. *The Pleasant History of the two angry women of Abington,* with the humorous mirth of Dick Coomes and Nicholas Prouerbes, two seruing men, as it was lately playde, &c. By Henry Porter, Gent., *At Lond.* 1599, 4to.

10. *The Cobler's Prophesie.* Written by Robert Wilson, Gent. *At Lond.* 1594, 4to.

11. *The Love of King David and fair Bethsabe,* with the Tragedie of Absalon. As it hath ben diuers times plaied on the stage, written by George Peele, *Lond.* 1599, 4to.

12. A new Enterlude no lesse wittie then pleasant, entituled *New Custome,* deuised of late, and for diuerse causes nowe set forthe, neuer before this tyme imprinted, 1573. *Imp. at Lond. by William How for Abraham Veale,* 4to.

13. An excellent new Commedie intituled *The Conflict of Conscience. At Lond.* 1581, 4to.

14. *The Historie of Orlando Furioso,* (by Robert Green) one of the twelve Peeres of France. As it was play'd before the Queenes Maiestie. *At Lond.* 1599, 4to. Second Edition. The first was in 1594.

15. A certayne Tragedie wrytten fyrst in Italian, by F. N. B. entituled, *Freewyl,* and translated into Englishe by Henry Cheeke, black letter, no date, 4to. See *British Bibliographer,* vol. i. p. 6.

matic lore. Bright, beautiful, and original as are many of the passages in their works, the majority of readers

16. *Antonius*, or the Tragedy of Marc Anthony. By the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Pembroke, 1595, 4to.

17. *The Lamentable and True Tragedie of M. Arden*, of Feversham in Kent. *Imp. at London*, 1592, 4to.

18. *The Raigne of King Edward the third*, as it hath bin sundrie times plaied about the Citie of London, *Lond.* 1596, 4to. Another Copy and Edition, *Imp. at London*, 1599, 4to.

19. *Campaspe*, played before the Queenes Maiestie on twelfe Day at night by her Maiesties Children, and the Children of Paules. *Imp. at London*, 1591, 4to. Third Edition.

20. *Mother Bombie*, as it was sundrie times plaied by the Children of Powles, *Lond.* 1598, 4to. Third Edition.

21. *A Warning for Faire Women*, containing the most tragicall and lamentable murther of Master George Sanders of London, Marchant, nigh Shooters Hill, *Lond.* 1599, 4to.

22. *A pleasant conceyted Comedie of George a Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield.* As it was sundry times acted by the seruants of the Right Honourable the Earle of Sussex. *Imp. at London*, 1599, 4to.

23. *A Pleasant Comedie called Summers last Will and Testament*, written by Thomas Nash, *Imp. at Lond.* 1600, 4to.

24. *The famous Chronicle of King Edward the First, sirnamed Edward Longshankes, Lond.* 1593, 4to.

25. *The Lamentable Tragedie of Locrine, the eldest sonne of King Brutus, Lond.* 1595, 4to.

26. *A ryght pithy, pleasaunt and merie Comedie, Intytuled Gammer Gurton's Nedle. Imprynted at London in Fleete Street beneth the Conduit at the signe of St. John Evangelist, by Thomas Colwell*, black letter, 4to.

27. *A lamentable Tragedie, mixed full of plesant mirth, containing the life of Cambises King of Persia*, no date, 4to.

28. *The First part of the Tragicall raigne of Selimus, Lond.* 1594.

29. *A right excellent and famous Comoedy called the three Ladies of London. At Lond.* 1584, 4to.

30. *A new and pleasaunt enterlude intituled the Marriage of Witte and Science. Imp. at Lond.* 1570, 4to.

will never, I fear, become acquainted with them; or, knowing them, will be slow to commend. Our dramatic taste is debasing apace. Bustle, parade . . .

Thenterlude of Youth.

Jesu that his armes dyd sprede
And on a tree was done to dead.

Imp. at Lond. by John Waley, (1557) 4to.

32. *An Enterlude intituled Like wil to like quod the Deuel to the Colier,* being godly and ful of plesant mirth, *Imp. at Lond.* 1568, 4to.

33. *A most pleasant and merie new Comedie intituled a Knacke to knowe a Knaue.* Newlie set foorth, as it hath sundrie tymes bene played by Ed. Allen and his Companie. With Kemps applauded Merrimentes of the men of Goteham, in receiuing the King into Goteham. *Imp. at London,* 1594, 4to.

34. *The Raigne of King Edward the Third.* As it hath bene sundry times played about the Citie of London. *Imp. at Lond.* 1599, 4to.

35. *The Pedler's Prophecie, Lond.* 1595, 4to.

36. *The famous Victories of Henry the Fifth:* containing the honourable Battell of Agin-Court. As it was plaide by the Queenes Maiesties Players. *Lond.* 1598, 4to.

37. *A new Cōmodye* in englysh in maner of an enterlude ryght elygant and full of craft of rethoryk, wherein is shewd and dyscrybyd as well *the bewte and good propertes of women,* as theyr vycys and euyll cōdiciōs, with a morall cōclusion and exhortacyon to vertew. *Johēs Rastell me imprimi fecit,* small folio.

"I have taken these titles at random from the various volumes of old plays, bound as they are, without arrangement; and they will enable you to form some little idea of the value of the entire collection. Independently of this mass of miscellaneous plays, Mr. Malone has been at the trouble and expense of procuring all or almost all the works of the dramatic writers (afterwards collected and published in a distinct form) in single pieces as they originally appeared. Thus we have

Shakspeare's Plays, 7 vol. 4to. *Decker,* 1 vol. *Massinger,* 2 vol. *Ford,* 1 vol. *Lord Sterline,* 1 vol. *Geo. Chapman,* 2 vol. *Beaumont*

"Drum, gun, trumpet, blunderbuss, and thunder," have of late become the paramount objects of attrac-

and Fletcher, 3 vol. *Middleton,* 3 vol. *Heywood,* 3 vol. *J. Lily,* 1 vol. *Marston,* 1 vol. *Shirley,* 4 vol. *Dancer,* 1 vol. *Wycherley,* 1 vol. to say nothing of *Rowe, Southerne, Congreve, Lee, Farquhar,* and innumerable others. Of *two* of these volumes you shall have the contents, and I promise you somewhat of a dramatic treat in reading only the titles of these rarest among the rare.

Lily's Plays *in one volume quarto.*

"This (says Mr. Malone) is one of the most curious and expensive volumes in my library. The plays were purchased for the most parts at very dear rates: and are not now to be had at any price. For *Midas* alone I think I pay'd seven guineas and a half. The Songs which were not inserted in the original copies, are here introduced from Blount's republication."—

1. *Campaspe.* Played beefore the Queenes Maiestie on new yeares day at night, by her Maiesties Childre, and the Children of Paules. Imprinted at London, for Thomas Cadman, 1584.

2. *Midas.* Plaied before the Qveenes Maiestie vpon tvvelfe Day at night, By the Children of Paules. London, printed by Thomas Scarlet for J. B. and are to be sold in Paules Churchyard at the signe of the Bible, 1592.

3. *Mother Bombie.* As it was sundrie times plaied by the Children of Powles. London, Imprinted by Thomas Scarlet for Cuthbert Burby, 1594.

4. *The Woman in the Moone.* As it was presented before her Highnesse. By John Lyllie, Maister of Artes. Imprinted at London for William Jones, and are to be sold at the signe of the Gun, neere Holburne Conduit, 1597.

5. *Sapho and Phaō.* Played beefore the Queenes Maiestie on Shroue tewsday, by her Maiesties Children, and the Boyes of Paules. Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin, for William Broom, 1591. Second Edition.

6. *The Maydes Metamorphoses.* As it hath bene sundrie times acted by the Children of Powles. London, printed by Thomas Creede, for Richard Oliue, dwelling in Long Lane, 1600. Second Edition.

7. *Love's Metamorphoses.* A wittie and courtly Pastorall, written

tion; and if **Garrick** were to reappear, it might be questioned whether he would be tolerated more than twice in the week.

by Mr. John Lyllie. First playd by the Children of Paules, and now by the Children of the Chappell. London, Printed for William Wood, dwelling at the West end of Paules, at the signe of Time, 1601. Only edition.

"The above are seven of the original quartos. To which Mr. Malone has added, by inlaying, *Gallathea* and *Endimion* from Blount's republication, 8vo. Lond. 1632. The first edition of the former, is 1592, 4to.: of the latter, 1591, 4to.

The other volume shall be that containing *Christopher Marlowe's Works*, of which Mr. Malone records that the original purchase of the tracts, together with the expence of the inlaying and the binding in red morocco, cost him—what! think you?—FIVE GUINEAS!!! You shall judge whether he had not a dear bargain for he *only* got for his money the following.

1. *Tamberlaine the Great*, who from the state of a Shepheard in Scythia, by his rare and wonderfull Conquests, became a most puissant and mighty Monarque, *Lond.* 1605. (I should perhaps tell you that Mr. Malone had afterwards the good fortune to recover the *first edition* of this extremely rare play, printed by Rich. Jhones in 8vo. Lond. 1590. It is in one of the volumes of his octavo plays, bound up with three of Dodsley's reprints!)

2. *The famous Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta.* As it was playd before the King and Qveene in his Majesties Theatre at White-Hall, by her Majesties Servants at the Cock-Pit. Written by Christopher Marlo. *Lond.* 1633.

3. *The Tragedie of Dido, Queen of Carthage.* Played by the Children of her Maiesties Chappell. Written by Christopher Marlowe and Thomas Nash, Gent. *At London, Printed by the Widdowe Orwin,* 1594.

"This Tragedy of Dido was not in Mr. Malone's original calculation; he purchased and inserted it in the volume afterwards. There were, and I believe are, only two copies of it known, both which came into Mr. Malone's hands: one at Dr. Wright's sale for sixteen guineas, the other at Mr. Steevens's sale for seventeen pounds."

With the name of Garrick, that of SHAKSPEARE is irresistibly associated. And with how many charms is it encircled! While the mere *auditor* hears his incomparable diction on the stage, or the mere *student*, is fastened to his invective, or pathos, or eloquence, in his closet—the BIBLIOMANIAC—"young," or "old," and equally a hearer and reader of his works—fires at the mention of his name; thinks with rapture of his

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4. *The troublesome Raigne of King Edward, the second King of England*: Imp. at Lond. 1598.

5. *The Massacre at Paris: with the Death of the Duke of Guise. At London, Printed by E. A.* no date but about 1600, 8vo. inlaid.

6. *The Tragicall Historie of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus.* With new Additions, written by Chr. Mar. *At Lond.* 1631.

7. *Lust's Dominion; or the lascivious Queen.* A Tragedie. Written by Christopher Marloe, Gent. *Lond.* 1657, 8vo. inlaid.

8. *Hero and Leander:* Begunne by Christopher Marloe. *Lond.* 1600.

9. *Lucan's first Booke, translated line for line,* by Chr. Marlow. *At Lond.* 1600, (supposed by Mr. Malone to be UNIQUE.)

10. *All Ovid's Elegies, 3 Bookes.* By C. M. Epigrams by I. D. *At Middlebourgh,* 8vo. inlaid. (See p. 700, ante.)

You desired me to confine myself to the titles of a few of the scarce pieces in Malone's *dramatic* collection, and I have obeyed your directions. I hope however, that brief as my list is, it will leave no unfavourable impression as to the worth and rarity of Mr. Malone's OLD PLAYS. Had you said any thing about his *old Poetry*, I should indeed have been at a loss where to select or where to terminate; and instead of this *letter*, you must have received *a volume*. It may however be some consolation to you to hear, that a very full and descriptive Catalogue is in preparation, which will also, as is probable, contain all Mr. Malone's manuscript remarks on the poetical merit and bibliographical peculiarities of the several volumes. You may give something like a guess at the general state and condition of the whole, when I mention that the old Harleian Collection, Major Pearson's, Dr. Wright's, and Dr. Farmer's, as well as Mr. Steevens's, Mr.

early quartos and unsoiled folios,* in which the Allen's, Mr. Reed's, and Mr. Brand's libraries, were the mines that supplied this almost invaluable treasure of OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Your's, my Dear Sir,
very sincerely,
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But whoever will be at the pains of examining the list of book-sales in the *Bibliomania*, from page 426 to page 617, will see out of how many Gardens of tempting fruit Mr. Malone has picked his GOLDEN APPLES: and in particular, let the reader cast his eye upon a few articles, selected from the library of Dr. Wright, to be seen at p. 534 of the same work. Of Mr. KEMBLE's dramatic library, said to be the RICHEST in the kingdom, I am unable to speak; never having seen it but superficially, on the floor of Messrs. Payne and Foss, in its way to Chatsworth — it having been purchased entire by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, with the exception of the first folio Shakspeare of 1623, &c. and the Play Bills from the time of *Garrick downwards, inclusively. May it not be reasonably asked, how such a dismemberment happened?—for surely these things were, in the purest sense, dramatical.*

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* Of early quartos we shall *presently* speak, and eke of folios; but in regard to the *first* folio edition of 1623, it may not be irrelative or unamusing to illustrate the advantages of an "UNSOILED" copy, by the following anecdote from Steevens, in his Variorum edition of 1793, repeated in the two subsequent and enlarged editions by Reed, and in Malone's edition, by Boswell, vol. ii. p. 658. The usually soiled condition of this precious folio has been alluded to, at p. 727, ante. The following is Steevens's account of it. "Of all volumes, those of popular entertainment are soonest injured. It would be difficult to name *four* folios that are oftener found in dirty and mutilated condition, than this first assemblage of *Shakspeare's plays, God's Revenge against Murder, the Gentleman's Recreation*, and *Johnson's Lives of the Highwaymen*. Though Shakspeare was not, like Fox the Martyrologist, deposited in churches, to be thumbed by the congregation, he generally took post on our hall tables; and that a multitude of his pages have "their effect of gravy," may be imputed to the *various eatables* set out every morning on the same boards.

Dramas of that Great Bard individually, or collectively, first appeared, and which moved so vehemently the

"It should seem that most of his readers were so chary of their time, that (like Pistol, who knaws his leek and swears all the while) they fed and studied at the same instant. I have repeatedly met with *thin flakes of pie-crust* between the leaves of our author. These unctuous fragments, remaining long in close confinement, communicated their grease to several pages deep on each side of them. It is easy enough to conceive how such accidents might happen; how aunt Bridget's mastication might be disordered at the sudden entry of the ghost into the Queen's closet, and how the half chewed morsel dropped out of the gaping Squire's mouth, when the visionary Banquo seated himself in the chair of Macbeth. Still, it is no small elogium on Shakspeare, that his claims were more forcible than those of hunger. Most of the first folios now extant are known to have belonged to antient families resident in the country. Since our breakfasts have become less gross, our favourite authors have escaped with fewer injuries; not that (as a very nice friend of mine observes) those who read with a coffee-cup in their hands, are to be numbered among the contributor's to bibliothecal purity. I claim the merit of being the first commentator on Shakspeare who strove, with becoming seriousness, to account for the frequent stains that disgrace the earliest folio edition of his Plays, which is now become the most expensive single book in our language; for what other English volume without plates, and printed since the year 1600, is known to have sold, more than once, for 35*l.* 14*s.*"

To the latter part of these observations, Mr. Boswell has added the following remarks: "It has become still more expensive. *Ipse miserrimus* gave a much larger sum at Mr. Kemble's sale;* but I could not bring myself to a cold calculation of the value of a copy which was at once a memorial of Shakspeare and of Kemble." Yet another word about early quartos and folios of Shakspeare. It is said, above, that these "moved the bile" of Prynne. That they did so, is unquestionable: for hear what he says of them, in the preface "to the Christian Reader" of his *Histriomastix,* published in bile of Prynne; while he hardly vouchsafes to dwell a moment on purest copies of the editions of *Rowe*, *Pope*, *Theobald*, *Hanmer*, *Capell*, *Johnson*, *Steevens*, *Malone*, and *Reed*.*

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* The *original* price of the first folio Shakspeare was . . . ONE POUND. Steevens.

1633, 4to.—the year ensuing the second folio of Shakspeare. "Some PLAY-*BOOKS*, since I first undertook this subject, are grown from *quarto* into *folio*; which yet bear so good a price and sale, that I cannot but with grief relate it, they are now new printed in far better paper than most octavo or quarto *Bibles*, which hardly find such vent as they." This is accompanied by the two following marginal annotations, among others. "SHACKSPEER'S PLAIES are printed on the best crowne paper, far better than most *Bibles*." "Above 40,000 Play-bookes have been printed and vented within these two yeares." If the fact be as Prynne states it, how fruitless the attempt to bibliographise thoroughly the department of THE DRAMA!

* The four latter editions will be more particularly noticed in a future page. Of the three first, it may be remarked that ROWE's edition was printed in 1709, in seven octavo volumes; and I find a copy of it on LARGE PAPER selling for 1*l.* 2*s.* (full as much as it was worth) at the sale of Isaac Reed's library in 1807. It was reprinted in 1714, in nine duodecimo volumes, and then expired without a struggle. POPE's first edition appeared in 1725, in six quarto volumes, at 6*l.* 6*s.* the copy, subscription-price; but in 1767 it sunk, among the booksellers, to 16*s.* a copy. Seven hundred and fifty copies were printed. It was reprinted in 1728 in 10 duodecimo volumes; and republished by the aid of WARBURTON in 1747, † in eight 8vo. volumes. Perhaps, of all the Commentators upon Shakspeare, Warburton (in the language of Mr Douce) "was surely the worst." THEOBALD's edition first appeared in 1733, in seven octavo volumes, and is the FIRST which contains *plates*—from the designs (I believe)

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† See what A NAME will produce! In the recent catalogue of Mr. Thorpe (1824, part ii. no. 11871) there occurs the *seventh volume* only of this edition by Warburton. It had belonged to GARRICK, whose wife thus wrote in it: "*This book went with us to Althorp in December the* 30*th*, 1778; *my husband never traveled without some work of Shakespeare*." It is marked by Mr. Thorpe at 1*l.* 5*s.*: but is not the Vendor a little ungallant in copying Mrs. Garrick's bad spelling?—as thus—"whent." He should have remembered that Mrs. Garrick was a foreigner.

Let us adopt a more sober, and perhaps satisfactory strain: but, at starting, may we not reasonably ask

of Hayman. These are curious, inasmuch as they shew the costume of the time in the dressing of the characters. Fine impressions—or I should rather perhaps say, tolerable impressions—are worth the Collector's looking after. My friend and neighbour Mr. Wilson, in his marvellously illustrated folio Shakspeare (to be noticed in due order) preserves a set of these plates — which are doubtless *effective*, in a certain degree:—and my friend Mr. Douce loves to contemplate them as memorials of a costume . . never I trust to be again revived. Of the quantity of intrinsic merit of Theobald's edition, (of which not fewer than 12,860 volumes have been printed) I will not pretend to be the judge; but it ought to be considerable: since, of ALL the editors of Shakspeare, down to the nineteenth century, Theobald had the largest remuneration for his labours: namely, *not less than* 652*l*. 10*s*.—while Pope, who made this Editor the hero of the first edition of his Dunciad, received but 217*l*. Warburton received 560*l*.

Sir THOMAS HANMER'S edition *in quarto* was the first which appeared in any splendid *typographical form*. *It* was published at Oxford in 1744, in 6 volumes; and republished there, in the same number of volumes, in 1771. The first edition was a popular book, and was proudly displayed in morocco binding in the libraries of the great and fashionable. In the year 1747,* when Warburton's edition was selling off at 18*s*. a copy, (the original price having been 2*l*. 8*s*.) Hanmer's edition, which was published at 3*l*. 3*s*. rose to 10*l*. 10*s*.; and continued at that price till its reprint in 1771.' But both original and reprint have now . . . sunk nearly to nothing. Steevens's copy of the reprint produced 7*l*. 7*s*. bound in hog's skin: but who in these days, would give half the price? Mr. Thorpe, however, marks the first quarto at 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. The plates are below criticism. I learn from indisputable authority, in that great mart of bibliopolism—THE ROW—(nota bene, this word must not be pronounced after the Greek fashion, *ρῶ*) that a *quarto Shakspeare* can NOW NEVER SUCCEED — and yet, if Mr. Wilkie should ever introduce what course is to be pursued? Shall we have an *Introduction to the Reading of Shakspeare*? for his

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* In a recent catalogue of Messrs. Longman and Co. I find an edition of 1748, in nine small duodecimo volumes, called "uncommon, and very accurate:" marked at 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. Whose edition is it?

an old lady or gentleman, in one of his charming interiors, reading Shakspeare, it will be from Sir Thomas Hanmer's edition. What is there so unsaleable in a quarto Shakspeare?

CAPELL, who had 800*l.* for his critical or rather editorial labours, came forth in 1768, with his ten sprucely printed crown octavo volumes.* An elegant copy of it, in marble leaves, brought the formidable sum of 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at Reed's sale. I suppose there were but few copies printed; as the intrinsic value of the work is entitled to little commendation. Capell's *Shakspeariana*,† or the Catalogue of his Collection relating to Shakspeare, was printed in one volume in 1779; and I find a copy of it "uncut, very rare," marked at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in very PORTRAIT has recently furnished food for an entertaining volume.* Or, shall we plunge at once into

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* In what is called the CAPEL CLOSET, at Trinity College Cambridge, there is (as I understand) the original MS. of these ten volumes, bound in the smartest possible manner, in red morocco, in the same number of quarto volumes. Such a MS. for *the press* I never witnessed, nor could have conceived, nor will probably be ever executed again. But this SHAKSPEARE COLLECTION was made in the *green* days of the Bibliomania. Those *of Steevens, Malone,* and *Kemble, display* the *splendour of summer* and the richness *of autumn—as applicable to the same object.*

† *Of* these SHAKSPEARIANA, who shall undertake to describe the nature, or define the limits? Even the heart of old Isaac Reed warmed with this passion; witness the article no. 8536, so called, in the Catalogue of his books; which article contained a set of nine octavo volumes "a most desirable acquisition to any gentleman wishing to compleat his Collection." It was sold for 23*l.* But carry this Shakspeare mania a little farther. Place your Shakspeare library, of some 500 volumes, *in a* ROOM decorated with statues, busts, portraits, and pictures relating to "Shakspeare and his Times!" *Represent*, by means of the chisel, pencil, and burin, what Dr. Drake and others have *written* of! . . And why should *not* the wing of some lordly mansion in the Country be thus appropriated? Why should not a few of the streams of superfluous wealth flow in such a Briton-like channel? Does MANILIUS take the hint, and fire at the thought? Let me at any rate bargain for a room of (at least) twenty-five *feet* in length, by eighteen in width; from which I must catch a peep, through the plated galss bay-window extremity, of something like the scenery of the "*Forest of Ardennes*"—the fore-ground representing the

obliquo laborans
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo

of Horace; or the "slowly winding of the stealing wave" of Collins. But this is unpardonably excursive.

Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue. It usually sells for 1*l.* 1*s.* I learn that the late Mr. George Baker, of UNIQUE memory, had a copy of Capell's Shakspeare stitched up in *sheets*, and even uncut, for the completing his happiness; the owner strenuously forbidding all paper-cutters, whether of mother of pearl, ivory, silver, or steel, from entering the premises. Oh, the infinite variety of character enveloped in a BIBLIOMANIAC!

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* I allude to the elegant and amusing octavo volume just published by Mr. BOADEN; being *An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the various Pictures and Prints of Shakspeare*—with five engraved portraits of the great Dramatist. A lively notice of this work appeared in the *Universal Review*, no. ii. p. 234. It is a glorious volume for ILLUSTRATORS; being printed in a quarto, as well as octavo form. In the first and foremost rank of "Introductory Works to the Reading of Shakspeare" is that of Mr. DOUCE; called "*Illustrations of Shakspeare, and of Ancient Manners*; 1807, 8vo. 2 vols.: with numerous and appropriate wood and copper cuts. I look upon this work as a sort of *Hortus Shakspearianus*, from which fruit of every hue and flavour may be safely pluckt and eaten. The research and learning bestowed upon it are immense. I once attempted, during the *Horæ Subsecivæ* of a watering place, to make a catalogue of the authors consulted in it; but my courage or patience failed. My own copy, smartly bound antique-wise, by poor George Faulkener, was presented to a young and intelligent Frenchman—who was perfectly "SHAKSPEARE-MAD"—and who devoured its pages with the voracity of an Alderman over a Jamaica turtle! These delightful volumes sell for about 2*l.* 2*s.* in goodly binding. Another, and a justly popular introductory work, is the *Characters of Shakspeare's Plays*, by Mr. *Hazlitt*, 1817, 8vo.: a volume, written with taste, ability, and power; but with peculiarities, now and then betraying themselves, which border on affectation. To this add *Richardson's Essays on the Characters of Shakspeare*; a work of considerable elegance of style, and replete with judicious remarks. A more copious and instructive work is from the pen of DR. DRAKE; entitled *Shakspeare and his Times*, 1817, 4to. 2 vols.: worth about 4*l.* 4*s.* in calf binding. But

the miscellaneous and well nigh interminable notes of his later Commentators? Yes. I readily anticipate all the revelry of those, who wish to be learned in the contemporaneous history of the Drama—who, charmed with the learning of *Farmer*, the research of *Malone*, the accuracy of *Chalmers*, and the sagacity of *Steevens*, will be content with nothing short of the 21 octavo volumes of the works of our Bard, recently edited by *Reed* and *Malone*. Of more modern, and almost weekly issuing editions, in all forms and characters, the list is endless.*

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the prolegomena, contained in the editions of Steevens and Malone, may be considered the best introductions to the reading of our immortal Bard.*

* "Endless" indeed would be such a list: but having, in the last note but one, concluded with the edition of Capell, I continue the catalogue of EDITORS with those of JOHNSON, STEEVENS, MALONE, and REED. *Up to the time of Dr. Johnson*, there can hardly be said to have been a *satisfactory* edition of Shakspeare. By "satisfactory," I mean one which should combine antiquarian research with critical acumen. Nor indeed was Johnson calculated for the former. He wanted both patience and taste; and, fortunately, in Steevens he found a union of both, combined with an acuteness and wide range of black-letter reading which was not eclipsed even by that of Dr. FARMER himself. Johnson delighted in *character*: in portrait painting: and with his *pen* he was as unrivalled as his friend Sir Joshua Reynolds was with his *pencil*. Full of the general im-

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* And here, let me put in a word for Mr. "JACKSON'S *Shakspeare's Genius Justified*," published in 1819, 8vo. Mr. Jackson was a printer; and he saw, professionally, that many of the errors of the text of Shakspeare arose from the ignorance of the printers of the first quarto and folio editions. Steevens himself dmitted that many of the errors were attributable to the like cause. Mr. Jackson's book had not the success which it merited. If many of the emendations were fanciful and wild, several were ingenious and just. It was at first received with a jealous eye, by those who ought to have been ashamed of such jealousy—and much more to have allowed it to mingle the bitterness of gall in their criticisms. I recommend it to an impartial perusal.

But there are those who take up Shakspeare in a different point of view; or rather, who, sensibly alive

portance of the task, rather than stimulated by any pecuniary compensation, (which amounted to about 480*l.* according to Malone) he sat down to the composition of his *Preface*: a work, upon which he always, and justly, prided himself. It is doubtless a great and masterly performance evincing a mind of large general powers; and is executed throughout with uncommon dignity and effect. There are those who elevate to the skies; but there is also a considerable number of well-read Shakspearians who are far from bowing with unqualified submission to the critical canons which it contains. That it is to be ranked with the preface of *Calvin* to his *Institutes*, of *De Thou* to his *History*, or of *Casaubon* to his *Polybius*,* may be reasonably doubted, without any disparagement of its general excellence. Johnson's critical summary of the preponderating merits and demerits of each play, should be always a concomitant of *every* edition of Shakspeare.

The first edition of Johnson, alone, appeared in 1765, in eight octavo volumes: and the first, with Johnson and Steevens together, in 1773, in ten octavo volumes. This latter has yet its price; and may be worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The second edition of the united labours of these editors appeared in 1778; of which Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a neat copy at 5*l.* 5*s.* A copy of it, with Malone's Supplement, in two octavo volumes, was sold for 4*l.* 1*s.* in boards, at Reed's sale. The third edition came forth in 1785, revised and augmented by Dodsley, and is worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* The fourth, last, and best edition, is that of 1793, generally called STEEVENS's *edition*—in fifteen octavo volumes. The text was corrected by Steevens himself, and every care and attention was paid to render it the most accurate and desirable of ALL the editions of the Bard. The result has realised the wishes of its editor. It *is* of all previous, and, as some may think, of all subsequent editions, of Shakespeare, the MOST accurate to all the charms and beauties of his diction, consider him as the MIGHTIEST of intellectual PAINTERS;

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* Warton, in his edition of Pope, 1797, 8vo. vol. i. p. 1, note, says that the above three Prefaces are "perhaps the finest ever written." He has borrowed this idea, without acknowledging it, from *Bayle's Dict. Art. Calvin*, note F. and at *Pelisson*, ad calcem. I owe this detection, or discovery, to Mr. James Roche, late resident at Cork.

and desirable. Steevens's own copy, small paper, was sold for 6l. 16s. 6d.: but such a copy is now worth, on an average, double the sum. The LARGE PAPER is the great gun to fire off... before a visitor who comes to be astounded with your library. Only twenty-five copies were printed; and Reed's copy of it, in boards, was sold for 29l.! Sir Mark Sykes's copy produced 39l. 12s. The most wonderful copy of it IN THE WORLD is that in the library of Earl Spencer, at St. James's Place, so frequently noticed by me.* It has illustrations, in the way of small prints, to the value of 1000l.—and is bound in 18 volumes, in blue morocco, uncut. This edition continued to be the substratum of those of REED, in 1803, and 1813, each in 21 octavo volumes: which certainly must be considered as the EDITIO OPTIMA of Shakespeare. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy of the second edition of 1813, on large paper, in calf extra binding, at 26l. 5s. Yet there are good judges who consider the edition of Mr. Boswell, noticed below, to be in many respects preferable.

The first edition of Mr. MALONE's labours on Shakespeare, appeared in 1790, in ten small octavo volumes. There were copies on large, or rather FINE PAPER, (for the adjusting of this point is ridiculously minute) which used to sell for nearly a guinea per volume. The matter in the two Supplemental Volumes published by Malone in 1780, 8vo. (worth about 2l. 2s.) is not incorporated in this edition of 1790. But this edition is entirely eclipsed by the recent one in 1821, 8vo. twenty-one volumes, of which the late Mr. James Boswell was the editor, and for which he received 1000l. The twenty-first volume of this edition is occupied by the Poems of Shakspeare; and whatever may be the disappointments expressed by some,† there can be little doubt that this handsome and copious impression will work its way gallantly through the market, and in as one, who has peopled the air above, "and the earth beneath" with beings peculiarly adapted to

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* Turn, gentle reader, to p. 571 of the *Bibliomania*, (if in possession of that strange performance) and notice what is there said, both of *this* copy, and of the subsequent edition of 1803. His Lordship possessed it as a bequest from the Editor; who had himself expended nearly 500*l.* upon it. But see *Æd. Althorp.* vol. i. 206.

† It was reported that the late Mr. Octavius Gilchrist had been long engaged in

due time disappear. It cannot be otherwise. When "the ingenuity of Farmer," and "the accuracy of Chalmers" are above mentioned, allusion is made to the celebrated essay, by the former, on "*the Learning of Shakspeare*,"—which, as a matter of course, finds its way into every respectable edition of the Bard. It was the first thing, or one of the first things, which excited a rage for black-letter hunting among Chronicles and Histories; and Steevens's notes gave that rage a collateral direction among early Poetry and Dramas. "The hunt was up." The sound of the bugle, now blown by Farmer, and now by Steevens, made the "welkin ring;" and up started, on all sides, with the celerity of the followers of Roderic Dhu, (so magically described in the Lady of the Lake) hosts of desperate adventurers under the banners of their respective readers. "Sed quo"—Enough. The name of Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS is introduced in the above text, as decidedly connected with Shakspeare, from his memorable "*Apology for the Believers in Ireland's Forgery*,"—published as an answer to Malone's well known attack on the Believers, in 1796, 8vo. This was succeeded, on the part of Mr. Chalmers, by a *Supplemental Apology*—a volume of the same thickness—in 1799, 8vo. in which, amongst other things, is an attempt to ascertain the order of Shakspeare's plays. It cannot be denied that, in both these volumes, there is a great mass of curious and useful intelligence, relating to Shakspeare: and "*have* them you must."

I have above slightly alluded to the "countless editions" of Shakspeare, large and small. Among the latter, and as the SMALLEST edition extant, in one volume, let me notice that of *Mr. Whittingham*,

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whetting a large critical knife, in order to cut deeply into the abdominal regions of this edition; but death took away the editor, to the surprise and sorrow of his friends, (of whom few could boast of a larger circle) and the INTENDED REVIEW dropt, unfinished, from the hand of the critical anatomist. Some little time after, the Reviewer himself paid the debt of nature—equally to the surprise and sorrow of his friends. When one thinks of all this "hacking and hewing," (as old Anthony-a-Wood somewhere expresses it) on subjects so little calculated to make either party happy, one cannot but subscribe readily to the justness of Burke's sentiment, so magnificently expressed:——"WHAT SHADOWS WE ARE, AND WHAT SHADOWS WE PURSUE!"

their respective elements and avocations; and yet, of a character such as was never before so vividly and justly impressed upon the mind of the spectator or student. The reader will instantly perceive the allusion to those editions of our Bard which are decorated with *plates*, of a greater or less degree of splendour, from the pencils of our ARTISTS: and if that reader be a general Collector, or a professed Shakspearian, he will think with delight upon his choice copies of the editions of *Bell* and *Boydell*:*—to say nothing of sundry inter-

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printed in 1823, crown 8vo. on paper of peculiar delicacy. I consider it, for the convenience of immediate reference, very useful; and for those, whose eyes are eagle-like, it is a delightful portable companion. The printing is admirably skilful and perfect. But Mr. Whittingham has published one or more editions, in a larger type, with wood-cuts, and in a very elegant manner. Yet, a still smaller edition than the first—in regard to the size of the page, but not of the type—is that of *Mr. Pickering*:—a very "dapper elve" in form and appearance. It is published in numbers, with a play in each: prefixed to which is a small copper cut of the principal subject or character.... When complete, it will form about 6 vols. It is a very *Sedan* book—like the Latin Classics, from the same quarter, so generally patronised.

* For Bell's edition much cannot be said in commendation. It was first published in 1773, again in 1780, and the third time in 1788; each in 20 small crown octavo volumes: having a copper plate prefixed to each play—being a portrait of the actor or actress in the principal character of the piece. LARGE PAPER copies of the earlier editions, with proof impressions of the plates, superbly bound, &c. have brought a guinea per volume; but the present age is better acquainted with good art than to countenance such a price. Mr. Steevens's copy brought 17*s.* 17*s.* Messrs. Longman and Co. mark a fine copy of the small paper, of the edition of 1773, (a subscriber's copy) at 6*l.* 6*s.* In regard to the splendid edition of BOYDELL, begun in 1791, and perfected in 1802, see a full and particular account in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 383. It

vening or subsequent editions, more or less embellished by the burin, and of which there are various and obvious degrees of merit. Far be it from me to depreciate any one of these gratifying performances, at the expense of another; but I may be allowed to say that, among them, few have greater claims to just admiration than that which at present employs the pencil of of Mr. Smirke.*

But I will tantalise the thorough-bred Bibliomaniac no longer: and he shall know, in as few words as possible, what *are* the first, rarest, and most costly, impressions of the text of our immortal Dramatist. From the first impression of the first published play, in 1597, to the last, in 1622—each in quarto—the list of the dramas mentioned in the subjoined note† may

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was executed to accompany plates, engraved from the celebrated paintings called THE SHAKSPEARE GALLERY; and of all the ILLUSTRATED copies of it in existence, there is none, I would venture to affirm, which approaches that of my friend Mr. Wilson, bound in twenty folio volumes, in blue morocco, by Charles Lewis. It is in degree, like that of Lord Spencer, of the octavo editon of 1793. Whether beneath the warm lustre of the argand lamp, or by the side of the stained glass window, (in both of which lights I have "hung over it entranced,") this magnificent set of books be opened, the gratification is equally complete.

* I have seen the drawings, or rather the paintings of Mr. Smirke, in a bistre colour, for an edition now in progress, which has not more than three figures in a composition. These painting are thoroughly beautiful; and there can be but one prophecy or prediction about the result of such an impression of the Bard. Only four numbers, with six plates in each, are published; at 14*s.* the number. Four additional numbers are just ready. There are copies on LARGE PAPER, with proof impressions of the plates, on India paper.

† Without preface, or introduction, I entreat the "Young-Man's" earnest attention to the following catalogue of the editions above

probably be found sufficiently interesting, if not entirely satisfactory:

alluded to. If, during the course of an ordinary earthly pilgrimage ("three-score years and ten,") he become possessed of one *third* of the treasures here recorded—let him "bless his stars," and enjoy the honeysuckle bower of old age as sweetly and serenely as any Devonshire Gentleman-farmer enjoys it.

First Editions of the Quartos,
In the order in which those plays were published.

I. King Richard II. *Valentine Sommers,* for *Andrew Wise,* 1597, of most excessive rarity. In no collection, of which I am aware: not even in that of Mr. Heber.

——— *By the same Printer,* 1598. In the Steevens and Malone Collections. A copy was sold at the sale of the White Knights Library for 10*l.*

———, *Printed by W. W.* 1608. In the Steevens and Malone Collections. Sold at the sale of the former for 10*l.* See Malone's Shakspeare, by Boswell, vol. ii. p. 647.

II. King Richard III. 1597. *Printed by Saris, for Wise. In the Malone Collection and in that of Mr. Heber. Not in Steevens's.*

———, 1600. Called the Second Edition in Malone's list; but qu? A copy is in Mr. Heber's library.

III. Romeo and Juliet, *Printed by Danter,* 1597. In the Malone†

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† In this same Collection is that marvellously scarce piece ("being almost as rare as a Manuscript," says Steevens) printed by Richard Tottill, 1562, 8vo. called "*The Tragicall History of Romeus and Juliet,*" for which Mr. Malone gave 20*l.* Steevens, to the joy of all Dramatic Antiquarians, reprinted this tract at the end of Shakspeare's play, so called—and I have read as much of it as I could,—after being possessed of the magic of Shakspeare's text. Let the reader, however, judge for himself—from no unfavourable specimen, by the by. It is a part of Juliet's answer to the entreaties of her mother to marry Paris.

Doo what you list; but yet of this assure you still
If you do as you say you will, I yelde not there vntill.
For had I chose of twayne, farre rather would I choose
My part of all your goodes, and eke my breathe and lyfe, to lose,
Then graunt that he possesse of me the smallest part!
First, weary of my painefull life, my cares shall kill my hart:
Els will I perce my brest with sharpe and bloody knife;
And you, my mother, shall become the murdresse of my life,

While the young Collector's eye runs with ecstasy along the titles of the several plays — while it finds NO

and Kemble Collections; and so rare, that Kemble gave Mr. Stace, the bookseller, 30*l.* for a copy of it. Not in Steevens or Reed: but Mr. Heber has a copy, which, like the greater number of his first quarto Shakspeares, is large, fair, and sound.

ROMEO AND JULIET, *Printed by Creede,* 1599. Second Edition. In the Malone Collection. An inlaid copy brought 6*l.* at the sale of Steevens's Library: which seems to be the same as was sold at the sale of the White Knights Library for 10*l.* 10*s.*

IV. LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, *Printed by W. W. for Cutberd Burby,* 1598. In the Malone Collection; and in that of Mr. Heber. A copy of it was sold for 40*l.* at the sale of Mr. Bindley's library.

V. HENRY IV. Part I. *Printed by P. S. for Andrew Wise,* 1598. Not in the Malone or Steevens Collections; but in Capell's List. Mr. Heber justly boasts of his fair copy of this very scarce play.

———, *Printed by S. S. for Andrew Wise,* 1599. In the Malone Collection. A copy of it was sold for 3*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of Steevens's Library, and for 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at that of the White Knights Library. It is in Mr. Heber's library.

VI. HENRY IV, Part II. *Printed by V. S. for Andrew Wise and William Apsley,* 1600. Both Steevens and Malone appear to have had two copies of this edition. Mr. Boswell has the following note upon Mr. Malone's copies. "In Mr. Malone's Collection there were two copies of this edition. In one of them Mr. M. has the following note:" In this copy, signature E has only the ordinary quantity of leaves, namely four. The publisher, finding he had omitted somewhat, (the whole of the first scene of the third act, says Mr. Boswell,) cancelled the two latter leaves (E 3 and E 4) reprinted them in a different manner, and added a fifth leaf, in order to get in the omitted lines. This is the only difference between the two copies." *Malone's Shakspeare,* vol. ii. p. 650. edit. Boswell. A copy of one of these first editions

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In geeving me to him, who I ne can, ne may,
Ne ought, to love: wherfore, on knees, deere mother, I you pray,
To let me liue henceforth.....

Reed's Shaksp. vol. xx. *p.* 316.

Comedy of Errors, there—no *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, nor *King John*, nor *All's Well that ends well*, nor *As you*

brought only 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. at the sale of Steevens's library. A copy of it is in his Majesty's library; and Mr. Heber possesses it in an ample and genuine state. We may express our surprise at not seeing it in the collection of Mr. Bindley.

VII. Henry V. *Printed by Thomas Creede, for Thomas Millington and John Busby*, 1600. In the Royal and Malone Collections. An inlaid copy of this exceedingly rare book was bought by Mr. Kemble at the sale of Steevens's library for 27*l*. 6*s*. The second edition is in 1602, and the third in 1608. A copy of the third was sold for 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. at the sale of Bindley's library.

VIII. Merchant of Venice. *Printed by J. R. for Thomas Heyes*, 1600. In the collections of Steevens, Malone, Mr. Heber, and his Majesty. A copy of it was sold at the sale of Bindley's library for 22*l*. 1*s*. Another edition of the same date, printed by *J. Roberts alone*—and having *W. Shakspeare*, instead of *William Shakspeare*, in the title, was sold for 2*l*. 2*s*. at Steevens's sale.

IX. Midsummer-Night's Dream. *Imprinted for Thomas Fisher, 1600. In the Malone and Steevens Collections*. Steevens's copy brought 25*l*. 10*s*. although part of one leaf was wanting. Mr. Bindley's copy, apparently perfect, brought 22*l*. 10*s*. There is another, but the second edition, of the same date, *printed* by James Roberts,—probably not worth a third part of the sum.

X. Much ado about Nothing. *Printed by V. J. for Andrew Wise, and William Aspley*, 1600. In the Malone Collection, and in that of Mr. Heber. Steevens's copy sold for 25*l*. 10*s*. but that of Mr. Bindley's brought only 17*l*. 17*s*. Note: I find that Steevens's copy is said to have been printed by Valentine Sommer: but Mr. Boswell describes it as by "V. J."

XI. Merry Wives of Windsor. *Printed by T. C. for Arthur Johnson*, 1602. In the Malone Collection, and in that of Mr. Heber. Steevens's copy was sold for 28*l*.; but Bindley's for only 18*l*. The second edition appeared in 1619.

XII. Hamlet. *Printed by J. R. for N. Landure*, 1604. Not in the Malone Collection, according to Mr. Boswell: nor, as far as I can observe, is it in the collections of Steevens and Bindley. Mr. Heber also still sighs for its possession. Its rarity may *like it*, nor *King Henry VIII*, nor *Measure for Measure*, nor *The Winter's Tale*, nor *Cymbeline*, nor *Mac-*

be therefore easily imagined. May I ask, if the Curators of the Bodleian Library (in which venerable and magnificent collection of books the MALONE TREASURES repose—but not *slumber*) will let slip any opportunity of securing it? They will not. They cannot. The second edition was published in 1605: also very rare: the third, no date, for *Smethwicke*: of which a copy brought 4*l.* 4*s.* at the sale of Bindley's Library.

XIII. KING LEAR. *Printed by Nathaniel Butter, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Church Yard, at the Signe of the Rede Bull, neere St. Austin*'s *Gate*, 1608. I am particular in this colophon; because there is another edition, with the same *title* and *date*, which is said to be printed for "*Nathaniel Butter*"—without any adjunct of the place of sale: and farther, the FIRST and TRUE edition begins on signature B, but the second on signature A.* A copy of the first is in the Malone and Royal Collections. Steevens's copy brought 28*l.* It is among the rarest of the early Shakspeare Quartos; *and my* friends Mr. Freeling and Mr. Heber *point with singular complacency to the* possession of such a DRAMATIC GEM among their poetical bijoux.

XIV. TAMING OF THE SHREW. *Printed by V. S.* (Qu. *Valentine Sommer*?) 1607. I gather this title from Steevens's Catalogue: the edition being omitted in Malone's list by Boswell. The play is said to have been "acted by the Earle of Pembroke's Servants," and it is called (very properly) "a *pleasant conceited Historie.*" The copy in Steevens's Library was sold for 20*l.* Mr. Heber absolutely revels in the possession of a copy. It does not seem to be in the Malone Collection. Judge therefore of its rarity! But the play is in fact NOT Shakspeare's.

XV. TROILUS AND CRESSIDA. *Imprinted by G. Eld. for R. Bonian,*

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* Mr. Boswell says that, in the first edition, the Poet's name is spelt *Shakspeare* without the middle *e*: the only instance in which he had met with it so spelt. vol. ii. p. 652, which page must be consulted for some other peculiarities, respecting a *third* edition, beginning on signature B.—but having no specification of the place of sale. Let the CURIOUS therefore look well to their copies - as to the title-page being thoroughly—*Buttered.*

beth, nor *Julius Cæsar*, nor *Antony and Cleopatra*, nor *Timon of Athens*, nor *Coriolanus*, nor *the Tem-*

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and H. Walley, 1609. In the Malone and Steevens Collections. Steevens's copy produced 5*l*. 10*s*. and is said to have been printed by *G. Alde*,"—a mistake, I suppose. There is another edition with the same title and date—but with the word "Famous," (before "Historie of Troylus and Cresseid,") omitted; and with the addition of its being acted by the King's Majesty's Servants at the Globe." Mr. Heber possesses a fine copy of the first edition.

XVI. OTHELLO. *Printed by N. O. for Thomas Walkley*, 1622. The last, but not the least—either for intrinsic excellence or bibliographical curiosity—is this FIRST EDITION of the text of Othello: a book, of most extraordinary rarity: which, "with MS. notes and various readings by Mr. Steevens, "brought 29*l*. 8*s*. at the sale of the library of the latter. Rare as it is, it is in the Malone Collection, and also in that of Mr. Heber. A third copy of it was sold at Bindley's sale for 56*l*. 14*s*. the HIGHEST PRICE yet given for ANY Shakspearian quarto! But a fourth copy, at the sale of Mr. Gilchrist's library, *dropt to the price of 19l. 10s*. I cannot however refrain from indulging an idea, that, as this play was written in 1611, some impression will *yet* turn up of an *earlier* date than that of 1622: since, with the projected edition of all the works of Shakspeare, which appeared in the *following* year, (1623) it seems a little odd that Othello, like the Tempest, Twelfth Night, The Winter's Tale, and several others, (which are noticed in the above text) was not postponed to appear, *also* for the first time, in the folio of 1623. It is true that many of Shakspeare's plays were written long before that of Othello; and have never, as far as we know, appeared in *print* before the impression of 1623; but the inference from *their* early non-appearance in print is not analogous. In truth, there BE some sanguine book-knights, that encircle the ROXBURGHE ROUND TABLE, who reckon upon possessing *early quartos* of half of those plays of Shakspeare, which are supposed to have been *first* published in the *folio* of 1623. May such daily and nocturnal dreams of con-

pest, nor *Twelfth Night,*—and while, among the treasures *recorded,* it finds NO possessor of *King*

summate felicity be verified! More chimerical hopes have probably been indulged.

Here ends the list of all the known FIRST EDITIONS of the LEGITIMATE PLAYS of Shakspeare, published in a quarto form—before the first folio of 1623, which comprehended the *entire* works of the Bard. I will have nothing to do with *Titus Andronicus, Pericles,* and the second and third Parts of *Henry VI.*—any farther than to say that the first edition of Titus was in 1600: and the second in 1611: of *Pericles* in 1609; of *Henry VI.* Parts II. and III. in 1594, 1595, and 1600. Mr. Chalmers has the edition of 1595, the IIId of Henry VI., which he purchased at Dr. Pegge's sale, for 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* See Boswell's note: vol. ii. p. 655. I may farther add that copies of all these first editions of the spurious, or rather altered, Plays of Shakspeare, are in the wonderful Collection of Mr. Malone, at Oxford;* and I have also good reason to believe that fine copies of them will be found in that of Mr. Heber.

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* "Wonderful," indeed is this Collection. I shall have to notice it, slightly again: but here, I may be well permitted to transcribe the note of Mr. Malone HIMSELF, prefixed to the *seven volumes,* which contain the treasures just catalogued. "This collection of Shakspeare's Plays and Poems (which, with several pieces on which he constructed dramas bound up among my SHAKSPEARIANA [in twelve thick volumes !] forms perhaps the most complete assemblage of the early editions of his Productions that has ever been made. It wants only the *King Richard II.,* 1597, *King Henry IV. Part I.* 1598, and *Hamlet,* of 1604." The owner then goes on to compare it with the Collections of Pope, Capell, Garrick, Steevens, Kemble, and Mr. Jenning (of Gopsal), to all of which it appears greatly superior. After this note was written, Mr. Malone obtained the *Venus and Adonis* of 1593---(see page 696 ante.) and the *Romeus and Juliet,* of 1562, by Tottil: see page 803.

Precisely at THIS moment, I learn that Mr. Jolly, who combats as lustily as any heavy-metalled Roxburgher for RARE EARLY ENGLISH POETRY, stumbled, in one of his Lancashire rambles, upon an unostentatious little volume, containing....what! think'st thou, gentle and curious reader? .. containing ... the *Venus and Adonis* of 1593 and *the Sonnets* of 1609 .. both FIRST EDITIONS—in one and the same volume. Did he give 3*s.* 6*d.* for the same? He was not asked so much. Would they bring fourscore guineas? They would bring more. Hic, for Lancashire! —and will

Richard II. 1597, of *Hamlet*, 1604, and but two of the first part of *Henry IV.* 1598 — he is alternately distracted by presumption and despair. If the *latter* feeling prevail, and he give up the *quarto* chase, he must apply all his energies, and struggle might and main in the *folio* chase — for a large, clean, and genuine copy of the *Princeps*--ay, and the *Prince* too!--of these folio impressions. Of course, I allude to that of which Shakspeare's dramatic Associates, Heminge and Condell, were the Editors. The edition of 1623 is the Parent text of Shakspeare in a *folio* form; and contains the first impressions of those Plays mentioned in the immediately preceding text. The subjoined note*, will give a "full, true, and particular account" of this precious ornament of any library.

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* Of all the Notes, in this *noteable* volume, the present is one which will probably afford the most general interest and amusement: at least, to such who take delight in the bibliographical history of the Works of Shakspeare. I am about to make mention of thirty copies (described in a manner more or less circumstantial) of the *first folio* of 1623: but for this description I am chiefly indebted to my friend Mr. Amyot, who hath a marvellous love of the Shakspeare Hunt, and who himself enjoys the supreme felicity of possessing *two* copies of this recherché folio:—but, then again, this felicity is dashed with the infelicity of having neither of them perfect! It is a bold, and perhaps a fearful thing, to class the copies of the several Owners according to their supposed merits: but I will venture upon the following arrangement . . with those copies which I have seen.

Class the First. The copy in the *Cracherode Collection*, and those in the Collections of the Right Hon. *T. Grenville* and *Daniel Moore*, Esq. These have size, condition, and the genuine properties of a true copy. They are thirteen inches in height, eight and a half in width, have the true portrait and title-page, with the genuine

not my friend the Rev. Mr. Rice be of the party? Assuredly he will. For *such* an "ultimate result," even my friend Bernardo would throw himself across the horse's back as postilion!

verses in the centre of the leaf facing the title page.* They have no spurious leaves, foisted in from other editions — and are "sound to the back bone:" in other words, to the end of the volume. Of these three copies, that in the Cracherode Collection is the most objectionable, as the commendatory verses of Ben Jonson, facing the title-page, are, although genuine, inlaid. See the niceties and difficulties of this subject! Mr. Moore has had his large, sound, and genuine copy these thirty years, and is supremely happy in its possession. It is a fire to warm him, without the aid of Newcastle coals. Mr. Grenville's copy, beautifully bound in red morocco by Charles Lewis, is most surprisingly sound and clean: but it was not obtained (at a sale at Mr. Saunders's in 1818) under the sum of 121*l.* 16*s.*: the highest price ever given, or likely to be given, for the volume. It was then in old ragged binding — apparently original.* These three copies, on the whole, are entitled to be registered in the FIRST CLASS.

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* These genuine verses are printed in the *following* manner:

To the Reader.
This Figure, that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut;
Wherein the *Grauer* had a strife
with Nature, to out-doo the life:
O, could he but *haue* drawne his *wit*
As *well* in *brasse*, as he hath hit
His *face*: the Print would then surpasse
All, that was *euer* writ in *brasse*.
But, since he cannot, Reader, looke
Not on his Picture, but his booke.
B. I.

In the second edition, the lines, where the words in *italic* occur, are printed thus:

Wherein the *Graver* had a strife
O could he but *have* drawne his *vvit*
As well in *Brasse*, as he hath hit
His *Face*; the Print would then surpasse
All that was *ever* writ in *Brasse*.

The preceding and subsequent verses are the same in BOTH editions.

* Mr. Grenville informs me that an ancestor of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn had a

While therefore the attention of the more curious and desperate, in these matters, is rivetted to this

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Class the Second. The copies in the collections of the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, George Hibbert, Esq. John Dent, Esq. John Lichfield, Esq. the late John Kemble's, and the Malone Collection at Oxford. Of the *Duke of Devonshire's* copy, I wish I could speak with greater confidence; but I think it has the genuine verses and title, (although a portion of this latter be inlaid) and that it is *full* thirteen inches high and sound to the very end. The price given (not always an *infallible* criterion, I admit) seems to justify such a description. *Lord Spencer's* copy had every leaf picked by the experienced hands of the late George Steevens. The verses opposite are genuine, but inlaid, and there are many tender leaves throughout. There are also, in the centre of some of the pages, a few greasy-looking spots, which might have originally received the "flakes of pie-crust" in the servant's hall—as notified by Steevens; see p. 792, ante. But it is a beautiful and desirable copy; and the chef d'œuvre of the binding of Walthers. See the *Ædes Althorpianæ*,

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copy of the first folio Shakspeare UNCUT. It was lying on the table in that condition, when, *in* a luckless moment, a Stationer (in the neighbourhood of Wynnstay) came in. The book was given to him to be bound: and OFF went, not only the edges, but half of the *margins!!!* O unprecedented act of bibliopegistic barbarity! No wonder, on my mentioning this anecdote to Charles Lewis, that his teeth were set an edge, and he gave an involuntary inward groan!

In regard to HIGH OR LOW PRICES, it may be remembered (see p. 792, ante) that, in the opinion of Steevens, this first folio was originally sold for 1*l.*; and even then it was a partnership concern—"no single publisher at that time being willing to risk his money on a complete collection of our author's Plays." Mr. Garrick however gave but 1*l.* 16*s.* for his copy, to the father of the present Mr. Payne. This copy was said to have been stolen from Garrick's collection, and never went with his books to the British Museum. But it was nevertheless sold with Garrick's library in 1823, for 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*: not a fine or a perfect copy. Mr. Jolly was the purchaser. Had the report of the theft been true, it would only have been an act of retributive justice; for Garrick used to stuff the pockets of his carriage with many a rare dramatic article, stolen from the Dulwich library, of which Master Alleyn, (Shakspeare's friend, and a great patron of the Drama) was the Owner. Can it be believed that SUCH a man had *not* the first folio of the great Bard's works? No such copy has ever been found there. Mr. Cracherode's copy has the mark of 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Dr. Wright's copy, in 1787, bound "in russia with gilt leaves," elongated note—while the ruler of MINCIO is in a constant state of requisition, in consequence of the memo-

vol. i. page 194.* *Mr. Hibbert's* copy is pronounced by Mr. Amyot to be the best that he has *seen*, after those described in the First Class; where perhaps it deserves a place. It is shortish, but clean and genuine throughout, with the original verses. The end is very good. ("Finis coronat opus.") It is bound in russia, had belonged to the well known Mr. Jennings, of *Dog* designation, and was purchased of Mr. Payne for 70 guineas. Mr. *Dent's* is a large, fine copy, with some ROUGH LEAVES. The title is pasted down. Mr. Lichfield's copy is perfect and genuine, in old calf binding.

The copy belonging to the late *Mr. Kemble*, and purchased by the late Mr. Boswell for 112*l.* 7*s.* was a complete copy; but it was washed, white and clean, and inlaid—in consequence of the edges having been cut very close—after the fashion of the Wynnstay stationer (vide p. 811, ante.) The inlaying was on large paper, with blank leaves at the beginning and end: and the book, after having been sumptuously bound in morocco by Mackinlay, and enclosed in a case of calf leather, cost its late Owner, exclusively of its first price, threescore guineas. As a specimen of genuine and tasteful restitution, it was a failure. No first Shakspeare ever could have appeared of such a form: but see the gallant sentiments of its last possessor (p. 792) respecting the acquisition of it. The reader is now about to be staggered. Here comes a copy of the first Shakspeare, thirteen

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brought 10*l.* The price kept gradually mounting, when, in 1790, the late Duke of Roxburghe gave the then-considered-to-be astounding sum of 35*l.* 14*s.* for a copy. The manner in which that copy was acquired is told in the *Bibliomania*, p. 701: and this very copy was afterwards sold at the sale of the Duke's library in 1812 for 100*l.* It is now in Devonshire House.

For this copy I had a commission from the late Sir M. M. Sykes to give 75*l.* It was tall and sound, but my memory serves me with the recollection of some ruled red lines in the frontispiece, which has always a suspicious appearance. Meanwhile, the copy of Steevens, purchased at his sale by the late Dr. Burney, in 1800, and now in the British Museum, produced 22*l.* although the title was MS. and the verses were taken from the second edition. Reed's copy, in 1807, "bound in three vol. elegant in russia, and beautifully inlaid by the late Mr. Henderson, with additional portraits," was sold for 38*l.* To conclude Kemble's copy, described above, was purchased in 1822 by the late Mr. James Boswell for 112*l.* 7*s.*

randa taken from the intelligence there imparted—and while seven-eighths of my readers despair of ever

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inches and a HALF high, embodied only in the Second Class: and wherefore? Because it is far from being of a *genuine* size throughout. Several leaves are inlaid: and the title-page is a REPRINT. Beware of these reprinted title-pages, which are in two copies in four. But the impression of the portrait is a good one: and, says my excellent and experienced Correspondent, (to whom I am indebted for an account of the treasures in the Malone Collection, detailed between pages 784 and 791) "by way of making up for deficiencies, Mr. Malone has inserted an original warrant, signed by Lord Pembroke, authorising "MAISTER ALLEYN, maister of his Majesty's Bear Garden, to procure Dogs for his Majesty's service,"—such dogs being mightily in request.

CLASS THE THIRD. The copy in the British Museum belonging to the late Dr. Burney; that in the Dissenter's library, in Red Cross-street; in the London Institution; and in the library of Edward Vernon Utterson, Esq.; the latter, with whatever abatements of washing and inlaying, is a *very desirable one—and sumptuously bound by Herring in blue morocco. The copy which had belonged to Steevens,* and was purchased at the sale of his library by Dr. Burney, wants the title and portrait: the latter being supplied by a fac-simile drawing by Steevens. The verses are from the second edition. Many of the leaves have stains and ink marks. It has a ms. note by Steevens, which informs us that the copy was given to him by Jacob Tonson in 1765, and that it had passed through the hands of Theobald and Dr. Johnson, the "*latter* not having improved its condition." Let me add another copy—quod manibus propriis tractavi. It is that of Roger Wilbraham, Esq.: which is, in fact, deserving of the Second Class. The title is a reprint, and the commendatory verses are wanting: but it is otherwise sound and genuine to the end. In blue morocco binding. The copy belonging to the late Mr. Nassau, (purchased by Mr. Thorpe for 49*l.* 7*s.*) was a perfect, though not a fine copy. Mr. Jolly's copy, late Garrick's, has been mentioned in a preceding note (p. 811.)

To these may be added copies in the possession of the late Mr. Knight, Mr. Perry, and Colonel Stanley. The copy of Mr. Knight, of obtaining a *genuine* copy of such a beloved volume—let me lead every reader, desperate or indifferent in

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Portland-Place, is now in the possession of Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street. It is admirably bound in russia, by Roger Payne. This title is a reprint; two leaves of the Prolegomena, with two in Cymbeline, are inserted from the second edition; and the last leaf is supplied from the reprint of 1808. With all these drawbacks, this volume is richly worth the sum given for it by its present Owner—namely, 29*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Murray, if report speak accurately, was the competitor of Mr. Boswell for Kemble's copy, just described. Mr. Perry's copy, purchased by Mr. Matthews at the sale of his library for 28*l.* 10*s.* had the *reprint* title and portrait: no verses opposite; and was otherwise a soiled and in part perforated copy. Colonel Stanley's copy was superior to either of the preceding. It wanted the original verses and title-page, but was a very fair one, and beautifully bound in russia by Roger Payne. It was bought by Mr. North at the sale of the Colonel's library for 37*l.* 16*s.*, and was sold at the sale of Mr. North's library for 39*l.* 18*s.*: being purchased by Mr. Jervis.

Other copies belong to this CLASS. Mr. Amyot has two; and is therefore doubly blest. The first is Dr. Farmer's copy, and is valued by the present owner accordingly. The title is a reprint; but the portrait is original. The verses opposite the title are reprinted. The second copy of Mr. Amyot is not so good as the preceding. The title is a reprint: the portrait, original. There are no commendatory verses. Some leaves are in a bad state, and the whole Play of *Cymbeline* is inserted from the second edition. But a very remarkable variation is found in *Hamlet*, p. 278, and two other leaves. Consult *Boswell's edit. of Malone's Shakspeare*, vol. xxi. p. 449. I have already recorded *one* copy (in the preceding Class) as having been in the possession of Messrs. Arch, booksellers, and I have here to record *two* more. One, not large, with no verses opposite, and bound in morocco, has the UNIQUE distinction of having the date of 1622 in the title-page—which is *genuine.* Another copy, bound in blue morocco, twelve inches and three-eights in height, with the original title, and with the opposite verses from the second edition, is marked at forty-five guineas in their recent catalogue: and these matters, to the brief description of the remaining folio editions. There is, secondly, that of 1632;

this article is preceded by the *four* first folios (one of those just described forming that of 1623) "complete, and uniformly bound in russia, gilt leaves," which have been recently sold for 84*l.* What a triumphantly trading article is a first folio Shakspeare!

I have, in the last place, to notice the copy at Buckingham House, those in the collections of Mr. Heber and Mr. George Nicol, and a few others which now cannot be traced or appropriated. The King's copy, though clean, scarcely exceeds twelve inches in height; has a reprint title; no verses are opposite, but the portrait is original. It is in morocco binding. Mr. Heber's copy *ought* to be an indifferent one, since he gave only 10*l.* 10*s.* for it at a sale at Sotheby's. It is short; the title is a reprint from the second edition, and some leaves are stained, and others mutilated. In old calf binding. Mr. Nicol's copy is rather short; the title is a reprint; but the portrait is original. The verses opposite are in the hand writing of Porson. Some leaves are mended and completed at the edges by MS. This copy was made up by Mr. Henderson *for the late Duke of Roxburghe, who gave it to Mr. Nicol when the latter had purchased for him the copy described in the* Second Class. Messrs. Longman and Co. had a copy of a middling height, but not a good title; although the opposite verses were genuine. A remarkable variation in this copy occurred in the *Othello.* See *Boswell's Shaksp.* vol. xxi. page 450. Mr. Triphook had also a copy, wanting title and three first leaves of the Prolegomena. He asked, and obtained, ten guineas for it.

Besides the foregoing, there are copies in the possession of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen. The Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Bath, Lord Milton, Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, J. Broadhead, Esq., Arthur Atherley, Esq., late M. P.; the late Robert Blake, Esq. M.P. and John Field, Esq., and J. B. Rhodes, Esq. But, according to M. Payne's testimony, the most beautiful and perfect copy is that in the collection of Sir R. Newdigate. Will it ever be displayed beneath the mellow skylight in Pall Mall? A copy is also in the library of Canterbury Cathedral, and in that of Eton College; the latter being Anthony Storer's. But, strange to say, there was no copy in the libraries of Lord Oxford, Dr. Mead, West, Askew, which was once thought to be more intrinsically valuable than its precursor: but Steevens, who, I believe, was the first to propagate this notion, had the good sense to recant; and Malone would teach us to suppose, that this edition is, in fact, as *erroneous* as it was thought to be *accurate*. Of all copies of it, that in his Majesty's collection may be considered as the most desirable.* It is usually a well-printed book,

Hoblyn, Crofts, Beauclerk, Heath, Willett, and Bindley. Nor (equally strange) does there appear to be a copy in the library at Blickling, or Ham, or in the Pepysian library at Magdalen College. I have just observed, that a first folio Shakspeare is a "triumphantly-trading" article in the book-market; and that Messrs. Arch appear to have had three copies (of various degrees of perfection) of that one volume—together with two of each succeeding volume: and that the first set was sold for 84*l.* Mr. Thorpe, as was to be expected, presents a bold front on this occasion. In his recently published catalogue (1824, Pt. ii. no. 7851) there stand the FIRST FOUR FOLIOS, described in capital letters throughout. For the first folio, 65*l.* is marked: for the second 10*l.* 10*s.*: for the third, 25*l.* and for the fourth, 6*l.* 6*s.*: if taken together, they are to be sold for 100*l.* Mr. Pickering, of Chancery-lane, has another similar set, in 4 vols. which he values at 95*l.* The copy of the first edition is both tall and wide; being thirteen inches in height, by eight and a half in width. The title-page is genuine, but inlaid: the opposite verses are genuine. The latter end is a little tender. Upon the whole, a sound and clean copy, in handsome russia binding.

* I have seen this desirable volume. It belonged to Charles I.: and has his initials and motto "*Dum Spiro, Spero.*" It was purchased at Steeven's sale for 18*l.* 18*s.*—the largest sum ever given, or likely to be given, for the book: but Steevens was wrong in saying that Charles "presented this copy to Sir Thomas Herbert, the Master of the Revels." The late King had corrected this: adding, that it was given to Sir T. Herbert, "Groom of the Chambers." In fact; the very Herbert who published those interesting *Memoirs of the last two Years of the Reign of Charles I.*: reprinted in a very elegant

and much handsomer, in every respect, than that of 1623. The *third* of 1664 is, next to the first, the scarcest; and there are those (including the late George Steevens) who deem it of yet greater scarcity, although of no literary value. The fire of London is supposed to have been the cause of its rarity. The fourth folio, of 1685, has little to recommend it, either on the score of rarity or intrinsic worth.*

And now, methinks, it is high time to bid adieu to Shakspeare. Beloved, idolised, and immortalised as he will be—the object of our enthusiastic attachment in youth, and of unabated respect in age—it was surely venial to have been thus far minute and communicative respecting the PRIMARY EDITIONS of those works, which are destined to be the delight of the latest periods. Shakspeare, as Mr. Campbell has well observed, "is the poet of the world;" and "the stream of time (as Johnson has nobly remarked) which is continually washing the dissoluble fabrics of other

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manner, and published by Messrs. Nicol, in 1813, then booksellers to his Majesty. Messrs. Arch mark a copy of this second edition of Shakspeare at 5*l.* 5*s.* and Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a "fine copy of it in the original binding, with the portrait," at 8*l.* 8*s.*

* It will be seen, at the end of the last note but one, that Mr. Thorpe marks a copy of the third edition at 25*l.*; and we learn from his catalogue that he has "refused ten pounds for the title of 1663;"—which contains the portrait. There are, in fact, two title-pages to this edition: one of 1663, which *has* the portrait; and another of 1664 without it. This edition has also *some* pretension to the importance of a parent text. It has the *seven additional* REPUTED, or I should say, SPURIOUS *plays* of Shakspeare. Both titles must be found to render the possessor THOROUGHLY happy. In his Majesty's library there is a copy of this third edition with an amazing amplitude of margin. The fourth edition of 1685 may be worth about from 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* according to condition.

poets, passes without injury by the adamant of Shakspeare." But, in this genial glow of admiration for the works of this wonderful man, let it not be forgotten that these works are not to be promiscuously and unguardedly read; nor can I close this subject without recommending the *qualified* publications which have appeared under the names of *Griffiths*, *Bowdler*, and *Pitman*.[*]

[*] Mrs. Griffiths published an octavo volume, some forty or fifty years ago, called *The Morality of Shaskpeare.* The object of this publication was, to exhibit a great number of those passages from the plays of Shakspeare in which the moral and social virtues were described in the peculiarly forcible language of their great author. But this undertaking, although not without its use, had little success. Few admired, and none imitated it. The late Mr. BOWDLER's *Family Shakspeare,* in ten small duodecimo volumes, in which all gross and offensive words only are expunged—and nothing added to the text of the original—is, of ALL the Shakspeares, for a FAMILY CIRCLE, the most to be commended; and it has, I make no doubt, a great and a prosperous sale. The Rev. Mr. Pitman has lately published a Family Shakspeare, on the same plan, in one large octavo volume; but with greater dismemberments of the original. This useful book is appropriately dedicated to the greatest Representative which ever lived of the female characters of the original—*Mrs. Siddons*: the dedication is at once short, neat, and forcible.[†]

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[*] There never will be an end of SHAKSPEARIANA—or publications relating to our great Dramatist. The above sentence was scarcely written, when mine eyes came across a biography of the Bard, written by AUGUSTINE SKOTTOWE, Esq. and printed in two handsome octavo volumes, price 1*l.* 1*s.* Of its intrinsic excellence I know nothing, but have heard considerable things. And here again is a work *in Prospectu,* to be announced by me—under the title of "*Vindicatio Shakspeariana*; or Supplementary Remarks on the Editions of Shakspeare by Reed and others: with Occasional Illustrations of some obscure and disputed passages. By JOHN SHERWEN, M. D." The remarks are carefully and beautifully written on the alternate pages of two moderate sized quarto volumes: and although their author be a Septuagenarian, they betray all the vivaciousness of youth. Dr. Sherwen has an idea (long and carefully entertained by him) that Shakspeare is to be greatly illustrated by a knowledge of the *northern dialects* of this country.

The next great dramatic wight is BEN JONSON; a man of astonishingly strong and acute natural powers, modified and chastened by learning, far above all his contemporaries and compeers. There is no need to say even half a dozen words about the history of the early and separate publications of his *plays* and *masques*, since these involve few bibliographical niceties—few *cruces*, on which the Bibliomaniac loves his ingenuity to be stretched and tortured—and since they are all fully discussed and settled in the *very best*, and only desirable, edition of the author's works extant:—of course, that of Mr. *Gifford* is necessarily alluded to.* To read Ben Jonson in any *other* edition, is to stand upon your head to look at a prospect: so inverted and confused is the larger portion of the objects before you. *Whalley's* once-lauded impression is thought of no more.*

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* Published in 1816, 8vo. in nine vols. 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* There are copies on LARGE PAPER. The critical tact evinced in Mr. Gifford's edition of *Massinger's* plays, 1805-8, prepared the world for the gratification to be derived from the present performance: which, for acuteness, judgment, and full and satisfactory intelligence, on all the material points involved in a consideration of the more obscure or important passages of the text, is eminently happy and successful. The supposed enmity of Jonson to Shakspeare is triumphantly refuted by the editor himself: and needed not the postliminary "proofs" of Mr. Gilchrist—which come so peltingly thick upon the reader, as hardly to allow him time to look about and draw breath! Never was a POINT (a sort of cardinal one, in reference to posterity, and in the estimation of the literary character) more solidly and satisfactorily settled, and put at rest; beyond the possibility (I should conceive and hope) of future reasonable doubt. The notes on this thoroughly well-executed performance, neither disappoint from their paucity, nor overwhelm by the length of extraneous and merely curious matter. They go directly to the point at issue; and you see, in a moment, that the editor is complete master of the sense of his author. None but a classical commentator could be a successful editor of HONEST BEN: for Jonson's mind was thoroughly imbued with the learning of a scholar. It breaks out and overflows on the commonest

I proceed, necessarily, at a "swing trot," with the remainder of the dramatic corps. For Beaumont and Fletcher, procure the edition of *Mr. Weber*, 1812, 8vo. fourteen vols. This edition might have been better; but in this life we must swallow much of bitter with a little that is sweet. The same editor published Ford's *Dramatic Works*, in 1811, 8vo. two vols. which drew forth a sharp but able article in the

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occasions, and in the most familiar passages. Let the tasteful English student read the notes on the *Volpone, Alchemist,* and *Silent Woman*—and he will not only admit the truth of the preceding remarks, but express, with their author, a regret that the pen, from which they proceeded, is not exercised upon the only superior of Ben Jonson!

* A short, and a sweet word, for Mr. Campbell's brief delineation of the merits of Ben Jonson. That delineation has always struck me as forcible and happy; and referring my "Young Man," in particular, to this account, (*Specimens*, &c. vol. i. p. 160,) and insisting on his securing Mr. Gifford's edition of the Dramatist, I hope, prodigal as may have been my bibliographical notice of Shakspeare, that Ben Jonson has met with his deserts in these pages. But what has become of *Whalley's* edition?—once, the high hope and constant endeavour of the Bibliomaniac to possess. And how comes it to pass that Messrs. Payne and Foss have the hardihood to mark this worthless performance (1756, 8vo. seven vols.) at 5*l.* 5*s.*? 'Twill sleep soundly on their shelves, at such—or at any price. In former days, when, with hesitating step, and faultering voice, I ventured among the knowing in the book-market, I lifted up my eyes with astonishment, to see twenty guineas given for a *large paper* Whalley.... That day is past. . .and we now feel the force of the old Scotch song, beginning

Waly, Waly, up yon bank,
And *Waly, Waly,* down yon lea . . .

Quarterly Review of November 1811.* For MASSINGER, rest satisfied, to your heart's content, with *Mr. Gifford's* second edition, 1808, 8vo. four vols. Heyne never edited an ancient classic with more acumen and correct critical feeling than Mr. Gifford has edited Massinger. Report speaks loudly of the same gentleman's forthcoming edition of SHIRLEY'S *dramatic works;* so long-wanted, and so anxiously looked for. Indeed, there is a whisper abroad, that the first volume of FORD'S

for that said edition not only "waxes cauld,"

"But fades away like morning dew."

* Previously to the edition of Beaumont and Fletcher by Mr. Weber, the elder COLMAN published one in 1778, in ten octavo volumes; now worth about 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* There was yet a previous edition, published by *Tonson*, in 1750, in the same number of volumes; and of which a good copy is worth nearly the same sum. Had Mr. Weber's *edition satisfied* the expectations of the curious, neither of the preceding would have been worth half the money. But *it is*, nevertheless, the BEST edition of Beaumont and Fletcher; and the Young Man must not scruple to go as far as 5*l.* 5*s.* for a well bound copy of it, at a public sale. Note: of all rare and precious pieces of dramatic lore, of this period, not one will bring such a price as the "*Love lies a Bleeding*" of Beaumont and Fletcher, of the date of 1620, 4to. with the frontispiece. Mr. Reed's copy of this *keimelion* brought 24*l.* Eheu, et Euge!

The works of FORD, as above observed, were published by the last editor of the preceding dramatists in 1811; and in the 6th volume of the *Quarterly Review,* (p. 460-487) there appeared an elaborate and lively notice of the edition;* and it must be owned that the "causes shewn" for passing a severe "judgment" on it, were numerous and palpable. Mr. Weber is no more; but it is only plays, from the same hand, is nearly ready for publication. Let us hope that report for once "speaks true."

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* The authors of particular Reviews, like the author of the Letters of Junius, will never perhaps be correctly ascertained. But as Hercules was known "from his foot," even so I imagine a certain passage, in the Review above referred to, to be as palpably the performance of the EDITOR of that Review, as Master Hercules

Otway has been recently and respectably edited in two octavo volumes; and as he is a *legitimate* English classic, and as his *Venice Preserved* is yet among the most justly applauded of our dramatic performances, I should be censurable if I did not allow him a foremost place in the foremost rank of the Dramatic

the honest exercise of the duty of an author of a work like the present, to make known that Ford is deserving of a better editorial fate.

* In the strong hope and wish that Shirley will come forth from the hands of Mr. Gifford, in the same bright and perfect state that Massinger has, I will borrow the language of Dr. Johnson—which he has applied to Sir Thomas Hanmer—as applicable, in a much more forcible manner, to the Editor of Jonson, Massinger, and Shirley. It is this. "He has, what is the first requisite to emendatory criticism, that intuition, by which the poet's intention is immediately discovered, and that dexterity of intellect which despatches its work by the easiest means." I must not forget that Massinger, like Ben Jonson, is upon large paper; and of these, as well of the large paper of Steevens's Shakspeare, I saw, a few months ago, a most beautiful set—in white calf binding, with richly sprinkled gilt tool-

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might have been discovered from his muscular and brawny foot. It is worth extracting; since it is one of the happiest "*hits off*," with which I am acquainted, of the character of the late George Steevens, as an Editor of Shakspeare, "Steevens (says the writer) is a dangerous guide for such as do not look well about them. His errors are specious, for he was a man of ingenuity: but he was often wantonly mischievous, and delighted to stumble for the mere gratification of dragging unsuspecting innocents into the mire with him. He was, in short, the very Puck of Commentators." vol. vi. p. 478. See also p. 797 ante. One of the "pieces of fun" of Steevens was, to make use of the name of Amner (that of a respectable dissenting Clergyman) as the author or communicator of certain notes in his Variorum edition of 1793, which contained expositions of original passages, not remarkable for their delicacy or propriety. Amner remonstrated, as was natural enough. Steevens laughed.. for he knew he was safe from a duel. *Thus the matter ended, as far as a personal interview was concerned: but Steevens continued to write away. He richly deserved three strokes of Caliban's club.*

WORTHIES of his Country.* For Southerne, Rowe, Wycherley, and Vanburgh—the reader may pick and choose as he list: and for the writers of the MODERN STAGE, from the unrivalled SHERIDAN to the last of living *Débutants*, there are editions in all forms and of all varieties of degrees of merit.†

Let soft music be heard, while the curtain gently falls at the close of the several ACTS, or divisions, of this LIBRARY COMPANION:—not precisely of a dramatic cast of character, it must be confessed; but of

ing, and marbled edges to the leaves—(orthodox garniture!) at Charles Lewis's. It is in THIS condition that the tasteful and heavy-metalled young Collector must aspire to keep up his intimacy with the legitimate English Classics of the sock and buskin. Nor let *Baskerville's* unrivalled impression of CONGREVE's works, in 1761, 8vo. 3 vols. be wanting in such a series. For typographical beauty, and clad in a similar vestment, by Montague, or Johnson, it is

. . . . velut inter ignes
LUNA minores.

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* The edition alluded to is in 2 vols. 8vo. 1812: worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* in good binding. It has notes, and a life of the poet.

† The dramatic works of Sheridan are just published by Mr. Murray in three octavo volumes. The editor is Mr. Thomas Moore. Of course it is useless to refer to any other edition. It will be accompanied by a life of the author. But of the MODERN STAGE, down to the writings of Messrs. Morton and Reynolds, get possession of a choice copy—considered with reference to the *plates*—of Bell's edition, in 25 duodecimo volumes. The portraits of the actors, in the principal parts of the respective dramas, are admirably executed: and LARGE PAPER copies, in morocco binding, make the eyes sparkle, and the heart dance, of a *dramatic virtuoso.* Such a copy may be worth a sovereign a volume. But the present times are *not* destitute of such a

a nature to bring before the reader many of the ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD, in those departments of literature, in which, while living, they *enacted their Parts* with so much credit and success. To the Young . . . I make an appeal with that confidence, which the consciousness of having done all in my power for their amusement and instruction, must impart. They will find, in the preceding pages, a Guide to enable them to walk with comparative ease and pleasantness in those paths, which presented no trifling or discouraging obstacles to the pioneering exertions of the author. Meanwhile, a liberal spirit and an enlightened understanding will stimulate them to the collection of those works—"The Medicine of the Soul"—of which the reward of a conscientious perusal is not confined to this state of existence.

To the Old . . my address must be necessarily of a different nature. I must bow with deference and respect for many apparently abrupt and familiar passages; in which the experience of a counsellor may seem to have been exchanged for the enthusiasm of a Bibliomaniac. But from beginning to end I have not been unmindful of the professed view, or title, of this work. Unless I have greatly deceived myself, it will afford Comfort to those, who, at the close of a long

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theatrical companion. Mrs. Inchbald's Theatre, in 25 duodecimo volumes, is the most correct and the most respectable work of this kind extant. Each play has a plate; but of inferior execution to those of Bell. Whether the play of *Catiline*, also the property of the publishers, (Messrs. Hurst and Robinson,) and perhaps the most ably written of modern dramatic performances—will be incorporated in this popular set of modern plays, it is not in my power to inform the reader.

and actively spent life, will find a communion with their books one of the safest and surest methods of holding a communion with their GOD. The library of a good man is one of his most constant, cheerful, and instructive COMPANIONS; and as it has delighted him in Youth, so will it solace him in Old Age.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT.

Page 22.

First Hebrew Bible, p. 22. The copy of the first Hebrew Bible, in the library of Exeter College, Oxford, belonged to a Mr. Sandford, an amiable, scholar-like, and respectable old gentleman: the friend of Toup, Markland, Cracherode, and of many scholars of that period. Mr. Sandford always had a notion that he should stumble upon this Bible in England, and mentioned it to his friends with an air of anticipated triumph on its discovery. One day he went into the shop of Mr. Wilson, a bookseller in the Strand, and Uncle of Mr. George Nicol, bookseller to his late Majesty. He asked Mr. W. if he had "any old Hebrew Bibles in his possession?" Mr. W. replied, "he believed he had *one*, very old one"—and forthwith he shewed it to Mr. Sandford. The transport of Mr. S. may be readily conceived, when he found *this* volume to be the identical editio princeps of the sacred text in the Hebrew language. He was silent—except as to asking the price. "Half a guinea"—was the reply: Down went the money, and up went the book. . . under the arm of Mr. Sandford. Mr. Wilson begged that he might *send* it home to Mr. Sandford's house: but the wary purchaser would not run the risk of a possibility of its loss on the way, nor could he forego the luxury of being himself the *Porter* of such a *Burden*! On his death, it became the property of *Exeter* College by bequest. This book is now worth one HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUINEAS.

Page 31.

Geneva Version of the Bible, 1560, 4to. This volume has been omitted to be noticed. It is, of its kind, a sort of parent text; and is now become rare. No early English Bible is likely to be found in a more soiled and injured state, and it is seldom perfect. As Dr. Cotton has justly observed, "this version was for many years the most popular one in England, as its numerous editions testify." The copy at Baliol College, Oxford, is an exceedingly fine one, printed on LARGE PAPER." A copy is also in the possession of Dr. Cotton and of Dr. Bliss at Oxford. See Cotton's *Various Editions of the Bible, p.* 14.

PAGE 42.

EARLY PRAYER BOOKS. It may be as well to notice the subsequent revisions of the Prayer Books, after that of 1549: namely, in the years 1552, 1569, 1603, and lastly, 1661; which latter is the one now in common use.

PAGE 47.

ANCIENT FATHERS. I have omitted to notice the Works of St. JEROM. The best edition of his works, is that of *Vallarsius*, (after the Benedictin edition of 1693) in 10 folio volumes, of the date of 1734-40. Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane have two desirable copies of this edition, of which the lowest is marked at 21*l*. neat in calf.

PAGE 51.

CHARACTER OF BARROW. The character, here given of this extraordinary divine, is perhaps not only susceptible of a little correction, but of amplification: for the truth is, that Barrow's language is sometimes as copious and eloquent as his ideas are fertile and profound. There is a power and prodigality of expression in many of his discourses, as if the writer were conscious of the inefficacy of his vernacular tongue to convey precisely the views and bearings of his thesis. Barrow's sermon on the *Atonement* is one of the most astonishing instances, which present themselves to my memory, of an eloquence as powerful and persuasive as the ideas are original and sublime.

IBID.

LIGHTFOOT. This learned and valuable commentator, who, from his long and intimate acquaintance with the Jewish rites and ceremonies, as well as the language itself, Gibbon styles a

RABBI, has unaccountably escaped being recorded in the place here referred to. This omission is the more readily and pleasingly supplied, by the notice of the *Rev. Mr. Pitman's* forthcoming and nearly completed edition of ALL his works, in 12 8vo. volumes, as a companion to the *Jeremy Taylor* of which that gentleman is also the recent Editor.

With the mention of Jeremy Taylor, I have great pleasure in finding the wish expressed—at page 55 note,—of a separately published volume of the Rev. Reginald Heber's biography of that great prelate being verified. That separate publication, of so charming a piece of biography, has APPEARED, and may be purchased for 10*s*. 6*d*. The biographer is now Bishop of Calcutta.

PAGE 66.

LATIMER'S SERMONS. I find that the first edition of them was printed by *Berthelet* in 1537, small 8vo. See the *Typ. Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 297. Mr. Heber is in possession of a copy of this exceedingly rare little book.

PAGE 85.

MODERN SERMONS. *The reader may be surprised to find two* omissions, in this department of Divinity: the first, that of BLAIR'S *Sermons*, than which scarcely any others appear to have been read about forty or fifty years ago. To doubt the worth of a performance, of which the popularity was without precedent, might be at once arrogant and vain: nor will I dispute the designation of the author as the ADDISON of Sermon writers. He has doubtless given good "Milk for Children:" but Men require meat; and strong men, strong meat.

The second is a less venial omission. It is that of a set of sermons, known under the name of the BAMPTON LECTURES; of which a complete set, in 46 vols. octavo is valued at 26*l.* 5*s.* in handsome condition and binding, by Messrs. Rivington and Cochrane: who have not fewer than *three* complete sets: one in an *uncut* state. The third set is sold in detached articles; and among them, *Dr. Tatham's Sermons*, 1789, 8vo. 2 vols. are valued at 1*l.* 4*s*. They are the scarcest of the whole.

PAGE 106.

FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS. *First edition.* A perfect copy of this scarce book was sold at an auction at Mr. Saunders's, in 1823 for 56*l.* Mr. Douce's copy (alluded to at the bottom of the note at p. 106) is of the first edition.

PAGE 161.

FROISSART. *A new edition* of the Chronicles of this incomparable historian is now in a course of publication, in fifteen octavo volumes at Paris. It is the result of a more careful comparison of the MSS. previously examined, and of others RECENTLY discovered: so as to make it, in all respects, the preferable edition for a Library. For the comfort of the less initiated in ancient orthography, the modern mode of spelling is adopted; but where any word of doubtful construction occurs, that word is also given between brackets. It forms *one* work in a glorious plan, recently projected, of republishing ALL the old French Chronicles—including those of ST. DENIS, MONSTRELET, and the PETITES CHRONIQUES: in sixty octavo volumes, in the whole. The price is 9*s.* per volume. The publishers are Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz.

PAGE 214.

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN. Sir Mark Sykes's copy of the *fine paper* Rapin, 1732, with Tindal's continuation, and heads from Houbraken, &c. inserted, in all nine volumes, was sold at the sale of his library in June last for 67*l.* 4*s.* But the *first two* volumes *only* were upon writing paper. The purchaser was Miss Currer; a lady, who ennobles a fine income by the application of a considerable portion of it to the collection of a library, singularly rich in the department of British History.

PAGE 215.

FIRST EDITION of *Leland's Itinerary by Hearne*, 1710, 8vo. 9 vols. I am now abundantly satisfied that NO copy of this work is to be found on LARGE PAPER. It is on *fine paper* only that the 12 copies, here alluded to, were printed. With a view to satisfy myself completely on this point, I examined two *subscrip-*

tion copies: one, of Dean Aldrich's, in the library of Christ Church, Oxford: the other, of Francis Duke of Bedford, in the old library at Woburn Abbey. They are each on *small*, but a finer, paper.

Page 249.

Unkind Deserter of Loyal Men, 1676, 12mo. The author was "Nicholas French, catholic Bishop of Ferns, an unprincipled politician, who repeatedly changed sides. He went to Brussels, and offered the crown of Ireland to the Duke of Lorrain: afterwards he proceeded to Paris, and requested an interview with Charles II, who refused to see him. This he attributed to the Duke of Ormond; became his inveterate enemy, and concentrated in this volume every circumstance which he could collect injurious to Ormond's reputation." *Bibl. Towneleiana,* No. 697. Mr. Evans's note. The copy thus described was purchased by the Earl of Leitrim for 31*l.* 10*s.* Another copy was in the Lansdowne Collection, No. 6003.

Page 251.

Hibernia Dominicana, by Thomas de Burgo, 1762, 4to. The most important information respecting De Burgo's curious and desirable book is omitted to be stated; namely, that the work is almost always in a castrated state, wanting one chapter on the *State of the Protestants in Ireland under James II.* which was most carefully suppressed. I am indebted to Mr. Evans for this notice.

For the error about the date of *Musgrave's History of the Rebellion,* see "Corrrections."

Page 256.

The Teares of Ireland; by John Crauford, 1642, 12mo. The Duke of Devonshire possesses a copy of this extraordinarily rare little book (here minutely described) at Chatsworth. It is bound in blue morocco. Mr. Thorpe has a copy, perfect with the exception of one leaf. A copy was also in Brand's Collection.

PAGE 265-6.

Expedition into Scotland by the EARL OF HERTFORD, and the DUKE OF SOMERSET, 1544, 1548, 12mo. Here is a mistake in the designation of these wonderfully rare tracts: which are noticed as being *one* work. The former is the account of the expedition into Scotland by the *Earl of Hertford*, and was published in 1554, 12mo. of which the Duke of Roxburghe's copy was sold for 31*l.* 10*s.* The latter relates to a similar expedition by the *Duke of Somerset*, 1548, 12mo. and was sold for 21*l.* at the same sale. Note farther: in 1547 there was published an *Exhortation to the Scottes*, preparatory to the Duke's expedition; and in 1548 was published an *Epistle from the Lord Protector to the Scots.* These two latter tracts were sold together for 17*l.* at the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library.

PAGE 299.

HISTORY OF FRANCE. To the Works enumerated in the ten pages preceding the above—devoted to the History of France—I have to add the notice of a new and interesting one, entitled *Memoirs of Jeanne D'Arc, surnamed La Pucelle D'Orleans; with the History of her Times.* It is in the course of publication, in 2 neat 8vo. volumes, printed by Mr. Moyes. I have seen only the first volume, which is filled by—*I. A Summary of the Revolutions of France, preceding the appearance of Jeanne d'Arc. II. History of the Pucelle D'Orleans. III. Historical Diary of the Siege of Orleans by the English; taken verbatim, and the style preserved as much as possible, from the* ORIGINAL MS. *written on parchment during the Siege, and preserved in the Town House at Orleans.* A literal English version. There are copies of this Work beautifully printed on LARGE PAPER.

PAGES 300-317.

HISTORIES OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. When the account of these Histories was written, I was not furnished with those valuable materials which a late book sale* has enabled me to lay before the reader. From the well-executed Catalogue of the sale in question, the reader is supplied with a few articles, and the prices for which they were sold, in order to enable him to make his selections accordingly. Many of those relating to conquests in America and the East Indies, are unavoidably omitted:

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* The following is the title of the Catalogue of the Sale, which took place

		£.	s.	d.
188	Beuther, Coronica general de Toda España y especialmente del Reyno de Valencia, 1a. y 2a. parte. Part of leaf 14 is wanting. *Valencia*, 1551-63, folio,	0	17	0
190	Bleda, Coronica de los Moros de España, *vellum*, *Valencia*, 1618	2	3	0
297	Febrer (Mosen Jaume) Trobes en que tracta des llinatges de la conquista de la ciutat de Valencia e son Regne, *Valencia*, 1796, 4to.	1	16	0
298	Ferreras (Don Juan de) Synopsis Historica Chronologica de España, 17 vol. *Madr.* 1775-91 4to.			
336	Historia del valeroso y bien afortunado cavallero Cid Ruy diaz de Bivar, *Burgos, Junta*, 1568. Historia de la Poncella de Francia y de sus grandes hechos: sacados de la Chronica Real por un Cavallero discreto embiado por embaxador de Castilla à Francia por los Reyes Fernando y Isabel à quien la presente se dirige, *black letter*, EXTREMELY RARE, *Burgos, Junta*, 1562, 4to.	5	7	6
378	Cieza de Leon (Pedro de) Parte primera de la Chronica del Peru, que tracta la demarca-			

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under the prosperous hammer of Mr. Evans. "*Catalogue of rare, curious, and interesting books, and miscellaneous Articles, forming the Library of Don J. Antonio Conde.* July 6, 1824." Detached from the articles relating exclusively to Spain and Portugal, is the following most singular and interesting one—connected with the history of our own country:

724 Fisher. (Episcopus Roffensis) de causa Matrimonii Regis Angliæ (*Henrici VIII. cum Catharina Aragonensi.*) 4to. Printed at Alcala. It was purchased by Mr. Thorpe for 25*l.*; and is probably UNIQUE. Perhaps intended for private distribution.

	£	s.	d.
cion de sus provincias; la descripcion dellas: Las fundaciones de las nuevas ciudades, &c. *Black letter, a most beautiful copy of this extremely rare edition* - -	10	15	0
Impresso en Sevilla por Martin Montesdoca, 1553, folio, &c. &c. &c.			

PAGE 339, 340.

NORTHERN HISTORIES. Mr. Murray has published CAPTAIN PARRY'S *Second Voyage to the Polar Sea.* It is a large, quarto volume, price 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* accompanied by numerous engravings in the line manner, after the drawings of Captain Lyon: drawings, which reflect great credit upon the tasteful and accurate pencil of the delineator.. So little had the public curiosity abated, and although it was known that Captain Parry had not accomplished the grand object of his undertaking in discovering a northwestern passage so as to enable him to return by Asia and Africa, yet the announce of his second work was received with acclamation; and all those demonstrations of a liberal spirit of competition, provoked by the certainty of an extensive and rapid sale—and which are described in the pages above referred to—again marked the subscription, in the trade; and not fewer than 1200 copies put on wings and flew away. An elaborate and masterly analysis of this second volume of Captain Parry's Voyage, appeared in the LIXth Number of the Quarterly Review.

Shortly afterwards, CAPTAIN LYON published his own *Private Journal* of the same Voyage; written in the most simple, perspicuous, and unaffected manner, and replete with interesting matter. It is published in 8vo. price 16*s*.

PAGE 374.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. In the account of the plates in Hariot's English Version of VIRGINIA, 1590, folio, published in De Bry's Set, I have omitted to notice the five plates of the *Picts*, which are incorporated with the text: and it may be worth while adding, that a third copy of this exceedingly rare volume was sold at the sale of the library of the Hon. G. Nassau for

100*l.*:—the precise sum which Lord Oxford gave for a copy procured for him at Frankfort.

PAGE 388.

DAMPIER'S VOYAGE, 1729, 8vo. 4 vols. An excellent account of this valuable work appeared in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. viii. p. 73.

PAGE 407.

BARROS' PORTUGUESE ASIA, 1628, folio. A copy of the reprint of the entire works of Barros, of this date, was sold at the sale noticed at page 835, for 12*l.*

PAGE 455.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. At the sale of Sir M. M. Sykes's library, a copy of the *first edition* of COLOMBUS'S Epistle, printed by Planck, at Rome, in 1493, 4to. was sold for 20*l.* It is the FIRST PRINTED document extant relating to America; and was unknown to Robertson. A copy of the same epistle, printed by Eucharius Argenteus, in the same year, and having only four leaves, was sold at the sale of the Spanish and Portuguese Books just referred to, for 34*l.* 13*s.*

PAGE 509-10.

MEMOIRS AND ANECDOTES. A new and perfect copy of *Cavendish's Life of Wolsey* is now in the press: beautifully printed, and embellished with the portraits of Wolsey, Cromwell, and Henry VIII. The Editor is Mr. Singer, under whose care *Spence's Anecdotes* were given to the public: of which some mention is made at page 561.

PAGE 577.

PHILOLOGY and BELLES LETTRES. In the account of *Grecian Philology*, I have omitted the writings of LUCIAN: and must here only content myself with mentioning Mr. Grenville's very beautiful copy of the *first* edition of 1496—adding that the only known copy of it UPON VELLUM is in the library at Blenheim. In regard to the *best* edition of this author, obtain that of *Hemsterhusius and Reitzius*, 1743, 4to. Gr. & Lat. four vols.: of which a "very neat copy in vellum" is marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss: and a copy on LARGE PAPER at 10*l.* 10*s*. I have heard that a Supplemental volume of Notes is just published at Leyden.

PAGE 580.

PHILOLOGY and BELLES LETTRES. Among the Latin Philologists I have omitted PLAUTUS and TERENCE; intending to have incorporated them in the Dramatic Department. The *Editio princeps* of Plautus is that of 1472, printed by Vindelin de Spira; the best editions, are those of the *Dauphin, Gronovius*, and *Ernesti*. See the subjoined note.*

Of TERENCE the parent text is that of *Mentelin*, without date. The best editions, are those of *Westerhovius, Bentley* and *Zeunius*: while the *Variorum* of 1686, and a fine copy of *Sandby's* classically embellished edition may with equal propriety find its way into the cabinet of the tasteful. The subjoined note will afford some idea of the prices of these respective editions.†

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* Perhaps the most beautiful known copies of the first edition of Plautus are those belonging to the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville and Mr. A. A. Renouard. But, bright and beautiful as is the latter copy, and although, as its possessor justly remarks, "one would think it had been kept in a box, ever since it left the printer's office," (*Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. page 308) yet I am not sure whether Mr. Grenville's copy be not superior in size. It is at any rate bound (in Venetian morocco by C. Lewis) in much better taste. Why should not there be *one* copy of this book (as of the Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius of 1472) UPON VELLUM? A good copy of the *Delphin* Plautus, 1679, 4to. is worth 3*l.* 3*s.* of the *Variorum*, including the notes of *Gronovius*, 1684, 8vo. 2 vols. 1*l.* 5*s.*: of Ernesti, with the notes of Gronovius, 1760, 8vo. 2 vols. 1*l.* 4*s.*: but a struggle should be made to secure the beautiful copy of *Barbou's* beautiful impression, 1759, 12mo. 3 vols., coated in red morocco, which glitters in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and is marked by them 2*l.* 2*s.*

† A sound and desirable copy of the *Mentelin* impression of Terence was sold at the sale of Sir Mark Sykes's library for the moderate sum of 47*l.* 5*s.* Rare as is this book, and absolutely essential as it is to render the set of early Terences complete, it is not so rare as the second impression by *Gering*; of which the only copy in this country is in the library of Earl Spencer. They have *it not at Paris*. I may add that, with the exception

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GREEK POETRY. It should seem that the omission here, of ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES, and EURIPIDES, arose from the idea of incorporating them in the Drama, at a subsequent page: but the previously protracted contents of this work forbade their insertion. I will here therefore only recommend Dr. *Butler's* edition of the *Works of Æschylus*, gr. et lat. in four quarto, or eight octavo volumes: *Cantab.* 1809, &c. published at 8*l* 8*s*.: 4to. and 4*l*. 4*s*. 8vo. and the *separate* plays of that great Dramatist published *Dr. Blomfield*, now Bishop of Chester. They are these: *Prometheus, Persæ, Septem contra Thebas, Agamemnon, et Choephoræ.* They are published at the University Press, at Cambridge, in a manner at once neat in appearance, accurate in text, and moderate in price. These plays exhibit the purest state of the text of Æschylus extant, with short notes, explanatory of the alterations, &c. We learn from the *Museum Criticum*, p. 112, that Dr. Blomfield's edition of Æschylus will, when complete, "form three octavo volumes of about 400 pages each." *Mr. Burges* published the *Supplices*, in 1821, 8vo. Upon this play consult the *Classical Journal*, vol. i. p. 472, 801: ii. 183, 414: iv. 154.

Of SOPHOCLES, procure Brunck's edition of the *entire works*, *Argent.* 1786, 4to. two vols. 7*l*. 7*s*.; or, if this purchase be too expensive, procure the reprint of Musgrave's text, with the Scholia of Brunck, published at Oxford, 1809, 8*vo*. three vols. at about 2*l*. in calf gilt. The learned Dr. Elmsley has just published—as the precursor to his edition of the entire works of

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of the early editions of Terence in the library of Count D'Elci at Florence, the collection of them by Lord Spencer is unrivalled. Perhaps not *one* of the ancient Classics involve so many *Cruces* of bibliographical discussion. A fine copy of *Westherhovius's* edition, 1726, 4to. two vols. is worth 3*l*. 3*s*.: of *Bentley's*, 1727, 4to. 1*l*. 10*s*.; of *Zeunius*, 1774, 8vo. 2 vols. 1*l*. 5*s*.; of the *Variorum* of 1686, 1*l*. 1*s*.; and of *Sandby*, 1751, 8vo. in fine condition, 1*l*. 1*s*.

Sophocles—the *Œdipus Coloneus* of this celebrated Dramatist, 1823, 8vo. price 10*s.* 6*d.*: replete with curious and successful annotations: which will make the classical world unusually anxious to witness the *completion* of a task thus brilliantly begun. The same consummate Scholar has also in the press a new edition of the *Roman Scholia* (as they are called) on Sophocles, from a MS. in the Laurentian library at Florence: to be published in an octavo form.

Of all the Dramatists of Greece, EURIPIDES, from the variety of publications relating to him in this country, seems to be the general favourite. Procure *Beck's* edition of the *entire* works, published at Leipsic in 1778, 4to. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat. worth about 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* For detached plays, those published by Porson and Dr. Elmsley will necessarily have the strongest claims on the attention and funds of the Collector. The former are more generally known; but the *Heraclidæ*, *Bacchæ*, and *Medea*, edited by the latter, and published at Oxford at about 6*s.* each, display, of their kind, the richest harvest of classical illustration which those respective plays have yet received. The former has been noticed in the *Mus. Crit.* vol. i. p. 134. Dr. Monk, the present Dean of Peterborough, published the *Alcestis* and *Hippolytus* in a very beautiful and accurate manner.

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EARLY ENGLISH POETRY. In the above page, the name of the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. occurs among the purchasers of rare old English Poetry at the sale of the Roxburghe Library. Although Sir Mark was, in fact, the purchaser of the *Conusance d'Amours*, printed by Pynson, in 4to. without date,—which was sold for 54*l.*—this department of the LIBRARY COMPANION was completed, before the sale of the Library of that respected and lamented Baronet began. It may not, therefore, be unacceptable to the curious, if I present them with a *list of the prices* for which the more rare and estimable articles were sold; premising, that the sale took place between the 11th of May and 29th of June, inclusively. The Catalogue of the Library, drawn up and sold by Mr. Evans, was divided into three portions; and common justice must compel the most fastidious in these matters to admit, that never was a task executed with greater care and attention, or crowned with more decided success Since the sale of the Roxburghe Library, no Collection in Europe has produced such a pecuniary result. The gross amount was 18,624*l.*

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* See page 699, ante. † See page 654. ‡ See page 701, ante.

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* See page 650. † See page 710, ante.

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* See pages 653, 678, ante.

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[*] See page 693, ante.

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ERRATA.

Page xx, Note, line 15, *for* engraved by Vaughan, *read* without the name of engraver.
—— 15, line 3 from bottom - *for* Suffolk *read* Norfolk.
—— 30, line 6 of note - - SUFFIELDS HOBARTS.
—— 39, line 3, - - Wetstein, Wetsten
—— 43, line 13 of note, - scored pricked.
—— 45, line 4 and 5 ditto, Lord Le Despencer and Sir F. Dashwood one and the same.
—— 56, line 4 of note, - Hartelby Hartlebury.
—— 63, last line but 2 of note. Paley is here classed among Bishops. Let me hope the error is venial. In the group where he is placed, it were difficult (except by an awkward periphrasis) to make an exception.
—— 106, Note, last line but 3. Mr. Douce's copy of Fox's Martyrs is of the first edition of 1563.
—— 127, Note, line 2, - Charade Acrostic.
—— 251, Note, line 6, - 1743 1798.
Ibid. - - - 1801, 8vo. 1800, 4to.
—— 335, Note, line 5, - - WAGELIMES WAGELINUS.
—— 393, line 12. Insert "also" before the two last words of this line.
—— 680 line 16 of note, - shroppe, shop.

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